



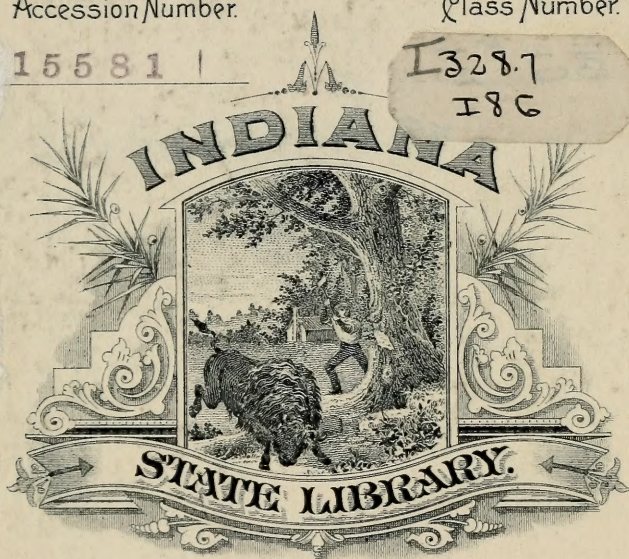
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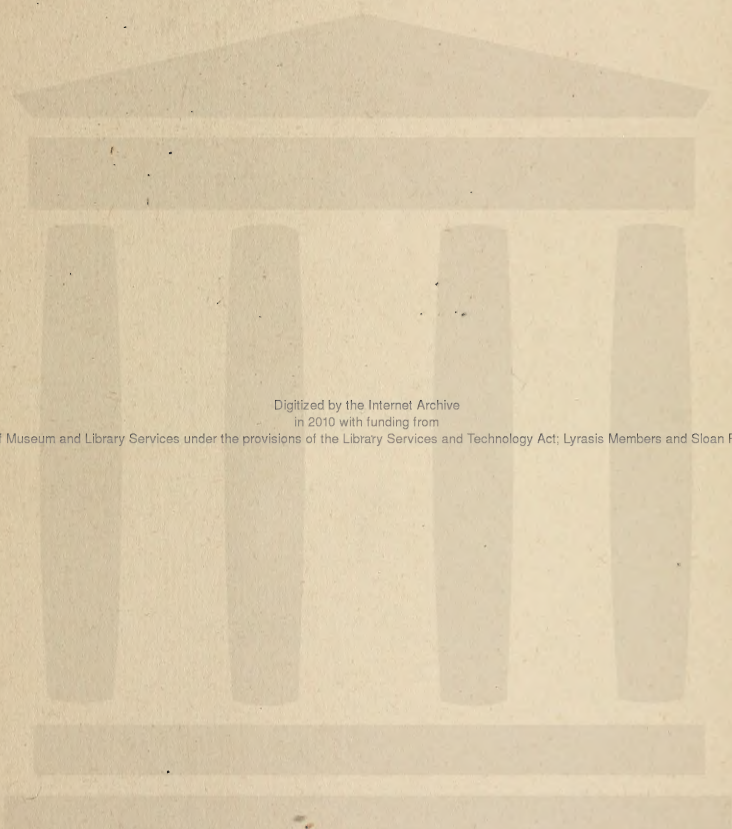
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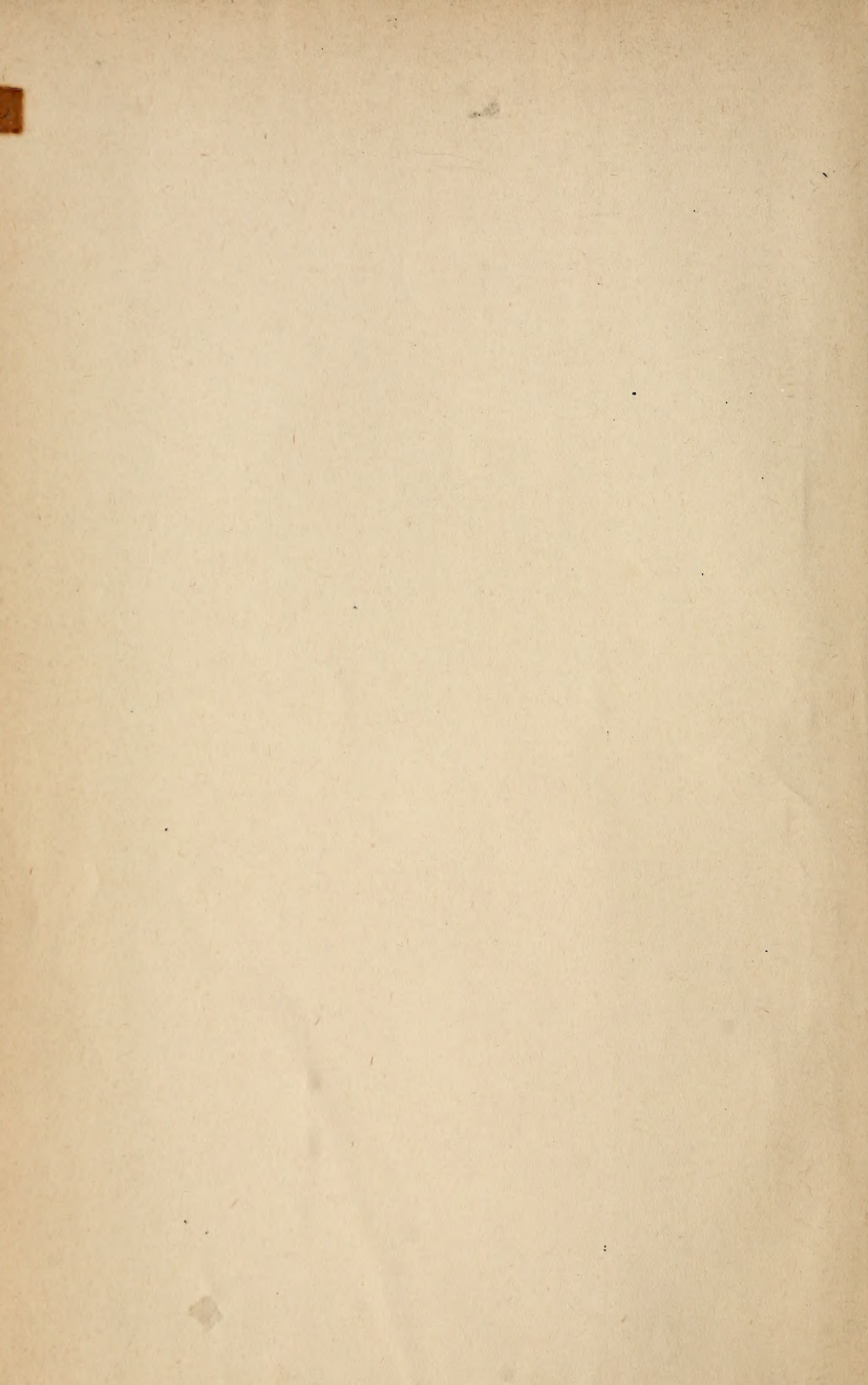






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ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
OFFICERS OF STATE

OF THE  
STATE OF INDIANA,

AND OF THE  
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SEVERAL BENEVOLENT, RE-  
FORMATORY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AS REQUIRED  
BY LAW TO BE MADE TO THE GOVERNOR,

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1886.

*1 Vol. bound in 2 Pts. for  
Convenience*

BY AUTHORITY.



INDIANAPOLIS:  
W. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

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## PREFACE.

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STATE OF INDIANA,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, May, 1887.

In accordance with the requirements of an act, approved February 3, 1853, (1st G. & H., p. 538), the several administrative officers of the State (Treasurer excepted), and the Trustees and Superintendents of the Benevolent, Reformatory and Educational Institutions thereof, have submitted to the Governor, and filed in the Executive Department the reports required of them for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886, and the calendar year ending December 31, 1886, respectively, which have been entered of record in the order of their reception, and delivered to the Secretary of State for publication under the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

Sixteen hundred copies of reports are now bound, in one volume, and issued to the officers and persons designated by law to receive them. The usual number of copies of each report have also been bound in pamphlet form, and delivered to the responsible officer or Superintendent of each Institution for distribution in such manner as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER,  
*Clerk Bureau Public Printing.*



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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF  
PARDONS,  
COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES,  
AND OF  
REMISSIONS OF FINES AND FORFEITURES

GRANTED

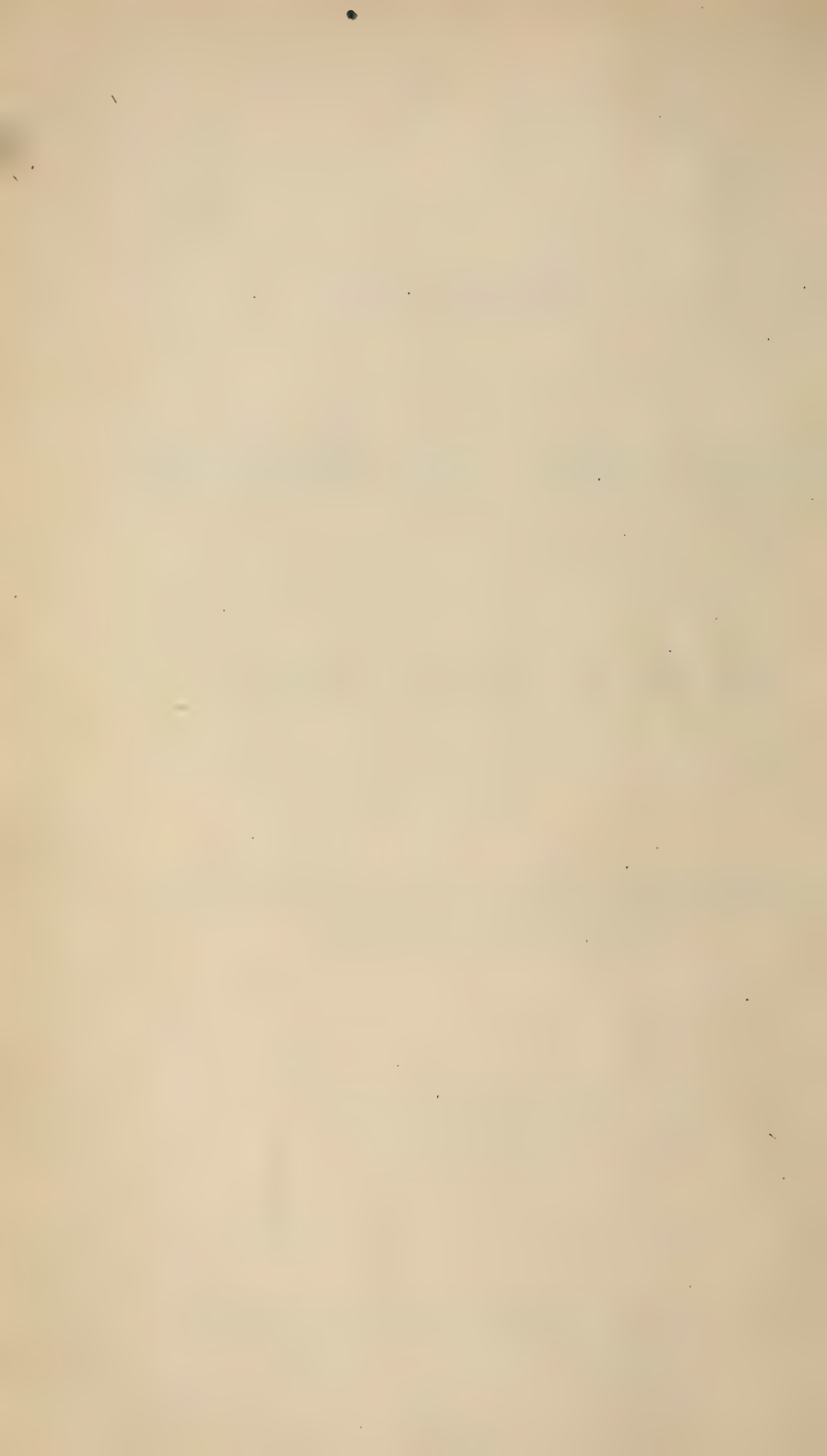
By the Governor of Indiana, During the Two Years  
Ending December 31. 1886.

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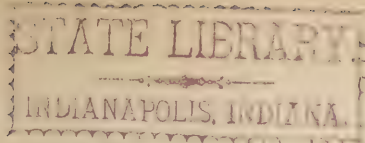
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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INDIANAPOLIS:  
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.  
1887.







## PARDONS.

BY GOVERNOR ALBERT G. PORTER.

JAMES WOOD.

PARDON GRANTED JANUARY 10, 1885.

James Wood was convicted in the Laporte Circuit Court, May 7, 1867, of the crime of murder, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. Pardon granted Jan. 10, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: The prisoner, while in an intoxicated condition, along with a companion, was driving upon a public highway, when he fell in with the person whose life he took, and an altercation took place respecting the right to the road. The prisoner unjustifiably shot the man. The whole transaction occupied but a few moments. The prisoner and this companion were both convicted of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The companion was pardoned by Governor Hendricks. The prisoner, Wood, had, prior to this offense, borne an excellent character. He had enlisted at eighteen years of age in the Ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and had fought with valor, as his comrades bear witness, at Chickamauga, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Corinth, Kenesaw, Resaca. He was also with Sherman as far as Atlanta on the March to the Sea. He was likewise in the engagements in the early part of the war at Greenbrier and Buffalo Gap, in West Virginia. His conduct while in prison has been absolutely faultless. He has been extremely industrious, kind, and well-behaved. A pardon is urged by the judge, who presided at the trial, by the prosecuting attorney, by eight of the jurors who tried the cause (being all who now reside in the State); by all the county officers of Laporte County, and by more than two hundred and fifty substantial citizens of that county, many his comrades in the army, and many who live in the immediate neighborhood in which the homicide was committed. The Prison Directors, Warden, physician, clerk, steward, and a large number of the guards also warmly urge a pardon.

On the 8th of January, 1877, Governor Hendricks indorsed on one of the petitions, "Should the prisoner's conduct continue good throughout the year I would pardon him. Were I still in office I would do this, because he was a good soldier, because the act was done under the influence of intoxication, and because his punishment has been severe." On the 11th of January, 1878, Governor Williams indorsed on the envelope containing the papers in the case: "Have examined the case and will in all probability pardon him in one year."

Taking into consideration the prisoner's good character before the offense was committed, his heroic services in the army, his faultless prison record, and the fact that he has been imprisoned nearly eighteen years, I think the time has come when his imprisonment should cease; and I therefore pardon him.

A. G. P.

## ALEXANDER SHIRECLIFF.

PARDON GRANTED JANUARY 12, 1885.

Alexander Shirecliff was convicted April 9, 1884, in the Martin Circuit Court, of the crime of "conspiring to bribe a township trustee in the selection and employment of teachers for the public schools," and sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison South. Pardoned January 12, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: The prisoner is sixty-five years old and in feeble health. He had borne a respectable character prior to the commission of the offense for which he is suffering punishment. The prosecuting witness, the Prosecuting Attorney, his deputy, and three other attorneys who assisted in the prosecution, all of the county officers, more than five hundred of the best citizens of Martin County, Hon. John W. Holcombe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Hon. William E. Niblack, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, ask that the prisoner shall be pardoned. Mr. Holcombe says: "I gave what aid and encouragement I could to the gentlemen in Martin County, who undertook to discover and bring to punishment a number of persons engaged in what seemed to be a systematic corrupt traffic in school patronage, and I consider the conviction of Shirecliff fortunate, not only as helping to break up an evil practice in one locality, but as likely to exert a wholesome influence upon school administration throughout the State, being, as it is, the first trial upon such a charge. At the same time, the advanced age and feeble health of the prisoner, and his previous good character, seem to render him a proper object for executive clemency. I, therefore, join in the prayer of your petitioners," etc.

Judge Niblack, after referring to his long acquaintance with the prisoner, etc., says: "I have been always very careful about recommending either pardons or remissions, but from what I know of Mr. Shirecliff personally, and from what I have heard of the circumstances connected with his trial and conviction, as well as the condition of public sentiment in his county, I have no hesitation in recommending his immediate and unconditional pardon."

Two of the counsel who prosecuted the case, and the Treasurer and Auditor of Martin County, in a letter to me say: "We are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Shirecliff has been more sinned against than sinning. The evidence upon which he was convicted appeared to us at the time far from convincing, and viewed in the light of subsequent events, the evidence, looked back upon, is by no means satisfactory. He is about sixty-five years of age, has been a life-long resident of the county, familiar with its people and identified with its interests. He has many friends and few enemies. The exercise of executive clemency in his case would not only, in our opinion, be an act of justice, but would give general satisfaction."

The prison record of this prisoner has been excellent. On account of his advanced age, ill-health and the previous good character of the prisoner, and the evident feeling in the county in which he lives that he should not longer suffer imprisonment, a pardon is granted.

A. G. P.



## BY GOVERNOR ISAAC P. GRAY.

FRANK A. VAUGHN.

PARDON GRANTED MARCH 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon in behalf of Frank A. Vaughn, who was sentenced on the 22d day of June, 1883, by the Criminal Court of Marion County, upon a conviction of embezzlement and larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years, and is numerously signed by the leading citizens and business men of the city of Indianapolis, among whom are the Judge who tried the case, the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the case, the Sheriff of Marion County, and ten of the jurymen before whom the case was tried, the other two having removed from the county. The pardon is also asked by the three Directors and the Deputy Warden, clerk and physician of the prison on account of his exemplary conduct. The Warden of the prison has written a letter in behalf of the prisoner, which is on file with the papers, and reads as follows: "Frank A. Vaughn, a prisoner here, who is now petitioning for a pardon, has acted in the capacity of assistant to the clerk, Deputy Warden and steward the whole time he has been here, and at all times has acted with fidelity, and willingly performed all the duties required of him in a trustworthy and satisfactory manner. It is my belief that if pardoned he will henceforth become a good and worthy citizen." It appears by the papers on file and from the representation of many good citizens that the prisoner is about thirty-two years old; he worked in his father's store in Fort Ann, New York, until 1875, when he came to Indianapolis and was employed by the agent of the American Express Company as a porter, and was promoted from one position to another until he became clerk in charge of a desk in the office in Indianapolis. He entered the employ of the company in 1876 and continued until 1883. At the desk he was charged with the receipts of all money packages and sent out such as were sent away. His reputation for honesty and integrity was always good, and he was a competent and courteous employe. The petitioners say: "We believe that he intends to lead an honorable life, and that a pardon, which will save him but a week's imprisonment, will greatly aid him in useful employment, and start him again upon an honorable career." I believe there is much good in the man, and hoping to save it for himself and the community, and turn his abilities and integrity to a useful account, and inasmuch as he has only four more days to serve, I have concluded that he ought to be pardoned. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

JESSE CALDWELL.

PARDON GRANTED APRIL 1, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: The application in this case for the pardon of Jesse Caldwell is signed by more than three hundred citizens in Hendricks and Boone counties, and is recommended by the special Judge, who presided at the trial, the Prosecuting Attorney, who prosecuted the case, by seven of the jurymen, before whom the trial was had, and by several prominent citizens of said counties, who have personally called upon me.

He was sentenced on the — day of ———, 1884, at the March term, 1884, of the Boone Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery upon one Elwood Syring with the intent to kill, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of two years.

The facts relating to the charge, as taken from the papers on file, and the personal statements of responsible persons, are about as follows: The prosecuting witness is far from being a worthy man. He is regarded as a kind of a "bully," and is, in fact, a rough, quarrelsome man, and prior to the battery had made some pretty severe threats toward Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell is a young man, quiet, hard-working and peaceable, and as far as I can learn never had a fight or difficulty before. On the evening of their trouble both parties were on their way home from church in the country, and were near together, when Caldwell spoke and some words passed between them. The lie was probably given. It seems then both began pulling their coats and went to fighting, and they fought some little time what might be called a fist fight. Some time during the difficulty Caldwell got out his pocket knife and cut Syring, or rather stabbed him, between the sixth and seventh ribs, inflicting a wound that was not very serious—in no sense fatal—but confined him to his room several weeks. The weapon used was a common pocket knife, and so far as the evidence showed Caldwell was not armed, and had made no previous preparation or threat. He was tried twice, the first jury disagreeing; the second jury, after several hours' deliberation, found him guilty and fixed his punishment at two years, the least penalty under the statute. The Prosecuting Attorney says: "I really think that, considering the good character that I have since learned that Mr. Caldwell has in his neighborhood, and the threats that Syring has made to attack Caldwell, and the general bad character of the prosecuting witness, and the further fact that the evidence looked a little like a fight by agreement, and the lack of any previous threats or preparation on the part of Caldwell to do the act, that he has now been amply punished and is fairly entitled to executive clemency. I submit this matter by saying that the defendant and his family are almost total strangers to me, and that I have no pecuniary interest in this matter whatever."

Mr. Caldwell has been highly respected by his neighbors, and I believe, if released, will prove himself to be a worthy citizen. In view of all the circumstances, I believe he has been sufficiently punished. His time is now over half out, and the Warden of the State Prison North reports him as "behaving like a man." The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

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### WILLIAM R. PORTER.

PARDON GRANTED APRIL 21, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon in behalf of William R. Porter, who was convicted on the 14th day of October, 1881, in the Daviess Circuit Court, of the crime of seduction, and his punishment fixed at one year in State Prison and a fine of one cent. The application is signed by over 200 of the best citizens of Daviess County, including the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Daviess County, many of the attorneys of the Daviess County bar, and the editors of the Gazette and Democrat. The facts in this case are substantially as follows: A prosecution for bastardy was instituted against said de-



fendant on the relation of Mahaly Johnson, and at the same time of the April term, 1881, of said Court, a prosecution was instituted against said defendant for seduction. In the former case a judgment was obtained for \$500, which has been fully paid, and in the latter case, before the jury returned a verdict, said William R. Porter left said county and State, after which the jury returned into court a verdict finding him guilty and assessing his punishment as aforesaid. It is stated that if the said defendant had not departed from said county he would have obtained a new trial of said cause, and ultimately defeat said prosecution by establishing his innocence beyond any question of doubt. At the time of the trial said defendant was about 19 years of age, and departed from said court through imaginary fears, produced by vindictive threats made by the relatives of the prosecuting witness to prosecute him with unusual severity. The said defendant was never known before that time to be guilty of any offense, and has always been of exceptionally good reputation and character, and is so esteemed now by those who know him best.

Mr. A. J. Padgett, under date of April 6, 1885, says: "I was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney when the indictment was found and trial had, and I had full control and management of the case as far as the State was concerned. At the time of the trial I thought that the evidence was strong enough to warrant a conviction, but that under the circumstances the punishment ought to be the lightest the law would permit, which would be a fine in some amount and imprisonment in the County Jail for some period not to exceed six months. Especially did I think this ought to be the case, owing to the age of the defendant. Since the trial I have become convinced that the punishment fixed by the jury was too severe, and now believe he has been punished enough, taking into account that his father paid the girl all damages she asked, and paid the defendant's recognizance he forfeited when he left the State."

One of the attorneys engaged in the prosecution of said case, under the same date, says: "The judgment in bastardy has been fully paid in money to the prosecutrix. The young man was then only 19 or 20 years old. I am creditably informed he is in very feeble health. He is of respectable parentage, his people being among the best and most influential farmers in this county. I do not believe the ends of justice require his incarceration in prison, and I therefore recommend his pardon." Another of the attorneys engaged in the prosecution, under same date, says: "I think it may be said that the vigor of the prosecution was a little more than usual. I have further thought that the zeal and activity of the prosecution was possibly a little more than it ought to have been. There is no doubt about young Porter being a good young man. \* \* \* The right thing to do, I think, would be to pardon the young man." Since the said William R. Porter's said departure he has been in the service of the United States Government, but was honorably discharged in last December, owing to his feeble and impaired health. By a certificate of a physician on file, it appears that said Porter has hereditary consumption and that close confinement for any considerable time would greatly endanger his life.

After a full consideration of the foregoing facts, I think Mr. Porter ought to be pardoned. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## GEORGE W. GOODWIN, JR.

PARDON GRANTED APRIL 28, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon in behalf of George W. Goodwin, Jr., who was sentenced on March 25, 1884, by the Rush Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery with intent to kill William Willis, to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years.

The indictment was found in Henry County, and on a change of venue the trial was had in Rush County. There are several petitions on file, and have attached to them the signatures of over seven hundred persons, mostly citizens of Henry County, and being the names of the best-known and most influential ones in the county. The facts are, in brief, that at the time of the commission of the crime charged the accused was the proprietor of a hotel in New Castle, in said Henry County, and said Willis was an employe of another hotel of the same place. There was an earnest rivalry for business between the two, and the assault and battery grew out of threats and provocations of the injured party, uttered previous to the commission of the offense.

This is the defendant's first offense. He has always been known as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, an honorable and straightforward business man, and highly respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. He is an honorably discharged soldier, having served four years in the late rebellion, and is now and has been since such service disabled and suffering continually from a disease contracted while in the line of duty as a soldier. He was a member in good standing of the G. A. R., and several posts have earnestly requested his pardon. They insist that if guilty at all his punishment was excessive, and cite the fact that he was tried in Rush County immediately after the great excitement attending the difficulty between ————, and ending in the death of ————.

The Judge who presided at the time of the trial and the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the defendant now recommend a pardon for the defendant. He has now been confined over thirteen months. He is in bad and failing health, and has a wife and family dependent upon him for their support. His prison record is excellent, and the directors say he is worthy of executive clemency.

I think substantial justice has been done, and that the defendant will prove himself to be a good citizen and an advantage to society. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## BERTHA BREHM.

PARDON GRANTED MAY 28, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Bertha Brehm, who was sentenced Nov. 6, 1884, by the Criminal Court of Marion County, to the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, for a term of eighteen months, for stealing a dress at the house in which she lived as a domestic. It has been satisfactorily proven to me that this was her first offense and that she bore an excellent character previous to the commission of the theft for which she

was convicted. Several families of respectability, for whom she worked, all join in petitioning her pardon, saying that while in their employ opportunities were often offered, but she was never known to be dishonest; and one lady in particular avers that she has known the girl eighteen years and gives her an excellent character. Another, that they are willing to take her immediately in their employ if released from prison. I went to see the girl in person at the prison, and while she openly admitted taking the dress, said it was done in an unthinking moment, and appeared very penitent and promised to lead an upright life in the future if I would allow her to go home to her parents, who are very respectable people. The Judge who sentenced her told me that at the time she was sentenced a great many thefts were being committed in the city, and perhaps he gave her too long a term. I think this a good case to exercise Executive clemency and in releasing her it will be a great incentive to her complete reformation. The pardon is therefore granted.

I. P. G.

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### JOSEPH C. HOWER.

PARDON. GRANTED JUNE 2, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Joseph C. Hower, who was sentenced on the 9th day of March, 1883, at February Term, 1883, of the Adams Circuit Court, upon a conviction of rape, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of five years, and it is signed by nearly two hundred of the best citizens of Adams County, including the twelve jurymen before whom the case was tried. The evidence in the case has been furnished me, which I have carefully read. A full statement of the facts and circumstances of the case has also been presented to me by communications, on file and personally, by some of the leading citizens of said county. The prosecuting witness, the only witness on behalf of the State, was about twenty-eight years of age and is a sister of defendant's wife. The latter has at all times insisted upon her husband's innocence of the crime with which he was charged, and now earnestly pleads for his release. She says that she alone is unable to maintain herself and their two little children, who are girls, aged respectively two and three years, and unless her husband is released she will have to part with them. After a careful consideration of this case, I am fully satisfied that the defendant was innocent of the crime for which he was tried and convicted. It is the opinion of every one whom I have seen and who heard the testimony, that the defendant could not have been guilty of the crime charged. In my judgment, her evidence shows that to be true. Several affidavits of reputable citizens have been furnished, attesting the previous good character of the accused and that this is the first offense with which he was ever charged. He has now been confined in the State Prison over twenty-six months and has amply paid the penalty for any offense committed. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.



## ALFRED GLAZE.

PARDON GRANTED JUNE 29, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Alfred Glaze, who was sentenced on the 6th day of March, 1884, at the February term, 1884, of the Elkhart Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in State Prison North for a period of two years. The defendant was charged with stealing a sack of clover seed, to which he confessed and plead guilty. At the time of the commission of the offense he was about nineteen years of age, and was no doubt led into committing the offense by another boy, who escaped punishment. The application is recommended by the judge before whom he was tried, the deputy prosecuting attorney who prosecuted him, now a State Senator, the clerk and sheriff of said county, the warden of the prison, the prison physician, and many others. The prisoner is now in very poor health and has been in the prison hospital for some time. The prison physician says he is suffering from lung trouble and nervous prostration, and, in his opinion, can not live until the expiration of his sentence if kept in confinement. All who recommend his pardon bear testimony to the same fact. The young man's father is dead and his mother is very old and can not live long. His sister earnestly urges the pardon that she may administer to his wants during his final days and that he may die in the presence of his mother. He has now been imprisoned over fifteen months, and allowing for his good time his sentence would expire on the 5th day of December next. To serve out his sentence he has not long to serve. I believe justice has been fully vindicated and that the prisoner should be given into the charge of his friends. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

NOTE.—Died in a few days after his release.

## HARPER GRUNSON.

PARDON GRANTED SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Harper Grunson, who was sentenced on the 29th day of May, 1882, at the January term, 1882, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of six years.

The prisoner has only about one more year to serve. The prison physician has certified to me twice that the prisoner is in the last stages of consumption, is confined to his bed most of the time, and can not live but a very short time. I saw the prisoner during a late visit to the Northern Prison, and am satisfied that his condition is such as to deserve executive clemency. He has suffered several attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs in the past few weeks, and I believe this a proper case in which to release the prisoner and permit him to go home and die among his friends. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## JOHN SCHULKOSKI.

PARDON GRANTED OCTOBER 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon in behalf of John Schulkoski, who was sentenced on the 7th day of January, 1874, at the December term, 1873, of the St. Joseph Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of twenty-one years.

A statement of the substance of the evidence produced upon the trial of the cause, signed by the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the defendant, and the attorney for the defense, under date of April 22, 1880, was prepared and filed with Governor James D. Williams, on October 5, 1880, which I have carefully read. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: "About the 27th day of November, 1873, Martin Sass, John Schulkoski, and several others, all Polanders, went out rabbit hunting. In the evening they returned to the city of South Bend again. They all stopped at the house of John Schulkoski, which was in the east part of said city; Martin Sass resided in the west part of said city. After supper they all engaged in a social dance. Martin Sass became intoxicated, and got noisy and ugly, and wanted to and did engage in a fight with some of the party. There was an effort made to get him to go home, but he would not go. John Schulkoski went down in said city to get an officer to take charge of Sass, but returned without one. Martin Sass was still in the house, at which time the company put him out. In trying to get in the house again, he thrust his loaded gun in at the door; finally, the door was fastened. Sass then walked back and forth in front of the window, with his gun in his hands, looking in the house, and thrust his gun in the window. Schulkoski got his gun, and, when Sass thrust his gun in the window, he shot and killed him. The shooting and killing were not denied. Schulkoski, in his testimony, said that Sass had threatened to shoot him like a dog if he got to see him. He further swore that he was only defending himself and family as he understood it; that he made no attempt to escape. The testimony was given through a German interpreter—the Polanders could not understand English."

An application was filed on the same date, which substantially sets forth the foregoing facts, and, in addition thereto, states the following: "At the time the said offense was committed, there were but few Polish people in the city or county, and the people generally looked upon them as being but little better than heathens, but since that time they have proven themselves, to the satisfaction of the people here, to be intelligent, as well as reliable Christian people; that there was undue haste in trying said Schulkoski; that the prejudice and excitement had not died away; that the Polanders could not talk to the people and explain to them the facts in the case for want of a knowledge in the English language; that the excitement and prejudice still prevailed among the people at the trial; that Schulkoski was poor and not able to employ counsel in time to prepare and present his case to the jury, so that they could see the facts as they really existed; that the counsel was assigned by the Court to defend him a short time before the trial; that said counsel could not learn much about his client's case until the examination of the witnesses through an interpreter began; that had the prejudice and excitement been laid aside, the testimony would not, as they believe, have justified a conviction."

The above application is signed by the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Coroner and Surveyor of St. Joseph County; the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, City Attorney, Mar-

shal, Street Commissioner, Assessor and eight of the Councilmen of the city of South Bend; the State Senator and Representative from said county, a United States Senator, and many other prominent citizens of said city and county. Governor Williams's sickness, and subsequent death, prevented any consideration of the case by him. A second application, signed by a large number of the Polish people of said county, friends of both the prisoner and injured party, was presented to me while I was serving out Governor Williams's unexpired term, but the press of business, at the late day on which it was filed, prevented any consideration of the case. Under date of November 13, 1883, Judge Thomas S. Stanfield, before whom the prisoner was tried, earnestly recommends his pardon, and under date of December 21, 1883, the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax also recommends his pardon. Upon my attention being called to the case, I carefully investigated its merits, and believe the prisoner did the shooting in self-defense. He has been in the State Prison North nearly twelve years, and during that time his conduct has been exemplary, and without a single infraction of the rules of the prison. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

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### CHARLES HARRIS.

PARDON GRANTED NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Charles Harris, who was convicted on the 11th day of October, 1883, in the St. Joseph Circuit Court, of the crime of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of three years.

The prisoner is a very sick man from consumption, and the prison physician has twice certified to me that he is in a very low condition, and in the last certificate, under date of October 25, 1885, regarding his condition, says: "He is an inmate of the hospital, suffering from consumption; he has had a severe hemorrhage from his lungs, and in my judgment he can not live but a short time, if released." This statement is concurred in by the Warden of the prison. I have been earnestly urged by the prisoner's relatives to pardon him, that he may die among them, and considering his low condition, and the fact that he has but five months yet to serve, I think the request should be granted. Under these circumstances he is released from confinement. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

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### STEPHEN W. HAMILTON.

PARDON GRANTED NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Stephen W. Hamilton, who was sentenced on the 28th day of October, 1885, upon a conviction of assault and battery with intent to rape, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years, and fined in the sum of one hundred dollars.

The application is strenuously urged by several hundred of the best known and most respectable citizens of Delaware County, and is strongly supported by public sentiment.



A large delegation of the leading and most popular citizens of Muncie has called on me and urged the pardon upon the ground that the prisoner is wholly innocent of the crime charged. The evidence in the case has been furnished me, which I carefully read, and it wholly fails to sustain the intent. If he was guilty of any offense, he has already been adequately punished in a fine of one hundred dollars, which he has paid.

The prisoner is now past sixty years of age, and for over fifty-six years he has been a resident of Delaware County. He has a wife and seven children living, and one grandchild. Up to the time of the charge upon which he was convicted, his character had been most excellent. He was an honest, laborious, industrious, upright and respected farmer, who commanded and received the confidence, respect and esteem of the entire community in which he has alwayd lived. His father was a pioneer in the county, an honored and respected citizen. His entire family is of the highest respectability, and his habits during his whole previous life were regular and most exemplary in all respects. He was never before even suspected of or charged with any crime or disreputable conduct whatever. He was convicted upon the sole testimony of the prosecutrix, uncorroborated except by the fact that she communicated the charge to others after the alleged commission of the offense. He denied the charge most positively under oath.

To such a man, the sting of the disgrace of a prosecution and conviction has been complete, and to continue his confinement in the penitentiary, where he has now served nearly one month, can add nothing to his punishment. The certainty of a prosecution and conviction for any offense has been fully established and vindicated.

Many affidavits have been filed showing conclusively the good character of the prisoner and the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors.

The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney have each made statements that they do not think that public interest can be further served by the continued imprisonment of the prisoner. The prosecuting witness and her husband also state that they have no objections to make against a pardon.

The pardon is recommended by all the jury before whom the case was tried, every county officer of said county, the attorneys who assisted in the prosecution, by the members of the bar generally, and the entire newspaper press of the county. I have also received a large number of letters from prominent citizens of the county earnestly recommending the pardon.

Without a single objection, and with such a unanimous expression for the pardon, I am constrained to grant it.

The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

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. SAMUEL STUBBS.

PARDON GRANTED DECEMBER 7, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Samuel Stubbs, who was sentenced on the — day of September, 1883, at the September term, 1883, of the Morgan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of four years.

The prisoner is a resident of the city of Indianapolis and the applications for his pardon are numerously signed by citizens of this and Morgan counties. The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Auditor, Recorder and Surveyor of Morgan County, and by the Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of Marion County. Several of the jurymen join in requesting the pardon.

The prisoner at the time of his trial, and has at all times since, insisted upon his innocence of the offense charged. He claimed he bought the property in good faith. On the trial of the cause he proved an exceptionally good character. The prisoner for many years worked for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the employes of the company unite in saying that "he was always upright, honorable and honest in his daily life and work."

This is the prisoner's first offense. Before his arrest he had a wife and four small children dependent upon him for support. Since his arrest the family have been dependent upon the charity association of this city for their support. He always made a comfortable living for his family, and I do not believe the ends of justice can be further served by continuing his confinement in the prison. The person whose property was taken and afterward recovered is perfectly willing to have the prisoner pardoned. His prison conduct has been good and he has less than one year yet to serve.

The Auditor of this county, Mr. Justice C. Adams, says he thinks the prisoner is the victim of circumstances. I think so too. I saw the prisoner a few days ago in the Southern Prison and he stoutly protests his innocence. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

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### GEORGE W. FORT.

PARDON GRANTED JANUARY 29, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon by George W. Fort, who was sentenced on the 8th day of November, 1883, at the October term, 1883, of the Hancock Circuit Court, upon a conviction of accessory before the fact to the crime of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for the period of three years.

The larceny was committed by Walter Alford and Harry Huneycutt. They were each indicted, and, upon arraignment, plead guilty. The former being nineteen years of age, was sentenced to State Prison for a term of one year, but, within a few days after his sentence, his punishment was commuted to commitment to the Reform School for Boys, and the latter being under sixteen years of age, was committed by the Court to the same place.

Not long thereafter, each of them was discharged, while the prisoner is a young man of twenty-two years of age, and is now serving his third year of imprisonment.

The prisoner, though admitting he received some of the money stolen, has always insisted upon his innocence of any crime, but that he received the money in perfect good faith and in payment of a debt for some property sold by him to those who committed the larceny. This is the first offense charged against the prisoner, and prior to this charge he has always borne a good reputation for honesty and industrious habits. His prison conduct has been exemplary. He has a young wife and babe at home dependent upon him for their support.

The Judge voluntarily writes a letter saying he has no objection to the pardon. The pardon is specially recommended by the Prosecuting Attorney, all the attorneys who assisted in the prosecution, every juror, the party from whom the money was taken, every county officer, and several hundred of the citizens and his neighbors in Hancock County.

The prisoner, if guilty of any offense, has undoubtedly received a lesson that will warn him against any future offending, and his discharge would encourage him to become an excellent citizen. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## CHARLES DUNN.

PARDON GRANTED FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Charles Dunn, who was sentenced on the 16th day of October, 1883, at the September term, 1883, of the Daviess Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of seven years.

The application is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and all the jury, except three who can not be found. The Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Daviess County, many ex-officers, and several hundred citizens of the county also recommend the pardon.

The prisoner is a young man, honest and industrious. Prior to his conviction his character was excellent and his habits sober, peaceable and quiet. His prison record is splendid.

The prisoner lived with his father, a respectable farmer. On July 3, 1883, with his uncle, William Dunn, and two others, he was returning home in his father's wagon. Mr. Dunn and the other parties were intoxicated, and continually annoyed the prisoner, who was driving. He was then in a weak and frail condition, having just preceding that time been in failing health and very much debilitated, with his life in despair. Their annoyances were so offensive that he alighted from the wagon and started to walk home. Upon promises, however, to let him alone he again entered the wagon and commenced to drive. Mr. Dunn insisted on him running the horses, but he refused, and told Mr. Dunn to get back in the wagon. Mr. Dunn refused, and a scuffle ensued, in which he received a cut in his side from a penknife, and the prisoner left the wagon and walked home.

The wound was not necessarily fatal, but instead of going to a doctor they went to a barber, who dressed the wound with court plaster. The confinement of the secretions caused inflammation to set in, resulting in death.

The uncle was a stout, robust man, and upon his death-bed said the prisoner was not to blame. The prisoner and the decedent were always good friends. I think the prisoner was too severely punished. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## ANDREW J. HUMPHREYS.

PARDON GRANTED OCTOBER 11, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Andrew J. Humphreys, who was sentenced on the 14th day of January, 1885, at the ——— term, 1885, of the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South, for a period of two years.

Allowing for good time, the prisoner's sentence will expire on the 14th inst., thus leaving only three days yet to be served. His prison record has been perfect. He is a physician and has been an invaluable assistant during his imprisonment in the care of the sick and unfortunate in the prison. He deserves a pardon, because it will encourage him to lead an honorable life, and assist in restoring to him his practice. His friends strongly urge the same reasons, as well as the serious doubts about his guilt of the crime charged. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.



## JULIUS A. COLEMAN.

PARDON GRANTED NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Julius A. Coleman, who was sentenced on the 20th day of September, 1881, at the August term, 1881, of the Posey Circuit Court, upon a conviction of conspiracy to defraud, to imprisonment in the State Prison South, for a period of two years. The case was tried in Posey County on a change of venue from Vanderburgh County.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge who presided and Prosecuting Attorney who represented the State in the trial of the case. The jurymen, county officials of Vanderburgh County, and the best citizens, generally, of Evansville, have requested a pardon for the prisoner. Previous to the present charge he bore an unblemished character, and upon the trial the evidence was strong and voluminous that he was of unsound mind at the time of the commission of the alleged offense.

In the light of present facts I think he was of unsound mind, and while in the prison it has been found necessary to perform a surgical operation upon him to protect both his health and reason. It is also urged that, if the prisoner was guilty, he has been sufficiently punished. The Judge says his offense was technical, as no loss or damage was sustained by the insurance company, which, it was charged, he conspired to defraud.

He is in poor health, mentally and physically, and has nearly served out his time. His wife and four little daughters, the oldest only twelve, are anxious to take him home and care for him. He escaped once from the prison, but voluntarily returned to serve out the unexpired portion of his term, calling at the office on his way back.

I have reached the conclusion to discharge him. The pardon is granted.

I. P. G.

## CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

JOSEPH EDGELL.

PARDON GRANTED APRIL 22, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon in behalf of Joseph Edgell, who was sentenced on the 7th day of October, 1884, by the Kosciusko Circuit Court, upon conviction of rape, to imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

There are several applications on file, each of which is numerous signed. It has been shown to me that the said Joseph Edgell has always borne a good reputation, been an industrious and law-abiding citizen, and is a young man without any vicious or wicked habits.

The petitioners say that they believe him innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. By an examination of their letters, the affidavit of one of the attorneys for the defense, and the affidavit of the prosecutrix herself, taken by and before Andrew J. Bates, a Justice of the Peace of Warsaw, now on file, I am fully convinced of the innocence of the accused.

In her affidavit, after giving a detailed description of their acts, showing the full and free consent of both parties to the attempted intercourse, "affiant further says that she did not wish to prosecute the case, and would not have done so if she had not been compelled to do so. That, although she at first refused to assent to Edgell's purpose, she finally made no resistance or complaint, until she experienced pain, and then he immediately quit and the hurting ceased; that she has never been any worse off or injured thereby."

By a personal interview I learned that she made the above affidavit voluntarily, and came to his office and requested him to take her affidavit.

From my knowledge of this case and the length of term unexpired, I have concluded to grant the pardon on the condition that said Joseph Edgell shall not be found in a public place in a state of intoxication during the unexpired portion of the five years. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

PETER SAVAGE.

PARDON GRANTED JULY 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Peter Savage, who was sentenced on the 25th day of March, 1884, at the March term, 1884, of the Clay Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years. It was filed during Governor Porter's term in the summer of 1884, and is signed by the Judge who presided

at the trial, the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the case, the Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, two deputy clerks, the party whose property was taken, many members of the bar and prominent citizens of Clay County. I have carefully read the evidence, and the facts relating to said crime, as were developed on the trial of one James Elder, who was an accomplice in its commission, are about as follows: Savage and Elder, both coal miners, on the night of the occurrence, were intoxicated, Savage very much so, the other to some extent. While in this condition Elder proposed to enter the saloon of one Thomas Hinsey in the city of Brazil, claiming that he knew there was money in there; that he had seen a twenty dollar gold piece taken in during the day. Elder approached Savage several times, and finally persuaded him to assist him. In the night time they entered the saloon through the cellar, Elder leading the way and Savage following him. Two watches and about \$120 in money were taken by Elder. Then they went out to an orchard about a mile distant where they made a divide of the spoils, Elder making the division, paying to Savage as the one-half the sum of \$46. The next morning an officer met Savage and charged him with being in the saloon. He confessed and turned over the money, stating that he was very drunk at the time and had but little recollection of it, and afterward informed on Elder, who was a person of considerable notoriety in such deeds; he testified on the trial against Elder, who was convicted. From the facts and the history of the parties it is quite evident that the plan was concocted and carried out by Elder, using Savage, who was very drunk, as a tool to assist him. Savage has not been accused, nor was he ever before in this community arrested on any criminal charge, but became recently addicted to drink. He is a married man and has a family of two children, one a little boy about two years old and blind, the other a little girl about eleven months old. They have no property, and it is almost impossible for the wife to sustain herself and family for the reason that her children can not be left at home or with any one, considering the unfortunate condition of the one. The petitioners, from their knowledge of the parties implicated and the facts surrounding the transaction, recommend the pardon of the aforesaid Peter Savage.

I have fully satisfied myself of the truth of the aforesaid statements. The prisoner's wife and the present Sheriff of Clay County have personally called upon me and made substantially the same statement. The said James Elder stood a trial, and contested his case until affirmed against him by the Supreme Court, and was sentenced for four years. If the latter sentence was just, the sentence of Peter Savage, in view of his confession, pleas of guilty, and testifying against his accomplice, is too severe. Mr. Savage was married and formerly resided in Meigs County, Ohio, before removing to Clay County, and many citizens of that county certify that during the time he resided there and during their acquaintance with him he was a man of good moral character, temperate, industrious and honest. His conduct in the State Prison has been good.

In view of all the foregoing facts and circumstances, I think he ought to be now pardoned. I have concluded, however, to grant the pardon upon the express condition that the prisoner refrain from intoxication during the original term of his sentence. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.



## FRANK MYERS.

PARDON GRANTED DECEMBER 24, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Frank Myers, who was sentenced on the 2d day of October, 1875, at the October term, 1875, of the Johnson Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of twenty-one years.

The facts, in substance, are as follows: A railroad picnic was held in the town of Greenwood, in Johnson County, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1875, which was largely attended by persons of bad character from the city of Indianapolis.

The train which was to return to the city with those who attended the picnic did not leave until some time after dark, and while the train was on a side track, and the excursionists were straggling into the cars, a fight occurred on a high bank at the side of the railroad, in which the deceased received a cut in his arm, severing an artery, and he bled to death before reaching the city. The fight was a general melee, and occurred from no ascertainable cause, and was over in a few seconds. A squad of men began the fight by knocking each other down, and then as suddenly separated, when it was ascertained that one of their number had been cut in the arm. The friends of the deceased took him aboard the train, but they were too drunk to know the dangerous character of his cut, or to have rendered any assistance in case they had known, and the consequence was, the man bled to death from neglect.

The Judge who tried the case writes that the principal witness against the prisoner was a woman, a prostitute, and that without her testimony the prisoner could not have been convicted.

Evidence has been furnished me, verified by affidavit, that the said witness was, at the time of the fight, in the car, that it was dark, and that, owing to her position in the car and the high bank, she could not possibly have seen the fight. The prisoner has at all times maintained his innocence. His pardon is asked by petitions from former State officers, and citizens of Johnson County, and also of the State of Ohio, where the prisoner formerly resided. Abundant testimony has been furnished me that prior to the present difficulty the prisoner bore the reputation of being a sober, honest and industrious man, and since his confinement in the State Prison he has proven himself to be a good prisoner. During the last eight years he has been a trusty, performing various services upon the outside of the Prison.

All the Prison officials, under date of April 4, 1879, say that by his pleasing address and uniform kindness of disposition he has won their good opinion and they unhesitatingly recommend his pardon.

The Judge who tried the case recommends the pardon. The Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the prisoner, under date of December 7, 1880, writes: "I did not believe Myers had a fair trial on account of the inflamed state of public feeling at that time. The jail was full of criminals, and it was no time for the trial of a case of such magnitude. The evidence of the prosecution was given by several prostitutes, and were of bad character. I believe that Myers should be released, and that he has suffered enough, even if guilty." The pardon is also recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of said Johnson County.

I think he should be pardoned upon the condition that he refrain from intoxication. The pardon is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

NOTE.—Returned to prison November 14, 1886, having violated conditions of his pardon.

## HENRY RIEF.

PARDON GRANTED DECEMBER 31, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Henry Rief, who was sentenced on the 11th day of October, 1875, at the September term, 1875, of the Dearborn Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the second degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison South during the term of his natural life.

The application was originally filed on August 30, 1876, and urged upon the ground that the punishment was excessive; that if he was guilty at all, he was guilty of no greater offense than manslaughter, and that his punishment should not at the greatest exceed ten years in the penitentiary. It has been urged upon every Governor since the day of filing, though during all the time not a word of remonstrance has been filed.

The evidence given upon the trial has been furnished me, and from it there is a fair showing that the prisoner was justified in defending his person. The prisoner was convicted on an indictment charging him with the killing of one John Smith, on May 13, 1875. The deceased was a man of very dissolute habits, and on the day of the killing had been continually annoying the prisoner about his place of business, though frequently warned by the prisoner to keep away. On the same day and shortly prior to the difficulty, the deceased bought a new hatchet, and, uttering threats of killing the prisoner, placed himself in front of the prisoner's place of business. While the prisoner was passing him he repeated his threats, made a motion, as the prisoner supposed, to strike him, whereupon the prisoner, who is a one-armed man, seized a board close to his feet and struck the deceased to defend himself, not intending to kill him. On the trial the defendant was not permitted to testify as to his intent. It may be remarked that two of the principal witnesses for the State were not long after the prisoner's trial convicted of larceny.

The Coroner's jury found that the killing was involuntarily done. Previous to the prisoner's trial, several ugly murders had been committed in Dearborn County, and the guilty ones had either escaped punishments, or received light sentences. When the prisoner was tried, the people were clamorous for more severe punishment, and to make an example of some one. His previous character was good, and it is clearly shown that had it not been for the local excitement, the sentence of the prisoner would not have exceeded six or eight years.

The prisoner was confined in the County Jail from May 13, 1875, until his removal to the State Prison, and has been confined in the State Prison nearly eleven years, and if his sentence were one under the present law, allowing him credits for good time, he has served a term equivalent to over a fifteen-year sentence.

The pardon is recommended by more than five hundred citizens of Dearborn County. The pardon is especially recommended by the Judge who presided at the trial, and all the Circuit Judges since; by the present Prosecuting Attorney, and the one who prosecuted the prisoner; by all the attorneys engaged in the prosecution, nearly all the jurors, by nearly every county officer at the time and since the trial, and by the Mayor and other city officials of the cities of Aurora and Lawrenceburg.

I believe the pardon should be granted upon the condition that the defendant shall not become intoxicated, nor directly or indirectly engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## GEORGE RICHARDSON.

PARDON GRANTED JANUARY 21, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of George Richardson, who was sentenced on the 18th day of February, 1885, at the February term, 1885, of the Randolph Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault with intent to kill, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years.

The assault consisted in pointing a gun at one John Helms, which the prosecution claimed was loaded, and the defense claimed was not loaded. A copy of the evidence given on the trial has been read, together with verified statements furnished since the trial, and I have no doubt that the gun was unloaded. The defendant was intoxicated at the time the difficulty occurred, and at the time and on the preceding day of the trial. The prisoner is a young man and bears the reputation of being honest and upright, and when sober conducts himself in a proper and peaceable manner. His greatest fault consists in the use of intoxicating liquors. Immediately after his sentence, I received a flood of petitions and requests for his pardon, signed by upward of three hundred citizens of Winchester, including the State Senator, Representative, several of the jurors, the Sheriff, the Postmaster, Superintendent of the Public Schools, and pastors of the various churches in the town of Winchester, and urged the pardon for several reasons, more particularly that the punishment was excessive; that his wife's health was in a precarious condition; that his own parents, as well as those of his wife, were of the highest respectability; that when sober he is a popular and respectable young man; that he has promised to refrain from using intoxicating liquors in the future, and that, to one of his standing, with the disgrace of a conviction and sentence, a confinement in the State Prison could add nothing to his punishment, but I declined then to interfere, preferring that he should feel the force of the law's vindication. The prisoner has now served out over one-half of his term, and will be entitled to a discharge in less than ten months. The prisoner now desires to leave the State, if released, to go to Colorado to engage in business, and promises to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Under all the circumstances, I believe that the defendant's further confinement can add nothing to his punishment, while his release, upon condition that he shall absolutely refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, will bring about his reformation, and make him a good citizen. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

The prisoner died, Thursday, November 11, 1886, near Colorado Springs, Colo.

## THEO. MURPHY.

PARDON GRANTED FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon of Theodore Murphy, who was sentenced on the 12th day of June, 1884, at the May term, 1884, of the Owen Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault with intent to kill, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of seven years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, the State Senator, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, and almost the entire bar of Owen County. The prosecuting witness and many citizens also recommend the pardon.



The evidence given on the trial and the opinion of the Supreme Court on appeal, reported in 97 Ind. 579, has been read. The Court says: "The evidence was not so clear or convincing, nor so satisfactory as it might, and perhaps ought to have been to have fully justified the Court in finding the appellant guilty. The evidence, as we read it in the record, does not fully convince us of the appellant's guilt."

Even if the prisoner was guilty, the punishment is too severe. He was also fined \$100. He is a poor man with a family dependent on him for support. At the time of the alleged assault, he was intoxicated by liquor bought of the prosecuting witness, and was ejected from his saloon, although the prisoner was not in the habit of becoming intoxicated. This is his first offense and he is not a vicious or dangerous man. I think he ought to be pardoned on condition that he refrain from intoxication for the remainder of the seven years. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

#### MICHAEL EGAN.

PARDON GRANTED FEBRUARY 26, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon by Michael Egan, who was sentenced on the 23d day of October, 1885, at the October term, 1885, of the Rush Circuit Court, upon conviction of assault and battery, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of six months. The prisoner was also fined in the sum of six hundred dollars.

The application is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and the jury; also by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Rush County, and many other prominent citizens. The prisoner is a young man, never before having been convicted of any crime, and has always borne a good reputation. His health is now bad, owing to his confinement in the County Jail, which is an unhealthy place and has repeatedly been condemned by the Grand Jury of the county as wholly unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The Secretary of the County Board of Health has certified, under oath, the same fact. The prisoner, in a verified statement, says he was in a state of intoxication at the time of the commission of the offense, and disclaims any recollection of the act. Those dependent upon him are sorely in need of his services and I have concluded to pardon him upon condition that he refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

#### WILLIAM CARVER.

PARDON GRANTED MARCH 4, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon by William Carver, who was sentenced on the 19th day of September, 1867, at the September term, 1867, of the Sullivan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the second degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for the period of his natural life.

The prisoner was indicted and tried for the killing, on the 3d day of April, 1867, of one John Stewart. A statement of the evidence given on the trial, certified by the Prosecuting Attorney, at the time, has been placed on file.

From such statement and other papers in the case, it clearly appears that the deceased and the prisoner, at the time of the killing, were not acquainted with each other, nor was there any trouble or ill feeling known to exist between them, and that there was no motive or malice shown in the killing, but was the result of an accident.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge who tried the case, the present Judge, many members of the bar, all the county officials of Sullivan County and Crawford County, Illinois, the prisoner's home, several ex-county officials of each of said counties and hundreds of citizens of said counties.

Under date of January 30, 1875, Hon. Richard Thompson, who was the Judge at the time, writes: "I have been always of opinion that he ought not to have been convicted. \* \* \* \* \* He has, undoubtedly, been already sufficiently punished for what, in my opinion, was an accident."

It is further shown that about the time of the homicide the prisoner was in a state of intoxication, a habit which he contracted while in the late rebellion.

The prisoner has always borne the reputation of an honest, industrious and peaceable man. At the age of eighteen years he entered the service of the army in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after a five years' service was honorably discharged. Prior to the above charge he was never known to be guilty of any offense.

I believe the killing was an accident, but if the prisoner was guilty at all there can be no question but he should have suffered a punishment within the limits of the law prescribed for the crime of manslaughter. The prisoner's deportment in the State Prison has been excellent during a service of nearly nineteen years. In any event, the prisoner has more than suffered the penalty of the law for any crime by him committed, but any pardon should be on the express condition that he refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

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## HENRY BRUNNER.

PARDON GRANTED MAY 7, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Henry Brunner, who was sentenced on the 17th day December, 1884, at the December term, 1884, of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, upon a conviction of robbery, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, the State Senator and Sheriff of Vanderburgh County, the Mayor and Postmaster of Evansville, and other prominent citizens of said county. Prior to his conviction the prisoner bore an excellent character, and at the time of such conviction there was very grave doubt as to his guilt. His prison conduct has been very good. I have concluded to pardon him upon condition that he refrain from intoxication and be of good conduct.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## ABNER HORTON.

PARDON GRANTED MAY 24, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Abner Horton, who was sentenced on the — day of September, 1860, at the September term, 1860, of the Clay Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the second degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison during the term of his natural life.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge who tried the case and the present Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney at the time of the conviction, all the jurymen except one, who is dead, a majority of the county officials of Clay County who have held office since the conviction, and by a considerable number of the citizens of said county.

The Judge who tried the case says he is convinced that the prisoner should not have been convicted of a greater offense than manslaughter, even if guilty of that offense, and that a confinement of seven years is a sufficient punishment.

He was charged with killing his father, which he did not deny, but has always claimed that he acted in self-defense. No one was present to witness the killing except his wife. At the time of the trial and conviction neither he nor his wife were, by law, permitted to testify. It appears that the prisoner had an excellent character, and bore the reputation of being a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. Public excitement at the time was very high, principally on account of the relationship of the parties, and a severe punishment was demanded. No premeditation or malice was shown. The prisoner has now suffered a punishment of more than twenty-five years, and I think he should be released upon condition that he be of good conduct, reserving to the Governor the right to be the exclusive judge of a violation. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## GEO. W. MILLER.

PARDON GRANTED JULY 7, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of George W. Miller, who was sentenced on the 7th day of March, 1884, at the February term, 1884, of the Morgan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of abortion, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of three years, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

The pardon is recommended by the judge, all the jurors, save one, and many others. In a statement filed May 13, 1885, the judge and jurors say the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. The prosecuting witness says that the prisoner "is wholly innocent of the charge upon which he was convicted." The prisoner is recommended as an excellent physician and has always been regarded as an honest, respectable and law-abiding citizen. His prison record is without a blemish. He only has sixty-one days to serve.

I have no doubt the prisoner ought to be discharged at once, on condition that he be of good conduct and keep the peace. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.



## ALGERNON EVANS.

PARDON GRANTED AUGUST 24, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Algernon Evans, alias Albert Evans, who was sentenced on the 4th day of September, 1879, at the ——— term, 1879, of the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of eighteen years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, six jurors, several county officers, and many citizens of said county, and is urged upon the grounds that the sentence was too severe and the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. The prisoner was convicted for the killing of ————, a Gypsy, by striking him on the head with a chair. Both were intoxicated. The deceased, after being struck, mounted his horse and rode some distance to his camp, at which place he fell from his horse. There was a doubt as to whether death resulted from the blow or the fall. The prisoner, being a colored man, was prevented from having as favorable a presentation of his case as might have been, owing to strong prejudices against his race. His former character is represented to have been good. I believe the prisoner should be pardoned on condition that he be of good conduct, keep the peace and refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, with the right reserved to revoke the pardon on a violation of either of the conditions. The pardon is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

## DAVID ROPER.

PARDON GRANTED SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of David Roper and Henry Lindley, who were sentenced on the 8th day of December, 1873, at the October term, 1873, of the Vigo Criminal Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison South during life.

Their pardon is asked for by Judge Mack, the Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and other officers of the county, the jury, attorneys and several hundred citizens of Vigo County, and also by a large number of the leading citizens of Hamilton County, where the boys resided. The case has been investigated, and there seems to be no controversy at all as to the facts. The prisoners were only fifteen years of age at the time of their conviction, and had gone on a visit to their uncle, James Roper, who resided about nine miles from Terre Haute. After being there a few days, Roper and the two boys, in company with James Dicken, went to a show at Terre Haute, and on their way home, while they were all walking together in the road, James Roper stepped behind Dicken and shot him with a revolver. He then compelled the boys to help him carry the murdered man from the road, and threatened their lives if they ever divulged the crime. The two boys and Roper are colored and James Dicken was a white man. James Roper was alleged to have been too intimate with Dicken's wife. The parties were all arrested and placed in jail at Terre Haute. There was a great deal of excitement at the time, and the at-

torney of Roper seems to have been fearful that the prisoners would be lynched. When they were brought into court a plea of not guilty was entered. An agreement was made between the Prosecuting Attorney and Roper's attorney that the jury might find the prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree and fix their punishment at imprisonment for life, and such a statement was made to the jury, not one word of evidence being offered. Roper, for whom no application is made for pardon, has always stated that the boys, David M. Roper and Henry Lindley, knew nothing of his intention to shoot Dicken.

A pardon should be granted upon the condition that he be of good conduct, keep the peace and refrain from intoxication.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### NUMA L. SEELY.

PARDON GRANTED SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Numa L. Seely, alias Harry L. Moore, who was sentenced on the 23d day of November, 1885, at the November term, 1885, of the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a term of three years.

Numa L. Seely is a boy eighteen years of age, and very intelligent. He lived in Cincinnati until his father and mother were divorced. His mother is now dead and his father married again and went to West Virginia. He is heir to considerable of an estate in Cincinnati, and there has been a long contention in the courts as to who should have the care and custody of the boy. He had been working around from place to place after his father abandoned him, and finally went to Vigo County to work on a farm. He was very poorly clad. He took a few dollars in money of the farmer where he lived and went to Terre Haute and bought a coat. He was arrested and on a plea of guilty was sentenced. Mr. Thomas Pogue, of Cincinnati, a prominent wholesale merchant, is the trustee of the property, and strongly recommends the pardon of the young man. Governor Foraker and numerous other citizens who are acquainted with the boy also strongly urge his pardon. He has a wealthy uncle in Louisiana, who has agreed to take him to his home and care for him.

The prisoner will be pardoned on condition that he will reside with his uncle and be of good conduct.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### WALTER C. BENTON.

PARDON GRANTED OCTOBER 11, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Walter C. Benton, who was sentenced by the Morgan Circuit Court on the 29th day of September, 1883, to the State Prison South for a term of five years upon conviction of the crime of burglary and larceny.

The prison officials have certified to me that he is very sick with consumption, and can live but a few weeks. His father is now at the prison, and desires to take his son to his home in Estill County, Kentucky, to die. His term will expire in a few months.

I believe the prisoner should be discharged, on condition that he be of good conduct and go to his father's home.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### GEORGE TAFEL.

PARDON GRANTED OCTOBER 18, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of George Tafel, who was sentenced on the 18th day of June, 1884, at the April term, 1884, of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, upon a conviction of larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of three years.

The pardon is recommended by the Senator, Judge of the Superior Court, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Vigo County, as well as by numerous other citizens of said county. The prisoner has only about two months to serve. He is a poor man, without any property. His wife and two small children are dependent upon the father of the prisoner. His father is an old man, and much broken down in health, with an aged mother and a crippled sister-in-law also dependent upon him for support.

Prior to the present charge the prisoner was known as a man of good character and industrious habits. The prisoner should be released, on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from intoxication.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### ARCHIBALD AGAR.

PARDON GRANTED OCTOBER 25, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Archibald Agar, who was sentenced on the 15th day of March, 1886, at the February term, 1886, of the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South, for a period of two years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge of the Vigo Circuit Court, the Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Vigo County; the Mayor, City Clerk, Marshal, four police commissioners, Superintendent of Police, and several other city officials of the city of Terre Haute. The petition is numerously signed by the citizens of said city. The prisoner has always lived in said city and is very respectably connected. Since his sentence an accomplice, charged with him, has declared on oath, in said Court, that the prisoner was not guilty of the offense. He should be released on condition that he be of good conduct and that he refrain from intoxication.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.



## GEORGE SCHNELL.

PARDON GRANTED NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of George Schnell, who was sentenced on the 22d day of December, 1885, at the December term, 1885, of the St. Joseph Circuit Court, to the State Prison North, for a term of three years, upon conviction of the crime of forgery.

The crime for which the prisoner was convicted consisted in signing his father's name to an order for a suit of clothes. It is stated in the petition, that he supposed he had authority to do so. His father, a strictly honest German, states, that upon learning of the offense his son committed, told the officers to arrest him; that he was unfamiliar with the laws of this country, and thought his son would receive simply a jail sentence. The prisoner plead guilty and was immediately sentenced to serve a term of three years in State prison.

His father profoundly regrets his hasty action, and now urgently requests me to pardon his son. The suit of clothes obtained were returned to the party from whom received. The marshal of South Bend, who served six years as marshal and three years as a policeman, and other citizens, say that the young man has always been sober and industrious and that this is his first offense.

I have been petitioned by quite a number of prominent citizens of South Bend, where the prisoner lived, to grant him a pardon, and there seems no doubt as to the propriety and advisability of releasing him. It is evident that he was too hastily prosecuted and received too severe a sentence, and having now served one year of the same, I am constrained to believe that he has undergone sufficient punishment, considering the offense committed, and release him on condition that he refrain from intoxication, be of good conduct, and go immediately to his father's home.

The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

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JESSE BILLINGS.

PARDON GRANTED NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Jesse Billings, who was sentenced on the — day of February, 1886, at the February term, 1886, of the Daviess Circuit Court, upon a conviction of forgery, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years.

His pardon is urged upon the ground that the prisoner is innocent of the charge. It appears that no one suspected that a forgery had been committed until the note had been filed against the estate of Lewis C. Morgan, whose name was charged to have been forged, and who died some time after the date of the note.

The conviction was secured, exclusively, upon circumstantial evidence. The petition asking for the pardon is signed by nearly seventeen hundred citizens of Daviess County, including the jury, county officials and officers of the court in which the prisoner was tried.

The prisoner is an old man, upward of fifty years. He has a wife and several children, who likewise have several children. He has lived in said county for over

a quarter of a century, and his family is well known and highly respected. He has always been a farmer, and by his thriftiness and industry has accumulated considerable property. He has never before been accused of any violation of the law, and no motive can be ascertained for committing the offense charged. He has now served nearly one year; his health has rapidly failed; his mind has become seriously affected by the shock of his conviction and confinement, and it is seriously believed that he would not live to serve out his sentence.

A statement of the evidence given upon the trial, certified as correct by the Judge, has been furnished, together with numerous affidavits of reputable and honorable persons cognizant of facts material to the case. Some of the affidavits were made by relatives of the decedent. A careful reading of the evidence convinced me that there were grave doubts about the guilt of the prisoner, and, taken in connection with said affidavits, I am satisfied the prisoner ought to be discharged; upon condition, however, that he be of good conduct, and not violate the law. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

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### CHARLES McCAIN, ALIAS CHARLES HARRIS.

PARDON GRANTED DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Charles McCain, alias Charles Harris, who was sentenced on the 14th day of November, 1885, at the October term, 1885, of the Miami Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years. He was also fined in the sum of sixty dollars.

The pardon is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder of Miami County, and by nine jurymen, all who are living except two, and many other citizens of Miami County. The home of the prisoner is at Dayton, Ohio, and the Judge of the Superior Court, Sheriff, Superintendent of Police, and many other citizens of the place testify to his good character and the high respectability of his family and relations. He left home to secure work at his trade, a molder, and being out of money was induced by one John McCollough, a noted thief and pick-pocket, to assist in committing the larceny.

The prisoner received no part of the money charged to have been taken. It was upon his affidavit that McCollough was arrested and indicted, but after giving bail in the sum of \$500 he fled from the State to Canada. His bond has been forfeited. It is urged that the prisoner has received a lesson and will not again be guilty of any offense. He has a wife and infant child to support. He has served nearly fourteen months, and will be pardoned upon condition that he will be of good conduct and keep the peace. The pardon is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## PAROLES.

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### MOSES DAVIS.

PAROLE GRANTED FEBRUARY 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Moses Davis, who was sentenced on the 31st day of January, 1873, at the December term, 1872, of the Boone Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for the period of his natural life.

The prisoner was indicted in Clinton County, and on a change of venue was tried in Boone County. Several hundred citizens of Clinton County have asked for his pardon. The pardon is also recommended by the State Senator, Representative, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of said county, and by all the officers and employes at the Prison.

The prisoner is now the oldest man in the Prison, being eighty-three years of age, and been confined there over thirteen years, during which time his conduct has been the very best. He has frequently gone unattended beyond the Prison walls, always faithfully returning. His children are able to take care of him, and ask the privilege of doing so. Being broken down in health and with old age, he begs to die outside of the Prison walls.

It is claimed in extenuation of the crime with which he was charged, that, though not a habitual drunkard, he was addicted to occasional drinking; that on such occasions he became demented and lost all control of his moral powers, and that in that condition and under those circumstances he committed the crime. I saw the prisoner on a late visit to the Prison, and talked with him freely. I do not feel warranted in granting him a full pardon, but believe he ought to be paroled. The parole is granted.

I. P. G.

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### PETER DITMAN.

PAROLE GRANTED FEBRUARY 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon by Peter Ditman, who was sentenced on the 14th day of March, 1868, at the March term, 1868, of the Johnson Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the second degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for the period of his natural life.

The application is recommended by the Judge who presided at the trial, the present Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the case, all the county officers of Johnson County and many ex-officers.



All the jurors remaining in the county and a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of said county strongly urge the pardon.

The prisoner was convicted for the murder of one Martha Bennett, who was a very attractive and fascinating woman, though of a bad family. She was much older than he, and was his playmate before the late rebellion, at the beginning of which he entered the service as a member of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry.

He served during the rebellion as a gallant soldier, was honorably discharged and returned home to find her a notorious prostitute. The prisoner, who has always been a sober and industrious man, had contrived to save at the time of his discharge about \$3,000. By reason of her old hold upon him, she tempted him with promises to reform and become his wife, and led him into a life of dissipation and debauchery until his money was wholly exhausted. She cast him off, refusing to have anything to do with him, and, becoming crazed with drink to the verge of delirium tremens, frenzied at the loss of his money and brooding over her perfidy and treachery, he killed her.

His act was unjustifiable, but his case appeals for sympathy. He never offered to leave, but surrendered himself at once, and though held in jail two years awaiting trial, he never tried to escape. The county jail, during his confinement, was broken into by the "Regulators" to secure some other prisoners, but, with an opportunity to escape, he refused to go. He defended the jail until assistance arrived. He has now, including his jail confinement, been imprisoned about twenty years. This is his first offense. No word of remonstrance has come, although the pendency of the application has been noticed in the papers for near ten years. His prison conduct has been exemplary.

If released, he promises to conduct himself as a good citizen. At this time I do not feel like granting him a pardon, but have concluded to parole him. The parole is granted.

I. P. G.

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## JOHN WALES.

PAROLE GRANTED MARCH 22, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of John Wales, who was sentenced on the 29th day of November, 1881, at the November term, 1881, of the Posey Circuit Court, upon a conviction of robbery, to imprisonment in the State Prison South, for a period of ten years.

The application is recommended by the Judge, the present Prosecuting Attorney and his predecessor, who prosecuted the case; nearly all of the jury, the Representative, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, County Superintendent, and many of the leading and prominent citizens of said county.

The Judge who tried the case writes, under date of June 25, 1885, that "from my knowledge of the case and from information learned since his conviction \* \* \* I think, taken in all of its bearings, he is deserving of executive clemency."

The Prosecuting Attorney, who prosecuted the case, writes, under date of June 13, 1885, that "after deliberate reflection I am strongly inclined to the opinion that Wales was guilty of nothing more than an aggravated case of assault and battery, and should not have been convicted of a felony;" and his deputy at the time, who

assisted in the prosecution, also writes, under date of June 9, 1885, substantially the same, and adds that "Wales was tried when the community was in a great state of excitement on account of a robbery which had been perpetrated upon Dr. E. V. Spencer, one of the leading citizens of the county, who had been left for dead by the robbers near his residence under very distressing circumstances. The conditions were very unfavorable to a fair trial."

An old and widowed mother was solely dependent upon the prisoner for support, and for whom he made a good living, and in her helplessness, since his conviction, has become a county charge. In view of the facts I have concluded to parole the prisoner on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from intoxication.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### WILLIAM A. KEARNEY.

PAROLE GRANTED APRIL 5, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of William A. Kearney, who was sentenced on the 4th day of December, 1885, at the November term, 1885, of the Cass Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years.

The pardon is strongly recommended by the regular Judge, the special Judge who tried the case, the entire jury, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Coroner and County Attorney of Cass County, Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Chief Marshal and postmaster of the city of Logansport, the editors and proprietors of all the city papers, nearly the entire bar of said city, the owners of the property taken, and many other prominent citizens of said county.

The principal reason urged for the pardon is that at the time of the commission of the larceny the prisoner was of unsound mind. A stenographic report of the evidence given upon the trial has been furnished, which, with much new and additional evidence, I have carefully read.

I am satisfied that the prisoner is entitled to executive clemency, but owing to his habit of becoming intoxicated I think he ought to be paroled, upon condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from intoxication. The member of Congress from the Tenth District, the Governor of Illinois, and the Congressman from the Peoria District, in the same State, have urged a consideration of the case. It has been urged, with much showing of its truthfulness, that the jurors were influenced by the high state of excitement attendant upon the acquittal of Charles A. Buskit, just previously tried at the same term of court. Five of the jurymen in the first case were also jurymen in the present case, and had it not been for the severe criticism of the public press of the verdict in the former case, it is highly probable the verdict would have been otherwise.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## HARDIN BOLES.

PAROLE GRANTED APRIL 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Hardin Boles, who was sentenced on the 10th day of January, 1884, of the Sullivan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of three years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, special prosecutors, prosecuting witness, the editors of the Times and the Democrat and the Representative. The ministers of several churches and Auditor and Treasurer of said county also join in a petition for a pardon. The prisoner was jointly indicted with two others. He was, at the time of the commission of the offense, only seventeen years of age, and was the youngest of the two indicted with him, one of whom was acquitted and one was sentenced for only one year. The prisoner was tried first by the court.

It appears that he was the least implicated of the three, and yet received the longest sentence. This is the prisoner's first offense, and if released has the promise of a good position. His father is old, disabled and helpless by disease, and his mother is now over fifty years of age, and upon her devolves the support of the family. I think he ought to be paroled on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from intoxication. I have required written promises to give prompt notice of any violation of the conditions. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## MORTON MINGEE.

PAROLE GRANTED APRIL 30, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Morton Mingee, who was sentenced on the 18th day of March, 1885, at the March term, 1885, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years. The prisoner was also disfranchised for the period of five years.

His pardon has been strongly and unceasingly urged by his mother, who is a widow, and the prisoner her only son, upon whom she is largely dependent for support.

The pardon has been recommended by the best citizens of Jefferson and Jennings counties. The family resided for many years in the latter county, where they were well known, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and County Superintendent have joined in requesting a pardon. The prisoner is a young man, not yet of age. His health is poor. His prison conduct has been excellent.

Prior to the present conviction he bore a good reputation for honesty, sobriety and industry and was never known to have been guilty of any offense. He now sincerely regrets his crime, and with the watchful care of his mother, who is so anxious for his release, I believe he will make a good citizen. He has now only about seven months to serve, and I have concluded to parole him during the Governor's pleasure.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.



## JAMES ELDER.

PAROLE GRANTED MAY 4, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of James Elder, who was sentenced on the 14th day of April, 1884, at the March term, 1884, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a term of four years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Clay County; also by many citizens of the county. Many persons from Clay County have personally called on me, urging his pardon.

From the statements made by all the parties it appears that if the prisoner is discharged it would do much toward making a better man of him. He has a wife, who is a nice lady, and one child, and they are in need of his support. Prior to his conviction he made for them a good and sufficient support, and was a frugal and economical man himself. He was, however, addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. I am not willing to grant him a pardon, but, in view of the foregoing statements, I have concluded to parole him on condition that he refrain from intoxication and be of good conduct. I have been assured that any violation of the conditions will be promptly reported. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## JOSEPH BOOTH.

PAROLE GRANTED MAY 8, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Joseph Booth, who was sentenced on the 4th day of August, 1882, at the May term, 1882, of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of seven years.

The prisoner was charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. At the time of the taking of the property the prisoner was intoxicated, and had been for several weeks on a protracted spree. The property was not taken out of the city of Evansville, but was returned uninjured to the owner, who now joins in the petition for a pardon of the prisoner.

Up to the time the prisoner became addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors he was an honest, industrious, hard-working mechanic. He has a wife, three infant children, and an old and decrepit mother, who are dependent upon him for support. The Judge says the prisoner was sentenced on a plea of guilty; that he is now more fully informed of the merits of the case, and now recommends executive clemency. The pardon is also recommended by many leading and influential citizens of Vanderburgh County.

In order to give the prisoner an opportunity to redeem himself I have concluded to parole him on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from intoxication. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## WILLIAM GILBERTHORP.

PAROLE GRANTED MAY 25, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon by William Gilbertthorp, Jr., who was sentenced on the 19th day of April, 1884, at the March term, 1884, of the Delaware Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of five years.

The prisoner's former home was in York, Pa. He had been working on a farm in said county, and was intending to seek employment elsewhere, when he met a companion of his former home. The latter induced him to drink some liquor with him, and, while both were under the influence of the liquor, persuaded the prisoner to commit the larceny.

The prisoner is not yet of age, was never guilty of any offense prior to the present one, and has always been a quiet, peaceable and industrious young man. His parents, who reside in York, are excellent people, and the prisoner's friends in such place speak very highly of them and him.

The prisoner plead guilty, under the fear and excitement of his arrest in a strange place and without friends. He had no attorney, and made no statement of his case to the Court. The young man is not a natural criminal, but a good subject for reformation. I have concluded to discharge him upon condition that he be of good conduct, refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors and go at once to his home in Pennsylvania. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## SIMON LEE.

PAROLE GRANTED MAY 29, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Simon Lee, who was sentenced on the 19th day of February, 1881, at the January term, 1881, of the Gibson Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of twelve years.

The prisoner was born, raised and had his home in Warrick County, where he was well known. While in Gibson County he became engaged in a difficulty with one Henry Wheeler, a large, heavy, stout, robust man.

The prisoner is a cripple and from his infancy has been afflicted with epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance and a stuttering in his speech that is painful to witness. He has always been regarded as weak-minded and a harmless, inoffensive man, and no doubt the deceased was provoking and taunting in his manner toward the prisoner.

His pardon is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Warrick County, and by many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. The pardon has also been earnestly urged by leading citizens outside of the county, who are fully cognizant of all the facts. I have personally seen and talked with the prisoner in the Southern Prison, and his condition is truly a pitiable one. I feel justified, on the statements, in doing something for the prisoner, and have concluded to parole him on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## CHARLES A. BROWN.

PAROLE GRANTED JUNE 10, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Charles A. Brown, who was sentenced on the 17th day of February, 1885, at the February term, 1885, of the Greene Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years.

The amount charged to have been stolen was \$1.65 and a pocket-book valued at fifty cents. The party from whom the property was taken supplied the prisoner with intoxicating liquor and he was under the influence of the same when the property was taken. Previous to the present charge the prisoner bore the reputation of an honest, truthful and reliable young man. His pardon is earnestly requested by his parents, who are very respectable people, now residing in Omaha, Nebraska, is recommended by United States Judge Woods, the Sheriff of Greene County and the person whose property was taken. I have concluded to parole the prisoner on condition that he be of good conduct, refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors and go immediately to his parents at Omaha, Neb.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## MARVIN KUHN.

PAROLE GRANTED JUNE 16, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for pardon on behalf of Marvin Kuhns, who was sentenced on the 4th day of June, 1884, at the June term, 1884, of the Noble Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of five years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and a large number of the citizens of Noble County and neighbors of Simeon P. Kuhns, the prisoner's father, and where the prisoner will reside if released. The prisoner has now served over two years. He was at the time of his sentence only sixteen years old, being now eighteen years old. John Howell, who was jointly indicted with him, was an old, hardened criminal, fifty years old, had previously been in the penitentiary and was sentenced for ten years.

The prisoner was persuaded into the commission of the crime, and, it is claimed, was forced to go with said Howell. The prisoner was never regarded as a bad boy, and it is now urged that his release will materially assist in his reformation. I have concluded to parole him on condition that he be of good conduct, keep the peace, refrain from intoxication, go immediately upon his release to the home of his parents and remain there.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

NOTE.—Returned to prison February 5, 1887, having violated condition of his parole.



## ELIAS A. WILHELM.

PAROLE GRANTED JUNE 19, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Elias A. Wilhelm, who was sentenced on the 29th day of April, 1886, at the April term, 1886, of the Fulton Circuit Court, upon a conviction of forgery, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years. He was also fined ten dollars.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Surveyor of Fulton County, members of the bar and many citizens of said county. The prisoner was charged with forging a note on one R. F. Donaldson for fifty dollars, which note he pledged, as security, for house rent, trusting to redeem the same before a discovery of the forgery. He is a poor man, but has always borne the reputation of an honest, hard-working, industrious and law-abiding citizen. He has a wife and eleven children to support. He was unable to pay the rent for January, 1886, and to gain further time he pledged said note. He is forty-eight years of age; his past life has been free from any bad habits, and this is his first offense. He was tempted to save his family from being turned out in the midst of winter. In April the rent in full, twelve dollars, was paid and no one suffered any injury. The Judge, upon a plea of guilty, assessed the minimum punishment. The prisoner has been imprisoned since February 27, 1886. His family is at present in a pitiable and poverty-stricken condition.

He should be paroled on condition that he be of good conduct and return to his family.

The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## LEONIDAS BRYSON.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 3, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Leonidas Bryson, who was sentenced on the 25th day of October, 1879, at the October term, 1879, of the Rush Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of nineteen years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, all the jurors, except those who have left the county, and all the county officials of Decatur and Rush counties. The petition is numerously signed by the best citizens of the said counties. Hon. Will Cumback has called personally and strongly urged the pardon.

The prisoner is a young man, thirty-three years of age, and has now been confined in the State Prison about seven years. His conduct has been good. His health is greatly impaired, and he has been under treatment for the last eight months for incipient consumption. The prisoner, prior to his conviction, was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. He now promises not to drink any more. His father is a very old man and is anxious to have his son released.

In the present condition of the prisoner's health, it is probable that he can not live long. I think it proper to parole him on condition that he be of good conduct and refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. I have required written assurance to be placed on file to report any violation of either of the conditions. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## CAMILLE C. ALGER.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 7, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of Camille C. Alger, who was sentenced on the 3d day of June, 1886, at the May term, 1886, of the Blackford Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of one year.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, all the jurors, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Surveyor, County Superintendent, County Commissioners and Drainage Commissioners of Blackford County, the postmaster, marshal, the editors of the Times and Telegram and the Superintendent of Public Schools of Hartford City, and by nearly five hundred of the very best citizens of said county.

The Judge says that the law has been vindicated, the certainty of conviction upon the commission of crime established, and that no good can now come by the continued imprisonment of the prisoner. The prisoner has a wife and two small children, one of whom was born soon after the commission of the offense and not long before his trial. His family are in destitute circumstances. His previous record has been good. He has always been an energetic, industrious and hardworking mechanic. He ought to be paroled on condition that he be of good conduct. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## GEORGE S. SURBER.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 8, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a pardon on behalf of George S. Surber, who was convicted on the 29th day of December, 1883, at the November term, 1883, of the Morgan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of five years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, all the jurors, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Morgan County, as well as by nearly two hundred of the best and most reliable citizens of said county. The pardon is urged upon the ground that the prisoner is innocent. His conviction was procured upon circumstantial evidence. The prison physician says he has been in the prison hospital over eight months under treatment for pulmonary hemorrhages, chronic cough and emaciation.

Prior to his own conviction another person was tried and acquitted upon the same charge. He is highly recommended for his honesty and industry. He and deceased were close friends. After reading the evidence I am satisfied that the prisoner ought not to be pardoned, but paroled on condition that he shall refrain from intoxication, carry no concealed weapons, and be of good conduct.

The right will be reserved to revoke the parole at any time. Written assurances by the citizens of said county have been placed on file to give notice of any violation of said conditions. The parole is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## JOHN GIBSON.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 15, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of John Gibson, who was sentenced on the 9th day of March, 1885, at the February term, 1885, of the Knox Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of four years.

The prisoner's home was in Vermillion County, but the crime was committed in Knox County in company with two other persons much older than himself. He is not naturally bad but has suffered from evil associations. His parents were highly respectable people, his father having served two terms as Clerk of Vermillion County, but is now residing at Hutchinson, Kansas.

The property taken was \$5.90, of which the prosecution charged the prisoner with receiving one dollar. I will parole the prisoner on the condition that he be of good conduct and keep the peace, immediately proceed to the home of his father, not return to this State, and refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The right will be reserved to revoke the parole during said term upon a violation of either of said conditions. The parole is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

## THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 23, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Thomas A. Hendricks, who was sentenced on the 20th day of February, 1886, at the January Term, 1886, of the Grant Circuit Court, upon a conviction of accessory before the fact to the crime of manslaughter, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years.

The pardon is recommended by the Judge, nine of the jurors, prominent members of the bar, and all the county officials, many other prominent citizens of said county, including the editors of the principal newspapers, and the city officials of the City of Marion.

There were grave doubts of the prisoner's guilt. He was, at the time of his conviction, just twenty-one years of age. Prior to the present charge his character was never called in question. He has always lived in Grant County. If guilty at all, his father was wholly responsible, and he has fled from justice. One who was jointly indicted with the prisoner has been discharged because the prosecution had no more evidence against him than they had against the prisoner. The prisoner should be paroled on condition that he be of good conduct and keep the peace, with the right reserved to revoke the same upon a violation. The parole is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

## JONAS ELLISON.

PAROLE GRANTED JULY 24, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the pardon of Jonas Ellison, who was sentenced on -- day of --, 1886, at the September Term of 1885, of the Bartholomew Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of three years.



The application for pardon is numerously signed by the best citizens of Bartholomew County. The prosecuting witnesses also recommend a pardon. In the light of the facts, the sentence seems to be too severe. I have no doubt but that the breaking with which the prisoner was charged, was for some other purpose than burglary, and wholly without any felonious intent. Prior to his conviction he bore a good character. He was sober, honest and industrious. His wife is suffering from hasty consumption occasioned by childbirth. The child is dead and the mother can not live longer than a month. She is being supported by her brother-in-law at his house. The prisoner should be paroled on condition that he proceed immediately to the bedside of his wife, who is lying sick at her sisters in Indianapolis, that he care for and support her, and that he be of good conduct. The parole is accordingly granted.

July 26, 1886. The friends of Mrs. Ellison, wife of the prisoner, report her death on last Thursday, the 22d inst.

I. P. G.

## REPRIEVES.

### JAMES DENNIS.

REPRIEVE GRANTED AUGUST 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a reprieve by James Dennis, who was sentenced on the 19th day of May, 1885, at the May term, 1885, of the Montgomery Circuit Court upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, to suffer the penalty of death, on the third day of September next.

The defendant was charged with the murder of James McMullen on the 7th day of January, 1885. The trial lasted several days, and the evidence which was taken down in short-hand, and afterwards written out, is very voluminous. It appears from an examination of the evidence in the case, and the statements of several persons, who have called upon me in regard to the case, that the conviction of the defendant was secured mainly upon the confession of John W. Coffee, who had previously made a confession that he was the only person guilty of the crime, but afterwards made a second confession which implicated the defendant. He testified on the trial of the case substantially in accord with his confession. Shortly after sentence was pronounced the principal witness, and alleged accomplice, made a third confession and stated that said Dennis did not commit the crime as alleged for which he has been sentenced to die.

The attorneys for the prisoner state that they have done everything in their power to advance the perfection of the appeal. The Judge of the Circuit Court certifies that while the case was pending before him, the attorneys for the defense did not delay the consideration of the case at the time. The reprieve is also requested by four of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court is now adjourned until the 15th day of September, 1885. In consideration of the above, I deem it proper to reprieve the execution of the sentence until the 16th day of October, 1885, in order that the Supreme Court may have ample time to consider the appeal. The reprieve is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

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### JOHN W. COFFEE.

REPRIEVE GRANTED SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a reprieve on behalf of John W. Coffee, who was sentenced on the 19th day of May, 1885, at the May Term, 1885, of the Montgomery Circuit Court, upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, to suffer the penalty of death on the third day of the present month.

The reprieve is urged by the Prosecuting Attorney. He states that the prisoner was the principal witness against James Dennis, whose sentence was reprieved on the 15th of last month, and if the latter should receive a new trial and be retried, the former would be a material witness. If the sentence is to be executed, the prisoners should suffer the penalty together, which would require a reprieve of the prisoner's sentence until the 16th day of the present month. Messrs. Paul & Humphreys, attorneys for the prisoner, also join in the application. The reprieve is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

# COMMUTATIONS TO COUNTY JAIL.

THOMAS L. BAILEY.

COMMUTATION GRANTED OCTOBER 18, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the commutation of the sentence of Thomas L. Bailey, who was sentenced on the 25th day of September, 1886, at the September Term, 1886, of the Fountain Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of six months.

The commutation is recommended by many citizens of Fountain County, including the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder.

The prisoner is a poor, hardworking man, and his imprisonment leaves his family in a destitute condition. He did not actually commit the assault and battery but was only in the crowd. The real participants have never been punished, nor is there now any disposition to have them punished. It is stated that he is usually a well behaved man, that the law has been vindicated and he has been sufficiently punished. I believe thirty days in the County Jail would be ample punishment. The commutation is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

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JOHN BULLER.

COMMUTATION GRANTED OCTOBER 22, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of John Buller, who was sentenced on the 16th day of October, 1885, at the September Term, 1885, of the Grant Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery with intent to commit murder in second degree, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of two years.

The prisoner is about forty-three years of age, and has a wife, who is an invalid, and one child. He has resided in Fairmount Township, Grant County, nearly all his lifetime, and during such time, it is without question, that he has always borne the reputation of being a sober, peaceable, industrious and law-abiding citizen. Prior to the trouble, out of which grew the prosecution for the offense above stated, he had never been known to be guilty of any violation of the laws of this State.

I am satisfied the prisoner had no intention of committing any crime, but believed he was only defending his brother, who was being attacked by Frederick and Charles Seeley.

A copy of the evidence has been furnished me, together with several affidavits of some additional facts, all which I have carefully read. The facts in the case, in brief, are that Benjamin F. Buller, brother of the prisoner, and Frederick Seeley became engaged in a difficulty on August 29, 1885, at the fair grounds near Fairmount, in Grant County. While thus engaged, Charles Seeley, a brother of Frederick, took a part in the difficulty, by whipping Benjamin B. Buller over the head and other parts of his person with the heavy butt-end of a whip. Benjamin turned



to defend himself against the attacks of Charles Seeley, and while he was doing so, Frederick secured a large bottle and struck Benjamin over the head, knocking him down and breaking the bottle to pieces. At this juncture the prisoner, who was not far away, came towards Frederick Seeley and struck once or twice, after which they clinched, the prisoner falling underneath. They were then parted by friends.

The prosecution claimed that the prisoner, at the time of the striking, held in his hand a knife which, however, the defendant strenuously denies. The evidence by other witnesses on both sides is equally conflicting. The affidavits of some eight or nine persons have been filed, whose evidence has been discovered since the trial, stating that the prisoner did not at the time of the striking and scuffle with Frederick Seeley, have any weapon in his hands.

In another case, upon the same facts, the prisoner was prosecuted and fined for an assault and battery, which fine and costs he has paid. He was also prosecuted civilly and compelled to pay a large sum. It is shown by the affidavits of disinterested persons that the prisoner is now afflicted with a cancerous affliction, which has already destroyed his nasal organs, part of his upper lip and jaw, and other portions of his face; that his disease requires constant and careful treatment; that his death, at best, can not be very far in the future, and that in their judgment, imprisonment in the Penitentiary will very greatly hasten his death.

The Judge before whom the prisoner was tried, says that he was very severely punished if the sentence should be executed. The defendant had, prior to his indictment, been fined by a Justice of the Peace for simple assault and battery, (the record of that conviction was in evidence before the jury), and if they rendered a verdict of guilty at all, could do no less than find him guilty of the intent, and the jury believing the punishment adjudged by the Justice of the Peace had been insufficient, were driven to the verdict of guilty of a crime only to be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison.

The facts as presented to the jury would not, I believe, have induced the Judge to make a finding of guilty of the intent to commit murder.

The facts as presented to the jury would not, I believe, have induced the Judge to make a finding of guilty of the intent to commit murder. The case is one calling for Executive clemency and will certainly justify some commutation of the sentence. The Prosecuting Attorney states: I represented that the evidence in the case was, in my opinion, to say the least, conflicting, and was hardly in my judgment sufficient to warrant the verdict of the jury. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney also make the same statement as above given, as to the prisoner's physical condition, the latter adding: "It seems to me that to confine him in the Penitentiary would materially shorten his life. Under all the circumstances, with a full knowledge of all the facts, I respectfully represent that he is a proper subject for Executive clemency." All the jurymen who tried the prisoner, except one, who has left the county, all the county officers, and a large number of the citizens of the county have joined in petitions requesting the prisoner's pardon.

In view of the facts in the case, I have concluded that the punishment of the prisoner should be commuted by substituting therefor his commitment to the Grant County Jail for the period of sixty days. The commutation is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

# COMMUTATIONS TO BOYS REFORM SCHOOL.

## NICODEMUS FRAZIER.

COMMUTATION GRANTED FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: In this case Nicodemus Frazier was indicted in the Perry Circuit Court, of Perry County, Indiana, at the February Term, for the crime of murder, committed on January 1st, 1885; was tried before a jury on the fourth judicial day of such term, being February 5th, 1885, and was convicted and sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison, and on the following 10th day of February he was sentenced by the Court, in accordance with the verdict of the jury. The father of the said Nicodemus Frazier has made application to have the sentence of his son commuted, by substituting therefor the commitment of his son to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, during his minority. With such application there has also been presented a certified copy of the record of said conviction and sentence, and also a petition numerously signed by the citizens of Perry County, Indiana, requesting the commutation of said sentence as aforesaid. Much information in regard to the case has been furnished by a letter of the Rev. Edward G. Hunter, the pastor of the St. Luke's Church Rectory, in regard to the previous habits and character of the said Nicodemus Frazier. After having carefully read all the papers in the case, together with the personal recommendation of the Hon. Heber J. May, the Senator from Perry County, who testifies to the previous excellent high standing of said Nicodemus Frazier in the community where he resided.

It appears from the statements contained in the papers on file, and such personal statements, that the crime of which said defendant was charged was rather one of accident than intentional. The defendant, in company with six or seven others, were out together watching the old year out and the new year in, and on going home, as the deceased was entering his own gate, was struck by the defendant, and, as he says, without any intention of killing him, and did not know that he was injured until after he was dead, when he said: "I would rather be dead myself;" and also said he never intended to commit the crime. The papers in this case will show that said defendant is a proper person to be commuted to the discipline and instruction of the Indiana Reform School for Boys. The petition of the citizens of said Cannelton strongly insist that to confine him in the State Prison among such characters as he will there meet, will prove ruinous rather than salutary upon his future reform. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.

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## WALTER CLARK.

COMMUTATION GRANTED APRIL 16, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Beatrice Moman, the mother, and Henry Moman, the step-father of Walter Clark to have commuted the sentence of the said Walter Clark by the Decatur Circuit Court, on the 4th day of March, 1885, upon the conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the County

Jail for ninety days, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys. The application is recommended by the Judge of the court, who sentenced him, and also by others. It is stated in the papers on file that the object in sending him to the County Jail was to have his sentence commuted to the Indiana Reform School, and I am convinced that this is the best course to pursue for the reformation of the young man. He will become of age on the 25th day of June, 1886, and by that time I believe the discipline of the institution will prepare him to become a useful citizen.

I. P. G.

### CLINTON SMITH.

COMMUTATION GRANTED MAY 14, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Clinton Smith to have commuted his sentence on the 16th day of March, 1885, by the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery with intent to kill, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys. The application is recommended by the Hon. William Mack, Judge of the Circuit Court. The boy was convicted of feloniously shooting one Ira Smith. He was born on the 13th day of April, 1866, and will therefore become of age on the 13th day of April, 1887. I think this is a proper case for commitment to the Reform School. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### JOHN FLICK.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JUNE 8, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by John B. Flick, to have commuted his sentence of the 3d day of June, 1885, by the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of conspiracy to commit burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, and is recommended by the Hon. Pierce Norton, Judge of that Court, and is also personally urged by the Hon. Wm. N. Harding, Prosecuting Attorney of said Court. The defendant was born on the 3d day of June, 1869, and will become of age on the 3d day of June, 1890. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### THOMAS D. WASHINGTON.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JUNE 12, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Thomas D. Washington, to have commuted his sentence on the 26th day of May, 1885, by the Vigo Circuit Court upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, and is recommended by the Hon. William Mack, Judge of the Court before whom the applicant was tried and convicted. Defendant is now seventeen years old and will become of age on the 4th day of January, 1889. I believe in this case the punishment should be commuted. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.



## JAMES B. GODSEY.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JUNE 12, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by James B. Godsey to have commuted his sentence on the 8th day of June, 1885, by the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three years, five months and seven days, by substituting therefor his commitment in the Indiana Reform School for Boys, and the same is recommended by the Hon. William Mack, Judge of the Court before whom the applicant was tried and convicted for the same reasons given in the case of Thomas D. Washington. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## GRANT HAGGARD.

COMMUTATION GRANTED OCTOBER 22, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation by Grant Haggard, who was sentenced on the 19th day of October, 1885, at the October Term, 1885, of the Rush Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of one year by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys.

It appears from the petition, verified under oath, that the prisoner was born on the 10th day of June, 1867, and that his father and mother are both dead. The application is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of said Court, and also by the Hon. Ben. L. Smith, of Rushville. The fact that the prisoner is now only eighteen years old, a commutation would bind him to serve nearly three years in the Reform School. It would not only withhold from him the disgrace of a service in the State Prison, but would be the means of fitting him to become a useful citizen. A medical certificate has been furnished in pursuance to section 10, of the act of the General Assembly, passed February 23d, 1883. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## MORRIS HEALEY.

COMMUTATION GRANTED OCTOBER 24, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of Morris Healey, Jr., who was sentenced on the 22d day of October, 1885, at the July Term, 1885, of the Criminal Court of Marion County, upon a conviction of robbery, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The application is signed by Morris Healey, Sr., the father of the prisoner, and is accompanied by the proper medical certificate, that the prisoner is a fit subject for the discipline of said institution. It appears that the prisoner was born on the 28th day of October, 1868, and is now of the age of seventeen years. The father represents in a statement, under oath, that the prisoner has no bad habits, but that his mind has been perverted by the reading of thrilling and exciting

stories belonging to the class of cheap and immoral literature, and believes his son's commitment to the Reform School will redeem his character.

The commutation of the sentence is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of said Court, and one of the Commissioners of the Reform School. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### JAMES H. FIELDING.

COMMUTATION GRANTED NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the commutation of the sentence of James H. Fielding, who was sentenced on the — day of October, 1885, at the September Term, 1885, of the Henry Circuit Court, upon a conviction of larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of one year, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys during his minority.

The petition is signed by a large number of the citizens of Henry County, including the father of the boy. It appears that the prisoner was a farmer's boy, but sixteen years of age, and attended school regularly in the locality where he lived; that he was never accused of any offense until the commission of the one for which he was sentenced. The Judge who tried the case, and the Prosecuting Attorney, recommend the commutation, and the latter, in a statement of the facts of the case, says: "I do not think the prisoner naturally a bad boy, but perhaps easily influenced; I never knew of his being charged with a crime before, and in view of his age and the circumstances surrounding the case, think his sentence ought to be commuted." The commutation is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

### OSCAR A. CHAPPEL.

COMMUTATION GRANTED NOVEMBER 13, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of Oscar A. Chappel, who was sentenced on the 4th day of November, 1885, at the October Term, 1885, of the Clark Circuit Court, upon a conviction of robbery, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three months, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The application is signed by James Chappel, the father of the prisoner, and sets out that the latter was born on the 9th day of May, 1869. The proper medical certificate has also been furnished that the prisoner is a fit subject for the discipline of said institution. A commutation of the punishment is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, and the Clerk of the Court in which the defendant was tried. The Judge states: "Had the boy been under sixteen years of age, I should have committed him to said institution myself, but being over the age of sixteen years, I did not have the power to do so." In view of the prisoner's youth, I believe it would be to his advantage to have his punishment commuted by substituting therefor his commitment to said institution. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## GEORGE ROBINSON AND EDWARD SUMMERS.

COMMUTATION GRANTED DECEMBER 4, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation by George Robinson and Edward Summers, who were sentenced on the 23d day of November, 1885, by the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the County Jail during their respective minorities, by substituting therefor their commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys.

It appears from the papers on file that the said George Robinson will attain his majority on the 16th day of February, 1889, and that the said Edward Summers will arrive at that age on the 1st of July, 1886. The application is recommended by the Judge of the Court, who says they were sent to the County Jail with a view of having them sent to the Reform School. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## ALVIN O. ROYSE.

COMMUTATION GRANTED DECEMBER 21, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of Alvin O. Royse, who was sentenced on the 14th day of October, 1885, at the July Term, 1885, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of robbery to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The application is made by his mother, Mary Royse, verified by affidavit, from which it appears that the prisoner was born on the 31st day of August, 1868, and is now of the age of seventeen years. The application is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of said Court. Several persons, well known to me, whose word is entitled to credit, have represented that prior to the above conviction, the prisoner was a person of industrious and temperate habits, and that he has always borne a good reputation in the neighborhood where he resided, and was employed for industry and sobriety and integrity. Several business men by whom he was employed, have cheerfully testified as to his good character, and that they have always found him honest and trustworthy. I believe this to be a proper case to seek the reformation of the prisoner. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## HERMAN GORDON.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JANUARY 8, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation by Herman Gordon, who was sentenced on the 29th day of December, 1885, at the November Term, 1885, of the Vigo Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three years and twenty-nine days.

The application is recommended by the Judge of the Vigo Circuit Court. The City Attorney of Terre Haute writes that he has known the prisoner for a



long time, and that he is a bright, intelligent colored boy, and thinks that his interest, as well as that of the public, require that he be placed in the Reform School. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### BURTON HOGMIRE.

COMMUTATION GRANTED FEB. 18, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for commutation by Burton Hogmire, who was sentenced on the 9th day of February, 1886, at the February Term, 1886, of the Lagrange Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of one year.

The application is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney. The prisoner was led to commit the crime and was under the influence of intoxication. The real offender has been convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. The applicant was born on the 20th day of April, 1868, and is now the age of seventeen years. Believing there is a chance for his reformation I think the punishment ought to be commuted. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### LORIN MILLER.

COMMUTATION GRANTED FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation by Lorin Miller, who was sentenced on the 9th day of February, 1886, at the February Term, 1886, of the Lagrange Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of one year.

The application is recommended by the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney. The facts in this case are identical with those in the case of Burton Hogmire, whose punishment was this day commuted. The applicant was born on the 12th day of May 1866, and is now the age of nineteen years, and for the same reasons given in the case of Burton Hogmire, I have concluded to grant this commutation. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

### JAMES CARROLL.

COMMUTATION GRANTED APRIL 2, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation by James Carroll, who was sentenced on the 29th day of March, 1886, at the February Term, 1886, of the Wayne Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

It appears that the prisoner was born on the 6th day of November, 1867, and is now of the age of eighteen years. The commutation is recommended by the Judge and Superintendent of the Reform School. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## EDWARD SWARTZ AND NICHOLAS FOREMAN.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JUNE 7, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the commutation of the sentences of Edward Swartz and Nicholas Foreman, who were sentenced on the 3d day of June, 1886, at the March Term, 1886, of the Randolph Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North, for the period of one year, by substituting therefor their commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years.

The application is signed by the prisoners, and shows that the former is now eighteen years of age, having been born on the 10th day of August, 1868, and that the latter is seventeen years of age, having been born on the 14th day of February, 1869. The commutation is recommended by the Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney and all of the jury. It fully appears that the prisoners are proper subjects for the Reform School, and it would be better for their future interests to be sent there instead of the State Prison. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.

## GEORGE LINEBACK.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JUNE 28, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of George Lineback, who was sentenced on the 14th day of January, 1886, at the December Term, 1885, of the Hancock Circuit Court, upon a conviction of burglary, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he obtains the age of twenty-one years.

The application is made by the mother of the prisoner, who is a widow and anxious for the services of her son, upon who she is largely dependent for her support. The prisoner was born on February 9, 1867, and is now nineteen years of age. He is not strong-minded; his parents were very poor and destitute; his father was sick, having since his imprisonment died with the consumption, and the only articles taken were eatables. The prisoner is not naturally a bad boy and this is first offense. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.

## EDWARD BRUNER.

COMMUTATION GRANTED JULY 2, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation on behalf of Edward Bruner, who was sentenced on the 21st day of June, 1886, at the May Term, 1886, of the Sullivan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison South for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The commutation is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, several jurors, one of the Managers of the Reform School and many other good citizens.

The prisoner is not yet seventeen years of age. He was sent, with sufficient money, from Petersburg to Carlisle, in Sullivan County, for his niece, but at the latter place he was induced to enter a saloon, where through drinking and gambling he lost all his money. The saloon keeper, who was one of the winners, kept the prisoner at the saloon, and while the former was asleep, the latter took a part of the money won from him. The prisoner is very illiterate, an orphan and has no friends. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.

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### POMP LUCAS.

COMMUTATION GRANTED NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for a commutation, by Pomp Lucas, who was sentenced on the 29th day of October, 1886, at the July Term, 1886, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, during his minority.

The prisoner was born on the 28th day of April, 1869, and is now seventeen years of age. The commutation is recommended by the Judge before whom he was tried, and also by the Prosecuting Attorney. The petition on file states that he plead guilty to the offence charged, with the understanding that application would be made to me to commute his sentence to the Reform School, as under the statute he was too old to be sentenced to that institution by the Court. His parents are dead and he has nothing but his aged grandfather's influence over him. I have learned a great deal about the young man from reliable parties, who know him, and I think he ought to be given a chance to reform. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.

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### CHARLES WACHSTETTER.

COMMUTATION GRANTED DECEMBER 23, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the commutation of the sentence of Charles Wachstetter, who was sentenced on the 17th day of December, 1886, at the July Term, 1886, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of three years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The prisoner was born on the 22d of March, 1869, and is now of the age of seventeen years. The commutation is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Commissioner Jordan of the Reform School. This seems to be the prisoner's first offense and he has for some time been a faithful employee at the Sarven Wheel Works of this city. The commutation is granted. I. P. G.



## JAMES HENSLEY.

COMMUTATION GRANTED DECEMBER 23, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the commutation of the sentence of James Hensley, who was sentenced on the 24th day of November, 1886, at the July term, 1886, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon conviction of embezzlement, to imprisonment in the State Prison North for a period of two years, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

The prisoner was born on the 4th day of August, 1870, and is now of the age of sixteen years. The commutation is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and the Assistant Superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. He has heretofore borne a good reputation, and on account of his youth I believe him to be a proper person to be committed to said institution. The commutation is granted.

I. P. G.

## REMISSIONS.

DAVID McFADIN, ANDREW McFADIN AND CLINTON ALLDREDGE.

REMITTED DECEMBER 30, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by David A. McFadin, Andrew McFadin and Clinton Alldredge for the remission of a forfeiture of \$500, recovered against them on the 22d day of September, 1885, at the August Term, 1885, of the Posey Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given for the appearance of David McFadin, Jr., charged in said court by indictment, with the crime of assault and battery with intent to kill.

David McFadin, Jr., was arrested, gave bail in the sum of \$500, and about the time his case came on for trial, his counsel abandoned his case on account of some disagreement between them, and his bail was forfeited. Shortly afterwards he was again arrested at the county seat, upon the same charge, gave bail in the same sum with the same sureties and again his bail was forfeited. The alleged assault and battery was not serious or dangerous. The remission of one of the forfeitures is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Posey County, and also by the prosecuting witness. The sureties ask to have the last forfeiture remitted. The remission is granted. I. P. G.

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## WILLIAM SCOTT.

REMISSION GRANTED NOVEMBER 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by William Scott for the remission of a forfeiture of \$50, recovered against him and Warren Lewis on the 27th day of January, 1885, at the January Term, 1865, of the Jackson Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given for the appearance of Warren Lewis upon a charge of assault and battery before John Little, a Justice of the Peace. The application is recommended by the Auditor, Deputy Auditor, Treasurer and Sheriff of Jackson County.

The facts in the case are as follows: That said Warren Lewis was arrested on the 13th day of August, 1884, by one Calvin Little, as Constable, upon a warrant issued by John Little, a Justice of the Peace, upon a charge of Sabbath breaking; that said Constable presented a bond to said Lewis, to be entered into by him, with surety, requiring said Lewis to appear at one o'clock on said 13th day of August, 1884, so answer a charge of assault and battery on one John Disque, which charge he did not know existed against him; that he had not been arrested on any such charge; that he was required to enter into said bond, and did enter into the same, with William Scott as his surety, in order to obtain his freedom; that said bond was entered into and signed about twelve o'clock on the 13th day of August, 1884, a distance of six miles from the said Justice's office, and called for his appearance on the same day at one o'clock; that he advised with counsel, and was instructed that he did not have to be present to answer a charge upon which he had not been

arrested; that his said bond was a nullity, and that he did not attend in obedience to said bond, on account of the advise from his said counsel. The said Warren Lewis is insolvent, and unable to pay any part of the forfeiture. Whatever part of the forfeiture is collectable, will have to come from the said William Scott, and he is in no way indemnified. The fact that Mr. Lewis was afterwards re-arrested, tried and fined, which fine and costs he has paid, is worthy of notice, in considering that the original purpose in taking the bond has been secured, to wit, the appearance in the proper court of the said Lewis to answer the charge of assault and battery. The State does not require bonds for the purpose of making money, but to secure the appearance of the person charged to answer the offense. I am fully satisfied that Mr. Scott is unable to pay the entire forfeiture, being a very poor man, with a wife, unfortunately deprived of her reason, and a large family of children dependent upon him for support. After a careful consideration of the case, I have come to the conclusion that four-fifths of the forfeiture ought to be remitted. Four-fifths of the forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

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### JOHN HUMES.

REMISSION GRANTED NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by John Humes for the remission of a \$300.00 forfeiture, adjudged against him on the 23d day of March, 1885, in the Justice Court of Mills A. Reeves, of Jackson County, upon a forfeited recognizance, for the appearance in said Court on said day of one Henry England, to answer the charge of perjury. On the same day a record of said forfeiture was entered in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County.

The petition is signed by the Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder and two of the County Commissioners of Jackson County. It appears from the papers on file in the case, and from what I have learned from other sources, that the said England was arrested upon a charge of perjury in swearing that a certain young lady was of the proper age in order to contract marriage. The young lady's father filed complaint against him for perjury. Hume went on said England's bond as surety, and when the case was called for trial England failed to appear, having fled to the State of Illinois. Hume, at his own expense, procured a requisition on the Governor of Illinois for England and had him brought back for trial before said Justice of the Peace, who in default of bail committed him to the County Jail. The Grand Jury of Jackson County, thereafter, upon an investigation of the facts in the case, failed to find a bill of indictment against him, and he was discharged from custody. I have been told that it was afterward learned that the young lady was of the proper age at the time the marriage certificate was procured. The fact that Humes was the means of bringing England back to this State for trial, and at his own expense, is sufficient evidence that he acted in good faith in entering into said recognizance, and without any intention to defraud or do wrong in the premises. I believe the penalty of the bond has been justified and that the ends of justice have been fully satisfied. The forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

## WILLIAM DECKER.

REMISSION GRANTED OCTOBER 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of William Decker for the remission of a fine of \$50 recovered against him on the 14th day of September, 1876, at the September Term, 1876, of the Wayne Circuit Court, upon a conviction of petit larceny.

The remission is recommended by the present Judge, the Judge-elect, who was the Prosecuting Attorney at the time the fine was recovered, the present Prosecuting Attorney, the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of said county at the time the fine was assessed, as well as all the present officers, several officers of the City of Richmond and many other prominent citizens of said county.

Public sentiment in the county is against the enforcement of the judgment, because under all the circumstances of the case, it would work a great hardship to his family, and be unjust to the defendant himself. It is now more than ten years since the fine was recovered. He was charged as an accessory after the fact, and not as a principal, and the prevailing opinion is that the defendant, if guilty (of which grave doubt is expressed), was led into the commission of the crime.

It has been satisfactorily shown to me that the defendant is a poor man and has a large family dependent upon him for their support, that he is not and has not been able to pay said fine; that to enforce the collection of the fine will take from his wife and a large family of children their home, and doubtless to some extent become a charge of the township; that ever since the commission of said offense, the defendant has been a sober, industrious and law abiding citizen, and that the trouble the offense has occasioned will prevent a repetition of crime. It seems to me that the facts present a case worthy of Executive clemency. The fine and interest are remitted.

I. P. G.

## FRANK JONES.

REMISSION GRANTED SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Frank Jones, for the remission of \$50.00 recovered against him on the 5th day of June, 1885, at the April Term, 1885, of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, upon a conviction of fornication. The prisoner was also sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three months.

The petition is signed by Mary Jones, the mother of the prisoner, and the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff and Recorder of said Tippecanoe County, and states in substance that the prisoner was tried by a jury with the above result, while the other offending person, who was also indicted, was tried by the Court during the time the jury in the prisoner's case were out deliberating, found guilty, fined by the Court one cent and sent to the County Jail for twenty-four hours, and the prisoner's mother is a widow woman, sixty years of age, and dependent upon her son for support, who is an unmarried man twenty-five years of age.

The prisoner's jail sentence expired on the 4th day of the present month, but he has been detained in custody on account of the fine and costs. He has conducted himself as a good prisoner.



The Judge who tried the case, says: "I think his fine should be remitted. I say this from all the circumstances, which are familiar to me."

The Prosecuting Attorney also says the prisoner has been sufficiently punished for his crime. Others from the City of Lafayette have called upon me and personally urged the remission. The remission is granted. I. P. G.

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### FRED ZOLL.

REMISSION GRANTED SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Fred Zoll for the remission of a fine of \$250 recovered against him on the 30th day of June, 1885, at the June Term, 1885, of the Perry Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and County Superintendent of Public Schools of Perry County.

The Judge who tried the case writes: "I believe a fine of about \$100 would subserve the ends of justice, and would be a great relief to the family of the defendant. He is a poor man and works hard. After reflection I believe the punishment too severe."

The prosecution was not commenced until a long time after the offense was committed, notwithstanding the defendant was all the time engaged at his labors and could have been arrested any time.

A very large number of the citizens of Perry County, and a part of the jury before whom the case was tried, have joined in asking the remission of the fine. In addition to the fine the costs amount to \$52.45.

He is a laboring man and has no property except a small amount of household goods. He has a wife and three small children dependent upon his labors for their support. He has always been an honest, hard working and industrious man, and has for twenty-five years been in the employ of the Louisville & Evansville Packet Company.

The present trouble grew out of an attempt on his part to assist his brother, who was engaged in a difficulty. To attempt to collect the entire fine and costs would produce great hardship and suffering upon the family, and there is an earnest desire that he may be relieved of the payment, at least, of a part of the fine. He can now get employment and support himself and his family. His offense was more the result of an accident than a deliberate attempt, and the battery not being serious, I believe the fine should be reduced. The amount of \$166.66 is remitted. I. P. G.

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### AUGUST BRENTANO.

REMISSION GRANTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by August Brentano for the remission of a forfeiture of \$1,000, recovered against him and Barbett Lieber, on the — day of —, 1885, at the December Term, 1884, of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given by him and Charles A. Griffith, for the appearance of said Griffith, who was charged in said court with the crime of embezzlement. The prisoner was, at the time of the commission of

the alleged offense, in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at their Evansville agency, as book-keeper and cashier. The application is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of said county, and by the Mayor of the City of Evansville.

The securities were induced to obligate themselves by a sister of the prisoner. The sister in turn indemnified them against any loss, by reason of their suretyship. The remission is urged on the ground that the sister is in delicate health, being afflicted with consumption, and is dependent for her living upon her services as a milliner. In one of her letters she says: "From six until twelve A. M. and after, I am seated at my work, dependent on my needle for the little I wear and eat." She files her own affidavit as to her property, from which it abundantly appears she is unable to discharge the forfeiture. Prior to the above charge, the prisoner bore a good reputation for honesty and industry and was not known to be guilty of any offense. He early lost the benefit of counsel by his parents. The facts in the case appeal strongly to me for some relief. While not feeling justified in remitting the entire amount, I think a part of the forfeiture should be remitted. One-half of the forfeiture is remitted. I. P. G.

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#### MILFORD L. DICK.

REMISSION GRANTED AUGUST 30, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Milford L. Dick, for the remission of a fine of \$150, recovered against him on the 9th day of April, 1885, at the February Term, 1885, of the Kosciusko County Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery.

The application is signed by a large number of the leading and best citizens of Kosciusko County, including many of the relatives of the prosecuting witness, and urge the remission upon the ground that the defendant was innocent of the charge. Numerous letters from parties of the highest respectability, living in the City of Warsaw, and familiar with the facts in the case, have written me, urging the remission upon the same ground. The remission is recommended by the Judge who tried the case, by all the jurymen, except one who has moved west, the Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder of said county, by the editors of each of the newspapers of the city. After carefully examining the evidence given on the trial of the cause, with fact that subsequent events have proved that the prosecuting witness swore falsely in implicating the defendant, I think the fine ought to be remitted. The fine is remitted. I. P. G.

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#### SARAH PLUMMER.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 29, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Sarah E. Plummer for the remission of a forfeiture in the sum of \$300 recovered against her on the 13th day of May, 1885, at the April Term, 1885, of the Putnam Circuit Court, upon a recognizance for the appearance of Albert Plummer, charged by indictment with petit larceny. The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and two County Commissioners of Putnam County.

The applicant is the mother of the accused, who was charged with taking fifty

bushels of coal of the value of five dollars, the property of I. & St. L. Ry. Co. The coal taken was such as falls from the cars, or thrown off, along the track, and was taken in the day-time within the sight of several persons and with their knowledge. It had become a common practice among the railroad employees to get their coal along the railroad, that the accused being an employee, that he thought he had a right to do the same. It has been satisfactorily shown to me that the accused was advised to get his coal, by other employees who so got their coal, to get his in the same manner and not to buy any. Being advised by some of his friends and acquaintances that the mere taking of the coal was a felony, he fled and failed to appear to the charge. I am satisfied, for the offense charged, that the amount of the forfeiture is too high. The applicant is a widow with several children dependent upon her for support, which she mainly does by keeping boarders. She is a reputable, industrious and economical person, possessed of a small amount of property, and to enforce the collection of the entire forfeiture would require a large share of her property and jeopardize the support of her family. She makes affidavits that the defendant failed to appear without her consent or connivance and against her earnest protests, and that she is unable to return him. In view of the circumstances of the case, I believe it would be a furtherance of justice to remit two-thirds of the forfeiture. Two-thirds of the forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

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### MOSES F. SETTLES.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Moses F. Settles for the remission of a forfeiture of \$100.00 recovered against him on the 31st day of January, 1885, at the January Term, 1885, of the Hendricks Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance for the appearance of Wm. T. Brown, charged with the crime of grand larceny.

A large number of his neighbors have joined with him in the application. The remission is recommended by the Senator and Representatives from Hendricks County, the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, who prosecuted the case, the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of said county.

Moses F. Settles is a day laborer, honest, hard working and industrious. He is a brother-in-law of the said Wm. T. Brown, by reason of which fact he was induced to sign the recognizance. Soon after the defendant was bound over he fled. In his affidavits on file, Moses F. Settles says he thought the defendant would appear in accordance with the terms of his recognizance; that he advised him to do so; that the defendant's fleeing from justice was without his knowledge or connivance; that he has no knowledge of his whereabouts; that he has no indemnity whatever; that he is without the means to pursue him, if he did know where he was; and that defendant himself has no property.

In addition to the foregoing, all agree in saying that the applicant is a poor man, and that to enforce the collection of the forfeiture would nearly exhaust what little property he has. He is an unmarried man, with an aged father and mother dependent on him for their support, as well as his sister, defendant's wife, and their infant child, who were left penniless. It would be a great hardship to require Mr. Settles to pay, under the circumstances stated and out of his day's wages, all of the forfeiture. I have concluded to remit a part of it. Three-fourths of the forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

## ALFRED KEENEY.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor. This is an application by Alfred Keeney for the remission of seventeen fines of five dollars each, recovered against him on the 17th day of April, 1885, at the March Term, 1885, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, upon a conviction in each case of selling intoxicating liquor without a license. It is signed by the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Jefferson County, the Mayor, Treasurer and Attorney of the City of Madison, and other prominent citizens.

From the petition it appears that Mr. Keeney was keeping a drug store; that one Dr. James Murett has his office in the drug store, that he had prescribed whiskey for one Mrs. Jacob McGee, the wife of the person to whom the sales were made; that relying upon the prescription and not knowing that he was violating any law, the defendant in good faith sold the liquor to McGee, for which he was fined as above stated.

Dr. Murett, who is the Secretary of the Board of Health of Jefferson County, has placed on file his affidavit, in which he states that he was called to see Mrs. Jacob McGee, whom he found cramping and vomiting, with symptoms of cholera morbus; that she had called doctors until she was discouraged, and nothing but whiskey gave her any relief; that thereupon he prescribed whiskey for her and she sent her boy to Mr. Keeney's; that at first Mr. Keeney refused to sell the liquor, until he told Mr. Keeney to sell it; that the liquor was for Mrs. Jacob McGee, as her boy was never known to drink intoxicating liquors, and was used by her strictly for medical purposes.

The costs in each of the cases are shown to amount to about nineteen dollars, which if defendant is compelled to pay in addition to the fines, he says will ruin him financially. The petitioners say that the defendant is a poor man, illy able to bear the burden, with a family dependent upon him for support, and if required to pay the fine and costs, he would have to mortgage his small home. It having been the policy for years of the state to protect its citizens in a reasonable amount of property by its exemption laws, I do not believe in this case the State can justly claim a full payment of said fines. As far as I am able to learn, the good faith of the defendant is unquestioned, and if the defendant is compelled to pay one-fifth of each of the fines, justice will be fully satisfied. Four-fifths of each of the fines is remitted.

I. P. G.

## JOHN MAYER.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application in behalf of John Mayer, for the remission of seven fines of ten dollars each, recovered against him on the 7th day of April, 1885, at the March Term, 1885, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, upon convictions of selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

The remission is recommended by the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Jefferson County.

Mr. Mayer is a hotel keeper, having his place of business on the river front in the City of Madison. He is represented to be a respectable and industrious citi-



zen, who suffered great and severe losses during the Ohio River floods of 1883 and 1884, as well as many other unavoidable financial reverses.

Several persons from said county have personally called my attention to this case, and all unite in saying that it would be a great hardship and misfortune to Mr. Mayer to be compelled to pay said fines. The Judge, who presided at the trial, has earnestly recommended that the fines be remitted.

In view of the foregoing facts, I believe a portion of each of the fines ought to be remitted. Three fourths of each of the fines is remitted. I. P. G.

### CHRISTIAN KRAUT.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 17, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Christian Kraut for the remission of five fines of ten dollars each, recovered against him on the 9th day of April, 1885, at the March Term, 1885, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, upon convictions for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

The revision is earnestly recommended by the Judge before whom he was tried; also by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of Jefferson County, and by the Mayor, Clerk, Marshal, two Water-works Trustees, and the Superintendent of the Water-works.

Mr. Kraut is without any means whatever with which to pay said fines. He has been confined in the County Jail some time, with no prospect of securing the payment of the fine and costs, and at a growing expense to the county. Believing that no good can result in insisting upon the payment of the entire amount of the fines, I have concluded to remit a part of each of the fines. If he is unable to pay them, it can serve no good purpose for the county to support him. Three-fourths of each of the fines are remitted. I. P. G.

### GEORGE ATKINS.

REMISSION GRANTED JUNE 16, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for George Atkins for the remission of a \$300 fine recovered against him on the 12th day of July, 1884, in the Clark Circuit Court upon a conviction of an assault and battery, and is signed by a large number of the citizens of Clark County.

In addition to the foregoing, the remission is recommended by nine of the jurymen before whom the case was tried, the Prosecuting Attorney, who prosecuted the case, the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff and each of the three County Commissioners of said Clark County. Several persons have personally presented the matter. As a part of his punishment the defendant was sentenced to the County Jail for a period of six months from the 18th day of June, 1884, on which day the verdict was returned. He has now been confined in the County Jail about one year, and all unite in saying that he is wholly without any means to pay the fine and costs; that he has been sufficiently punished and the ends of justice fully subserved. The defendant has a wife and two small children who are dependent upon him for support. They are now almost destitute and have been compelled to seek aid from the county. I believe the fine ought to be remitted. The remission is granted. I. P. G.

## WILLIAM HENRY.

REMISSION GRANTED MAY 27, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by David N. Taylor in behalf of the estate of William Henry, deceased, for the remission of four fines of \$20 each, recovered against the said William Henry in his life time, on the 11th day of February, 1876, in the Vigo Circuit Court for violations of the liquor laws.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of Vigo County. Mr. Henry died leaving a small amount of property, which would be about exhausted if the collection of the fines were enforced. Two minor heirs survived him; William Henry, fifteen years old, and Clara Henry, ten years old. For nearly ten years the fines have remained uncollected by the proper officers, and apparently some good reason must have existed to cause such officers to refrain from their collection. The object to be attained in assessing the fines was doubtless to punish the offender for a violation of the criminal laws, but his death put an end to that purpose. What would have been justice at one time in enforcing the collection of the fines, would now be a persecution. I believe the dignity of the State and the best interests of society can be better subserved by preserving to the minor children their small heritage, than by leaving them penniless upon the charity of friends. The fines and interest are remitted. I. P. G.

## DAVID McCULLY.

REMISSION GRANTED MAY 15, 1885.

This is an application by David McCully and Blaze Robertson for the remission of a forfeiture of \$100 recovered against them on the 27th day of January, 1885, at the January Term, 1885, of the Jackson Circuit Court upon a forfeited recognizance given by them for the appearance of said McCully, charged in said court with riot.

The application is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Jackson County, and many others. David McCully, James W. Hamilton and Wm. Rodman were jointly prosecuted for the crime of riot. The remission of the forfeiture is urged upon the ground that the said David McCully and Blaze Robertson were in court within five minutes after the forfeiture was taken and before it was entered of record; that they lived some distance from the county seat, and that upon the taking of such forfeiture the case was continued until the next term of the court, at which time it was again continued; at each term the said McCully appeared, but said case was finally dismissed. It further appears that the said McCully and Robertson are each very poor and can not pay the said forfeiture without great distress to their families and themselves.

Application was made to the court to set aside the forfeiture on the day it was taken, which was granted upon the payment of the costs, but before the costs were paid a suit was instituted, when the court declined to further interfere, because it had no authority to remit a forfeiture. The County Auditor certifies that public interest will not be subserved by the collection of the forfeiture or the school fund of the county be materially injured by its remission.

It seems to me it would be a great injustice to require the full payment of the forfeiture for a short delay of five minutes. I believe upon the facts stated most of the forfeiture should be remitted. Nine-tenths of the forfeiture is remitted. I. P. G.

## JAMES W. HAMILTON.

REMISSION GRANTED MAY 15, 1885.

This is an application by James W. Hamilton, William Rodman and Blaze Robertson for the remission of a forfeiture of \$100 recovered against them on the 27th day of January, 1885, at the January Term, 1885, of the Jackson Circuit Court upon a forfeited recognizance given by them for the appearance of said Hamilton, charged in said court with riot.

The application is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer and Auditor of Jackson County. Several other persons recommended the remission.

The statement of facts and reasons upon which the remission is asked in this case are identical with those given in the matter of the application of David McCully and Blaze Robertson for the remission of like forfeiture, and which was this day in part remitted.

For the reasons and opinions therein given I have decided to remit a like amount in this case. Nine-tenths of the forfeiture is remitted. I. P. G.

## WILLIAM RODMAN.

REMISSION GRANTED MAY 15, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by William Rodman and Blaze Robertson for the remission of a forfeiture of \$100, recovered against them on the 27th day of January, 1885, at the January Term, 1885, of the Jackson Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given by them for the appearance of said Rodman, charged in said court with riot.

The application is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of Jackson County. Several other persons recommend the remission. The statement of facts and reasons upon which the remission is asked in this case are identical with those given in the matter of the application of David McCully and Blaze Robertson for the remission of like forfeiture, and which was this day in part remitted. For the reasons and opinions therein given, I have decided to remit a like amount in this case. Nine-tenths of the forfeiture is remitted. I. P. G.

## ELIAKIM LONG.

REMISSION GRANTED APRIL 16, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Eliakim Long to have remitted the sum of \$600, the amount of a judgment rendered September 18th, 1884, in the Putnam Circuit Court, against him, upon a forfeited recognizance taken upon a charge of burglary against John C. Akers, and is recommended by the Auditor, Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, and Superintendent of Putnam County. The remission is also asked by a petition numerously signed by citizens of his neighborhood, and by letters from many others. Mr. Long's application is verified by his own affidavit, which is uncontroverted by any one, and in such application he says "he further shows that after the verdict of guilty and

before judgment in said cause, said Akers fled, and that applicant has made every effort to find his whereabouts, he has hitherto been unable to find any trace of him."

Applicant is now sixty-nine years of age, in feeble health, and is worth over and above his indebtedness about the sum of \$2,000, which sum is represented by real estate. He has a family, consisting of his wife and four unmarried daughters, who reside with him. The wife of said Akers is applicant's daughter, has two small children, is wholly without property or means of support, and with her children resides in applicant's family, who is obliged to support them. It has been satisfactorily shown to me that the applicant is without any indemnity as such surety, except a mortgage given to him by Alethe Akers, the mother of said John C. Akers, to indemnify him to the amount of one-half of said forfeiture. In his said application said applicant further states "that the said Alethe Akers is about sixty-nine years of age; said mortgage covers all her real property, and if enforced would leave her, in her old age, without any means of support and without a home, she having no child of sufficient means to support her." Mrs. Alethe Akers, by her own affidavit on file, states among other things, "that she is now past fifty-nine years of age, has no children with sufficient property to take care of her, and she has sold the property described in said mortgage for \$500.00, and she has received and spent \$200.00 of said purchase money, and that said purchaser holds said other \$300.00 of said purchase money until said mortgage made to said Long shall be satisfied, and that the \$300.00 so owing to her on said real estate is all the property that she owns or has any interest in outside of her wearing apparel. \* \* \* And also that she did not aid, abet or connive at the escape of said John C. Akers." By an additional affidavit on file, Mr. Long further says that "I do not know where the said John C. Akers is at this time, and have not known since he forfeited his recognizance as above set forth, and am not able, nor have not been, since his forfeiture as aforesaid, to retake him and deliver him up to the court on said forfeited recognizance. I further state that I did not aid, abet or connive at the escape of the said John C. Akers." Mr. Long has agreed, over his signature, that if one-half of the forfeiture is remitted, he will release the mortgage above described. In view of the foregoing facts I determined to remit one-half of the forfeiture on the payment of all the costs accrued in the case, and one-half of the amount of the forfeiture and the satisfaction, by Mr. Long of the said mortgage. Mr. Long has now filed in this office the certificate of the Clerk of the Putnam Circuit Court, certifying to a full compliance with the foregoing conditions. One-half of the forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

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JOHN A. TAYLOR.

REMISSION GRANTED MARCH 31, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: The application for the remission of the fine in this case is signed by the applicant himself, the County Auditor, Treasurer, the present Sheriff and his predecessor, the Prosecuting Attorney, and is supported by the recommendation of other good citizens, both in writing and orally. The fine is \$300.00, and was recovered on the — day of —, 1884, at the March Term, 1884, of the Starke Circuit Court. It has been shown to me that the said John A. Taylor is about fifty years old, and has a wife and two children dependent upon him for support. It appears that before this difficulty he was possessed of over



\$3,000.00 worth of property, all of which has been taken and sold by virtue of a judgment recovered in a civil case in favor of the complaining witness, for the same offense, and he is now without a dollar. He has been confined in the County Jail for some time, being unable to pay the fine and costs. A strong showing has been made to me that the offense was committed under aggravated circumstances, only one blow being inflicted, and that the applicant was justified in self defense. As far as I am advised, before this difficulty the applicant was known as a peaceful, quiet and orderly citizen, and this is his first offense. It seems to me that the applicant has been punished enough, and that a part of the fine ought to be remitted. If the applicant pays \$50.00 and the large amount of costs accrued in the case, he is, under the circumstances, I think, adequately punished, that the ends of justice have been properly satisfied thereby and public interest best served. The remission of five-sixths of the fine and all interest is granted.

I. P. G.

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### JOHN AND WILLIAM ARNOLD.

REMISSION GRANTED MARCH 4, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application in favor of John Arnold and his son William for the remission of three-fourths of two fines of \$400.00 each, respectively assessed against them on the 17th day of December, 1884, at the November Term of the Harrison Circuit Court, and upon an indictment against them for assault and battery upon one Phillip Berg. The remission of the fines as asked in the petition is recommended by the Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk and Sheriff of Harrison County; by written communications, Judge Wm. T. Zenor and Mr. W. N. Tracewell strongly urged the granting of the remission. Several parties familiar with the facts in the case have called upon me and personally urged the remission of the fine as requested in the petition on file. From what has been said and also from what appears in the papers on file, the assault and battery, of which the said Berg complained, was the result of a quarrel; the defendants and the party injured were neighbors, and at the time of the trouble the injured party was armed with a gun. It is strenuously insisted that before the alleged assault and battery, and it was so testified on the trial of the cause, that the injured party shot at the defendant John Arnold and snapped his gun at the defendant William several times prior to and immediately preceding the alleged assault and battery, of which the defendants were convicted and fined. The act of shooting and snapping his gun prior to the alleged assault and battery was, however, denied by the said Berg upon the trial of the cause. I am satisfied that there were many circumstances in the case to aggravate the Arnolds in committing the alleged assault and battery, and for that reason the fine is in excess of the punishment demanded in the case. It further appears from the petition on file that the costs in the case amount to \$344.00. The defendant John Arnold is about fifty-four years of age and has a family of children dependent upon him for support. He has only an ordinary amount of means, such as a farmer usually has, and is financially embarrassed aside from said fine and costs. The said defendant William is a young man without any means whatever, and both of the defendants have been regarded as honest, industrious and hard-working men, and bearing in their neighborhood good reputations as peaceable and quiet citizens, and until this occurrence were never known to have been charged with any offense. The parties have now amicably adjusted

all difficulties existing between them, and if each of the defendants are compelled to pay a hundred-dollar fine—in all two hundred dollars, I believe the best interests of the community and all parties concerned will be best served, and that the general welfare of society will suffer no detriment by the remission of the remainder of the fines. I determined, therefore, to remit three-fourths of each of the fines upon the payment of \$200.00 and all the costs; afterwards there was placed on file the proper certificate of the Clerk of the Harrison Circuit Court, certifying to the payment of \$200.00, and the satisfaction of all costs accrued in the case, and I now think the remainder ought to be remitted as requested in the petition. This fully accords with my views of justice in this case, and properly carries out the provision of the constitution that excessive fines shall not be imposed, but that the penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice. All join in saying that if the remission is granted, that the defendants will prove in the future to be good and worthy citizens. The remission of three-fourths of each fine is granted.

I. P. G.

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### JOHN U. KEISER.

REMISSION GRANTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by John U. Keiser, of Newcastle, Henry County, for the remission of a fine of \$38.00, assessed and adjudged against him by the Henry Circuit Court on the 8th day of May, 1873, the same being the 10th judicial day of the April Term, 1873, of the said court, for a violation of the liquor law of 1873, in selling intoxicating liquor to one Peter Crusher. On the 27th day of January, 1881, he filed his first petition, and on the 19th day of February, 1885, he filed his second petition for a remission of the said fine. The first petition is signed by the applicant himself and the remission recommended by the following named officers: Eugene H. Bundy, State Senator; Milton Brown, Clerk of the said court; William W. Cotterell, Auditor; L. W. Modlin, Treasurer; Joel Hazleton, Sheriff of said county; L. P. Newby, Prosecuting Attorney, and M. E. Forkner, now Judge of the said court. Among other things it is stated in the first petition of said Keiser, "that on the trial of the cause, he offered to prove that he had never seen the prosecuting witness before to know him and was not acquainted with him or his habits, and that at the time the liquor was sold, said Crusher was duly sober; but this evidence was not admitted, and by reason of its exclusion he was convicted."

The second petition is signed by the applicant himself and the remission of the fine recommended by the following named officers: Adolph Rogers, Clerk of the said court; Joshua I. Morris, Auditor; Joseph P. Dykes, Treasurer; George H. Cain, Sheriff of said county, and J. H. Mullett, the Judge who presided at the trial of the said cause. In his petition it is stated, among other things, as follows: "That grave doubts arose as to the guilt of defendant, your petitioner, and said doubts were subsequently confirmed by decisions of the Supreme Court upon the point of knowledge of the seller as to the habits of the party to whom the liquor was sold; that no efforts were made to enforce the payment of said fine, same being passed over by the officers concerned, and the Deputy Attorney General in his inspection and enforced collection of unpaid fines, etc. See *Ferral v. State*, 45 Ind., 371, 381.

And it further appears by the latter petition that petitioner has suffered re-

verses in business; has been compelled to part with all his property and has been subjected to very heavy expenses arising from various causes in his family and other misfortunes, and he is now unable to pay said fine.

The facts stated in the two petitions must be taken as true, and this is confirmed by the fact that judgment has been of record nearly eleven years without any attempt on the part of any one to enforce its collection, and this too is a strong circumstance tending to show that if the proper evidence had been admitted on the trial of the cause, the defendant would not have been convicted and that owing to such exclusion the fine was unjustly assessed. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

### ANDERSON BATTLES.

REMISSION GRANTED JANUARY 8, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Anderson Battles, for the remission of a fine of \$50, recovered against him on the 26th day of June, 1883, at the ——— Term, 1883, of the Pike Circuit Court, upon a conviction of grand larceny. He was also sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of two years.

The remission is urged by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Pike County. The Judge recommends the remission, and says: "I have no doubt that the law has been fully satisfied, and that no injustice will be done if the fine is remitted." The prisoner has now served out his term of imprisonment; has also paid all the costs in the case, in addition to a large amount of attorney's fees. He is in very feeble health, and possessed of a small amount of property, with a wife and several children dependent upon him for support, and if the fine was paid it would necessarily have to be paid out of the earnings of his wife and son, which are needed for their own support. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

### PRIOR P. LEE.

REMISSION GRANTED FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Prior P. Lee and George Hassenzohl for the remission of a forfeiture of \$500, recovered against them on the 5th day of October, 1871, at the September Term, 1871, of the Jennings Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given by them for the former's appearance in the Ripley Circuit Court.

The application is recommended by the Judge who tried the case, as well as the present Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the case, the present Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of each of the counties of Ripley and Jennings, the persons who held like offices at the time the judgment was taken, and many other prominent citizens.

The said Lee, being a resident of Jennings County, was arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace of Ripley County, upon a charge of grand larceny, and upon a plea of not guilty, and an examination, was recognized to court, and failing to appear, the bond was forfeited. The Sheriff and the Constable had informed them that when wanted, they would be advised. Thereafter said Lee was indicted in said Ripley County upon the same charge, and re-arrested, which case

being continued from term to term for several years, was finally nollied by the Prosecuting Attorney. His whereabouts have always been known, yet there has been no effort to enforce the collection of the judgment. He is now ruined in health with a cancerous affection destroying his face. He has always borne a good reputation for honesty and integrity, is a poor man and has but one arm. It is also claimed that the judgment is a cloud upon the title to some real estate formerly sold by him. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

### OLIVER FORD.

REMISSION GRANTED FEBRUARY 16, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Oliver Ford, for the remission of a fine of \$15, recovered against him on the 6th day of March, 1885, at the February Term, 1885, of the Henry Circuit Court, upon a conviction of carrying concealed weapons.

The application is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff and Auditor of Henry County, upon the ground that the said Ford was not at the time of the commission of the crime, of sound mind. He was afterwards sent to the Insane Asylum. The fine is remitted.

I. P. G.

### THOMAS McINTIRE.

REMISSION GRANTED FEBRUARY 16, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Thomas McIntire for the remission of three fines of \$20, \$50 and \$20, recovered against him on the 23d and 24th days of September, 1885, at the September Term, 1885, of the Benton Circuit Court, upon a conviction of selling intoxicating liquor to a minor.

The application is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and several citizens of Benton County, upon the ground that he did not intend to violate the law, not knowing that the person to whom the liquor was sold was a minor, and that he was fined in five other cases, making in the eight cases the fine and costs amount to over \$500. He was selling under a license. He is poor, has a large family dependent upon him, and will adequately be punished if I remit the greater part of each of the three fines. Nineteen-twentieths of each of said fines is remitted.

I. P. G.

### MICHAEL EGAN.

REMISSION GRANTED FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Michael Egan for the remission of a fine of \$500 recovered against him on the 23d day of October, 1885, at the October Term, 1885, of the Rush Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery. He was also sentenced to confinement in the County Jail for a period of six months.

The remission is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and jury;



also the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder of Rush County, and many other citizens.

The prisoner is a young man twenty-two years of age, without any property whatever. I am satisfied that neither he nor his family can pay the fine, but am assured that if the most of it were remitted he could arrange to pay the balance. He says he has never before been convicted of any crime. Four hundred and seventy-five dollars of the fine is remitted.

I. P. G.

### THOMAS J. ROGERS.

REMISSION GRANTED MARCH 6, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Thomas J. Rogers, for the remission of a portion of the fine of \$390.00, recovered against him on the 10th day of February, 1885, at the January Term, 1885, of the Clinton Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery.

The application is recommended by the Judge of said Court, and the State Senator, Representative, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Recorder of Clinton County.

The remission is urged upon the ground that the fine is excessive. The assault and battery was the result of a quarrel between Willard H. Morris, the prosecuting witness, and Mr. Rogers. There had been no previous trouble between the parties, nor does it appear that any ill feeling existed. The prosecuting witness was the aggressor, and while very demonstrative in his talk and threats, Mr. Rogers insisted on having no trouble with him. The prosecuting witness, however, struck the defendant, felling him, and immediately they clutched, whereupon the defendant cut the prosecuting witness with a small pocket-knife, not intending to do more than defend himself, and did not commit any serious injury. Mr. Morris is much the better man physically of the two, and appears to have been wholly to blame. Mr. Rogers has always been a peaceable and quiet citizen; is a poor man and has a wife and six children to support.

I believe the greater portion of the fine should be remitted. Two-thirds of the fine is remitted.

I. P. G.

### ABRAHAM VINES.

REMISSION GRANTED MARCH 22, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Abraham Vines, for the remission of one-half of a forfeiture of \$500, recovered against him on the 23d day of November, 1885, at the November Term, 1885, of the Ripley Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given Franklin Vines and his father, the applicant, for the former's appearance in said court, upon a charge of assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and County Superintendent of Ripley County. The Prosecuting Attorney and a large number of Mr. Vines's neighbors have also asked for the remission. It appears that Mr. Vines is an old man, over seventy-three years, has a wife and four children to support, the oldest child being fifteen years; that he is now embarrassed, financially, by pending suits and debts, and to enforce the full amount of

the forfeiture would require him to dispose of a part of his property upon which he relies for a living. The young man who forfeited his bond is eighteen years of age, and his whereabouts are unknown. The prosecuting witness was not injured mentally or physically, and her father joins in the application for the remission. One-half of the forfeiture is remitted.

I. P. G.

### GEORGE KLEESPIES.

REMISSION GRANTED MAY 27, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by George Kleespies for the remission of a fine of \$250.00, recovered against him on the 25th day of January, 1886, at the January Term, 1886, of the Clark Circuit Court, upon a conviction of suffering house to be used for gaming.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, and Treasurer of Clark County. The Judge recommends the remission, and says that upon the return of the verdict of the jury, he thought the sentence was unnecessarily severe. The prisoner has now been confined in the County Jail over four months because he is unable to pay or replevin the fine. A certified copy of the evidence has been furnished and it utterly fails to show any case against the prisoner. He is, however, poor, and without any means to pay the fine. He is over sixty years of age with a family dependent upon his earnings. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

### JOHN H. McFEE.

REMISSION GRANTED JUNE 2, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by John H. McFee for the remission of a \$400.00 fine recovered against him on the 2d day of December, 1885, at the November Term, 1885, of the Henry Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery. He was also sentenced to the County Jail for a period of six months.

The petition for the remission is numerously signed by the best citizens of Henry County. The remission is also recommended by ten of the jurymen, and all of the County Commissioners. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail in August, 1885, where he has remained ever since, nearly ten months. He is poor and without any means whatever with which to pay the fine, nor has any friends or relatives who are able to render him assistance. He has a wife and two small children to support. He is afflicted with rheumatism and his confinement has seriously impaired his health.

Hon. Eugene H. Bundy has specially recommended a remission, and thinks the prisoner has already been sufficiently punished. I am satisfied the fine should be remitted on condition that he be of good conduct and keep the peace, and that he refrain from intoxication for the period for which he would be required to remain in prison before he could apply to the Court for his discharge. The remission is accordingly granted.

I. P. G.

## MALINDA DENNIS.

REMISSION GRANTED JUNE 26, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Malinda Dennis for the remission of a \$500 fine recovered against her on the 8th day of March, 1886, at the February Term, 1886, of the Wayne Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery. She was also sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of two months.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Wayne County. The petition is signed by leading and prominent members of the Wayne County bar. All the jurors ask the remission. The assault and battery was committed upon the person of Isaac N. Dennis, the prisoner's husband, who now earnestly urges the remission. They have been married for over twenty years, and are respectably connected and occupy honorable positions in society. Their trouble grew out of dissensions upon religious opinions, and there was no intent to commit a crime.

The costs in the case amount to \$211.70, which will exhaust all her property. I have read the evidence given upon the trial with accompanying papers, and I think her punishment has served all possible good. This is her first offense and her previous character is highly commended. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

## DURANT C. SCOTT.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 3, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application by Durant C. Scott for the remission of one-half of each of the six fines of \$20.00 each recovered against him on the 10th day of April, 1886; before Matthew Atkinson, a Justice of the Peace of Richland Township, Jay County, Indiana, and, also, one-half of each of the five fines, two of \$20.00 each and three of \$10.00 each, recovered against him on the 10th day of April, 1886, before John Sutton, a Justice of the Peace of said township, all of said cases being for violations of the liquor laws.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer. The application is numerously signed by the leading and influential citizens of Dunkirk, where Mr. Scott resides, and has always borne a good reputation among the citizens of the community. The fine and costs exceed the sum of \$300, and to compel their payment would exhaust every dollar Mr. Scott is worth and financially ruin him. The fines assessed were the lowest allowed by law, yet each of the Justices of the Peace have promptly recommended the remission of one-half of the fines. It appears the cases were prompted by malice. Four of the cases were instituted by one person, three each by two other persons, and one by another person. The first four cases and the last case were for violations committed on the same day; four of the remaining six cases were for violations committed on one day and the other two are different days. The same act of selling was made to constitute a violation for selling without a license, selling on Sunday and selling to a minor. I believe the payment of one-half of the fines and the costs will adequately punish Mr. Scott. One-half of each of the fines is remitted. I. P. G.

## JAMES ROBERTS.

REMISSION GRANTED JULY 7, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the remission of a fine of \$225.00, recovered against James Roberts, Sr., on the 24th day of March, 1886, at the March Term, 1886, of the Marshall Circuit Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of ninety days.

The remission is recommended by the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, the three County Commissioners, several members of the Marshall County bar, and many of the leading and prominent citizens of Marshall County. I have also received from various parties letters strongly urging the remission.

It appears that the crime was committed under circumstances of aggravation, while the parties were in a dispute about a line fence. From the evidence and the statements placed on file, I think the sentence is too severe. In addition, however, it may be said that the prisoner is now over sixty-two years of age and in declining health, owing to rheumatism and heart disease, contracted while in the army. He also suffers from a rupture. The mental anguish and brooding over his trouble and the fate of his family is affecting his mind, bringing on spasms and convulsions, and if not released will be beyond the relief of any human agency. His ability to pay is limited to a discharge of the necessary costs of his defense, and to require a payment of the fine would only retain him in prison at the expense of the county, and deprive his wife and four children of a support. He is a man of sober and industrious habits, has always borne the reputation of a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and this is his first offense.

The remission is granted.

I: P. G.

## ANDREW J. STEWART, WILLIAM H. NORTHCUTT AND PETER DILLON.

REMISSION GRANTED AUGUST 19, 1886.

By the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Andrew J. Stewart and William H. Northcutt for the remission of a forfeiture of \$622.50, recovered against them on the 20th day of January, 1883, at the January Term, 1883, and on behalf of Peter Dillon for the remission of a forfeiture of \$695, recovered against him on the 6th day of July, 1885, at the June Term, 1885, of the Clark Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance, given by Warren Prosser and themselves for the appearance of said Prosser.

The remissions are recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, the Representatives from the counties of Floyd and Clark, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Clark County. The petition is numerously signed by the best citizens of Clark County. The assistant to the Attorney General, who prosecuted the suit for the recovery on the forfeiture, also recommends a remission.

The said Stewart and Northcutt are each insolvent. The latter is unable to pay any portion of the judgment, and Mr. Stewart has only a small amount of property, not sufficient over and above prior liens to pay said judgment. He has, however, on account of the late Ohio river floods, been a heavy sufferer, and if his property is subjected to the payment of said judgment it will deprive him of a



home and sorely distress him and his family. To require the said Dillon to pay the judgment would be very unjust and inflict upon him a great hardship.

I think there should be remitted on the first judgment, \$550 and interest, leaving a balance of \$72.50; on the second judgment, \$623 and interest, leaving a balance of \$72. The remission is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

### JAMES C. LAYMAN.

REMISSION GRANTED SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application in behalf of James C. Layman for the remission of a forfeiture of \$500 recovered against him on the — day of —, 1885, at the September Term, 1885, of the Bartholomew Circuit Court, upon a forfeited recognizance given for the appearance of one Peter Arnett, charged by indictment in said court with the crime of shooting with intent to kill.

The remission is recommended by the Judge who tried the case and by the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Sheriff of Bartholomew County, as well as many other prominent citizens of said county.

Arnett is the son-in-law of James C. Layman, and was arrested, tried and convicted, and his punishment fixed at two years confinement in the State Prison. A new trial was granted by the court and his father-in-law, James C. Layman, entered into recognizance in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the September Term of said court, at which time Arnett failed to appear, and said recognizance was forfeited. Arnett left his wife and three small children for support on the hands of his father-in-law, who is a cripple and was a soldier during the war, and is now in indigent circumstances, and the petitioners state that unless the Governor interferes himself and family will be turned out of their home. Satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that Mr. Layman in no way encouraged or connived at the escape of Arnett, and was not indemnified in any way by him, as said Arnett is worth nothing. Under the circumstances I think it would be proper to remit one-half of the judgment, which is accordingly done. I. P. G.

### NATHAN M. HILL.

REMISSION GRANTED NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the remission of a fine of \$500, recovered against Nathan M. Hill, on the 20th day of May, 1886, at the January Term, 1886, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of selling a lottery ticket. The prisoner plead guilty to the charge, and on failure to pay or replevy the judgment, was committed to the County Work-house, where he has been confined at labor since the 20th of last May.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Marion County. The Judge before whom the prisoner plead guilty, the Prosecuting Attorney, Superintendent of the Work-house, and several other prominent citizens have joined in urging the remission. The prisoner has been known as a good, law-abiding citizen and this is his first offense. He is a young colored man without any means to pay said fine. The principals, who induced him to sell the ticket, have escaped punishment. I believe the prisoner has been adequately punished. The remission is granted. I. P. G.

## PERRY TOMLINSON.

REMISSION GRANTED DECEMBER 9, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the remission of a fine of \$300.00, assessed and recovered against Perry Tomlinson on the 5th day of December, 1885, at the July Term, 1885, of the Marion Criminal Court, upon a conviction of assault and battery.

He was also sentenced to the County Jail for a period of six months. The remission is recommended by the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of Marion County. The prisoner has now been confined over one year. He is poor and unable to pay said fine.

It appears that the offense was committed under circumstances of a great and serious provocation, and was the result of a family difference, and proved not be serious or dangerous. He has never been guilty of any previous offense; has been honest, industrious and has always borne a good reputation as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. He has lost his wife since the trouble. I believe the prisoner ought to be discharged, upon condition, however, that he be of good conduct, keep the peace and not violate the law during the time he would be required to remain in prison before he could apply to the court for his discharge. The remission is accordingly granted. I. P. G.

## HIRAM HELTON.

REMISSION GRANTED DECEMBER 20, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application on behalf of Hiram Helton, the replevin bail, for remission of a fine of \$50.00 recovered against John Shaffer on the 8th day of January, 1884, at the January Term, 1885, of the Hendricks Circuit Court, upon a conviction of selling diseased meat.

The remission is recommended by the Prosecuting Attorney, who represented the State on the trial, and the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder of Hendricks County.

At the expiration of the stay, the fine remaining unpaid, the said Shaffer was rearrested and confined in the County Jail, until ordered to be discharged by the court on account of his inability to pay said fine and costs. The Clerk of the Court says: "The fine has never been paid, and it would distress Mr. Helton were he to be compelled to pay it. He is old and feeble and weak in intellect." The replevin bail has only a small amount of property, which is encumbered for the greater part of its worth. The remission is granted. I. P. G.

## ADOLPHUS JONES.

REMISSION GRANTED SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the remission of a fine of \$150, assessed and recovered against Adolphus Jones on the 11th day of November, 1882, at the October Term, 1882, of the Clark Circuit Court, upon a conviction

of assault and battery. He was also sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of five days.

The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder of Clark County. A petition for the remission is also presented, signed by many of the officials and citizens of Floyd County. Many of the jurymen recommend the remission. The prisoner is in the last stages of consumption and not expected to live long. He is without any means to pay the fine and is dependent on his daily labor. His mother, who is a widow upwards of fifty-four years old, and two sisters are dependent upon him for assistance. He has served the term of imprisonment and paid \$100 in costs. His mother, who is replevin bail, will be left destitute if she is compelled to pay the fine. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

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### ASA JOHNSTON.

REMISSION GRANTED DECEMBER 24, 1886.

Decision by the Governor: This is an application for the remission of a fine of \$20, assessed and recovered against Asa Johnston, on the 17th day of November, 1886, at the November Term, 1886, of the Morgan Circuit Court, upon a conviction of selling liquor without license.

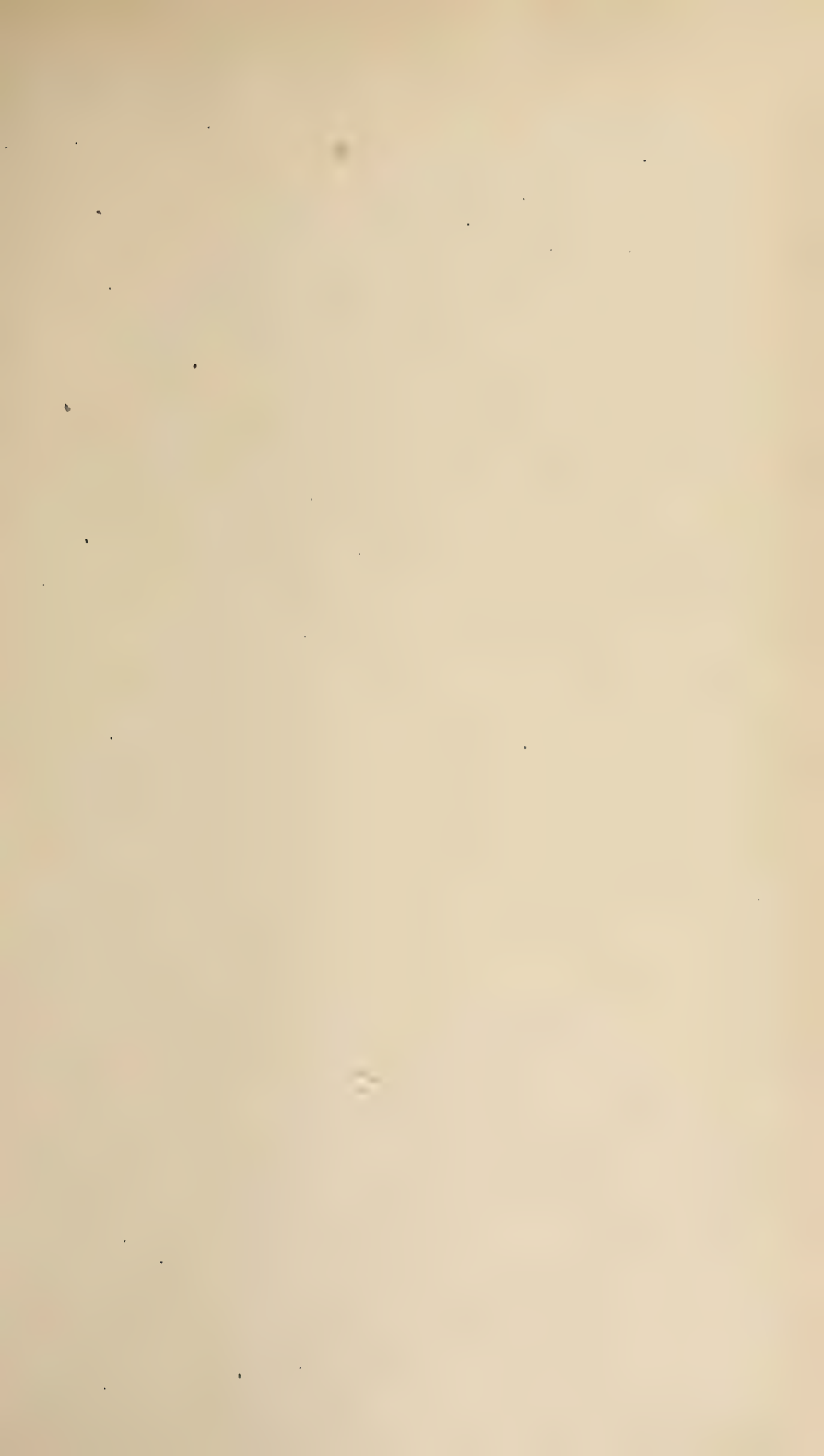
The remission is recommended by the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Treasurer of Morgan County. The Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and other citizens certify that Mr. Johnston is an old Union soldier, a sober, upright, honest and law-abiding citizen; that he is broken down in health and not able to perform manual labor; that although engaged in the liquor business nearly four years, this is only the second offense charged against him and was brought through malice and hatred of the prosecuting witness, and that doubts now exist as to his guilt. He can not pay the fine without impoverishing himself and family. The remission is granted.

I. P. G.

















# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

WILLIAM R. MYERS,

# SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

# STATE OF INDIANA,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1886.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1887.



THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1886. }

Received by the Governor, examined, and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, December 20, 1886. }

The financial statement of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery of the amount expended for Public Printing, Binding, Stationery and Advertising for the fiscal years ending October 31, 1885, and October 31, 1886, corresponds with the records of this office, to-wit: \$47,825.58.

JAMES H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

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DECEMBER 20, 1886.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with his certificate, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State this 20th day of December, 1886.

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*





## REPORT OF SECRETARY.

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STATE OF INDIANA, }  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

HON. ISAAC P. GRAY,

*Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—In compliance with the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the first biennial report of the business of this office from the 1st day of November, 1884, to the 31st day of October, 1886, inclusive, together with a supplementary report of the State and county officers elected at the November election in 1886.

The tables herewith submitted will show, in detail, the business transacted, and whatever of merit may be found in their systematic arrangement and elaborate details is entirely due to Mr. Myron D. King, the very capable and painstaking Deputy Secretary of State.

A summary of these tables shows that there have been issued from the Executive Department commissions—

To State, judicial and county officers.....	1,444
To justices of the peace.....	1,633
To notaries public.....	2,198
To commissioners of deeds.....	48
Pardons and paroles.....	59
Remissions.....	46
Commutations.....	27
Requisitions.....	116
Extradition warrants.....	94
Articles of incorporation of railroads.....	53
Articles of incorporation of manufacturing, mining, banking, insurance, building and loan companies.....	599

## PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the elaborate report of Col. J. B. Maynard, the very efficient Clerk of the Printing Bureau. It will be found to contain the full text of the last contract for the public printing, etc., with an analysis of all the bids. The report will be found elaborate and exhaustive. Its careful perusal is commended to those who desire to become familiar with the workings of the Bureau.

## REVISED STATUTES.

Number on hand October 31, 1884 .....	4,667
I have, since my last report, delivered to public institutions, State, judicial and county officers..	264
I have sold from this office.....	306
Leaving on hand October 31, 1886.....	4,097

The edition of the Acts of 1883 and 1885 are entirely exhausted, and I would recommend the printing of a much larger edition in the future, which can not be done without action by the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*

# REGISTER OF SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

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WILLIAM. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*

MYRON D. KING,  
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

MARY W. WARTH,  
*Clerk.*

JACOB B. MAYNARD,  
*Clerk of the Bureau of Printing and Binding.*

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## NATIONAL OFFICIAL REGISTER.

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PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Of New York.

VICE PRESIDENT,  
\*THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,  
Of Indiana.

### MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware, Secretary of State.  
DANIEL MANNING, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War.  
WILLIAM H. WHITNEY, of New York, Secretary of the Navy.  
WILLIAM F. VILAS, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General.  
AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, of Arkansas, Attorney General.

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\*Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, November 24, 1885. Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, was elected President of the Senate.



# FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	STATE.	POSTOFFICE.	POLITICS.	TERM EXPIRES.
John F. Morgan . . . . .	Alabama . . . . .	Selma . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
James L. Pugh . . . . .	Alabama . . . . .	Eufaula . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
James K. Jones . . . . .	Arkansas . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
James H. Berry . . . . .	Arkansas . . . . .	Bentonville . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Leland Stanford . . . . .	California . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
George Hearst . . . . .	California . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Thomas M. Bowen . . . . .	Colorado . . . . .	Del Norte . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Henry M. Taylor . . . . .	Colorado . . . . .	Central City . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Orville H. Platt . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	Meriden . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Joseph R. Hawley . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	Hartford . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
Eli Saulsbury . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
George Gray . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
Charles W. Jones . . . . .	Florida . . . . .	Pensacola . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
Wilkinson Call . . . . .	Florida . . . . .	Jacksonville . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Joseph E. Brown . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	Atlanta . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Alfred H. Colquitt . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	Atlanta . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
*John A. Logan . . . . .	Illinois . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Shelby M. Callam . . . . .	Illinois . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	Indiana . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Benjamin Harrison . . . . .	Indiana . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
William B. Allison . . . . .	Iowa . . . . .	Dubuque . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
James F. Wilson . . . . .	Iowa . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
John J. Ingalls . . . . .	Kansas . . . . .	Atchison . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Preston B. Plumb . . . . .	Kansas . . . . .	Emporia . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
James B. Beck . . . . .	Kentucky . . . . .	Lexington . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn . . . . .	Kentucky . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Randall L. Gibson . . . . .	Louisiana . . . . .	New Orleans . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
James B. Eustis . . . . .	Louisiana . . . . .	New Orleans . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Eugene Hale . . . . .	Maine . . . . .	Ellsworth . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
William P. Frye . . . . .	Maine . . . . .	Lewiston . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Arthur P. Gorman . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	Laurel . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
Ephraim K. Wilson . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	Snow Hill . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Henry L. Dawes . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	Pittsfield . . . . .	Democrat . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
George F. Hoar . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Omar D. Conger . . . . .	Michigan . . . . .	Port Huron . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1887.
Thomas W. Palmer . . . . .	Michigan . . . . .	Detroit . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Samuel J. R. McMillan . . . . .	Minnesota . . . . .	St. Paul . . . . .	Republican . . . . .	March 3, 1887.

Dwight M. Sabin.	Minnesota.	Stillwater.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
James Z. George.	Mississippi	Jackson.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
Edward C. Walthall.	Mississippi	Grenada.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
Francis M. Cockrell.	Missouri	Warrensburg	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
George G. Vest.	Missouri	Kansas City.	Democrat	March 3, 1891.
Charles H. Van Wyck	Nebraska.	Nebraska City	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Charles K. Manderson.	Nebraska.	Omaha.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
John P. Jones.	Nevada.	Gold Hill.	Republican	March 3, 1891.
James G. Fair.	Nevada.	Virginia City.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
†Austin F. Pike.	New Hampshire	Franklin.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
Henry W. Blair.	New Hampshire	Manchester.	Republican	March 3, 1891.
John R. McPherson.	New Jersey.	Jersey City.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
William J. Sewell.	New Jersey.	Camden.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Warner Miller.	New York.	Herkimer.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
William M. Everts.	New York.	New York City	Republican	March 3, 1891.
Matt W. Ransom.	North Carolina.	Weldon.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
Zebulon B. Vance.	North Carolina.	Charlotte.	Democrat	March 3, 1891.
John Sherman.	Ohio.	Mansfield.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Henry B. Payne.	Ohio.	Cleveland.	Democrat	March 3, 1891.
Joseph N. Dolph.	Oregon.	Portland.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
John H. Mitchell.	Oregon.	Portland.	Republican	March 3, 1891.
James D. Cameron.	Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
John I. Mitchell.	Pennsylvania.	Wellsboro.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Nelson W. Aldrich.	Rhode Island.	Providence.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Jonathan Chace.	Rhode Island.	Providence.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
Mathew C. Butler.	South Carolina.	Edgefield.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
Wade Hampton.	South Carolina.	Charleston.	Democrat	March 3, 1891.
Isam G. Harris.	Tennessee.	Memphis.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
Washington C. Whethorne.	Tennessee.	Columbia.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
Samuel Bell Maxey.	Texas.	Paris.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
Richard Coke.	Texas.	Waco.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
George F. Edmunds.	Vermont.	Burlington.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Justin S. Morrill.	Vermont.	Stratford.	Republican	March 3, 1891.
William Mahone.	Virginia.	Petersburg.	Republican	March 3, 1887.
Harrison H. Riddleberger.	Virginia.	Woodstock.	Republican	March 3, 1889.
Johnson N. Camden.	West Virginia.	Parkersburg.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
John E. Kenna.	West Virginia.	Charleston.	Democrat	March 3, 1889.
Philetus Sawyer.	Wisconsin.	Oshkosh.	Democrat	March 3, 1887.
John C. Spooner.	Wisconsin.	Hudson.	Republican	March 3, 1887.

\*Hon. John A. Logan died at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886.

†Senator Pike died suddenly at Franklin Falls, N. H., October 8, 1886.

Democratic Senators	35
Republican Senators.	41
Total number	76

MEMBERS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
AND  
THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.  
FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

---

Democrats, marked D.; Republicans, R.; Greenbackers, G. Those marked \* were members of the 48th Congress.

ALABAMA.

1. James T. Jones, D\* .....Demopolis.
2. Hillary A. Herbert, D\* .....Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, D\* ..... Abbeville.
4. A. C. Davidson, D .....Marion.
5. T. W. Sadler, D .....Prattville.
6. J. M. Martin, D .....Tuscaloosa.
7. W. H. Forney, D\* .....Jacksonville.
8. Joseph Wheeler, D .....Wheeler.

ARKANSAS.

1. Poindexter Dunn, D\* .....Forest City.
2. Clifton R. Breckinridge, D\* .....Pine Bluff.
3. Thos. C. McGrea, D\* .....Washington.
4. J. H. Rogers, D\* .....Fort Smith.
5. Samuel W. Peel, D\* .....Bentonville.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. Barclay Henley, D\*.....Santa Rosa.
2. J. A. Loutitt, R.....Stockton.
3. Joseph McKenna, R.....Suisun.
4. W. W. Morrow, R.....San Francisco.
5. Charles N. Felton, R.....San Mateo.
6. H. H. Markham, R.....Los Angeles.

## COLORADO.

1. George D. Symes, R.....Denver.

## CONNECTICUT.

1. John R. Buck, R.....Hartford.
2. Charles L. Mitchell, D\*.....New Haven.
3. John T. Wait, R\*.....Norwich.
4. Edward W. Seymour, D\*.....Litchfield.

## DELAWARE.

1. Charles B. Lore, D\*.....Wilmington.

## FLORIDA.

1. R. H. M. Davidson, D\*.....Quincy.
2. Charles Dougherty, D.....Daytona.

## GEORGIA.

1. Thomas M. Norwood, D.....Savannah.
2. Henry G. Turner, D\*.....Quitman.
3. Charles F. Crisp, D\*.....Americus.
4. Henry R. Harris, D.....Greenville.
5. N. J. Hammond, D\*.....Atlanta.
6. James H. Blount, D\*.....Macon.
7. Judson C. Clements, D\*.....Lafayette.
8. Seaborn Reese, D\*.....Sparta.
9. Allen D. Candler, D\*.....Gainesville.
10. George T. Barnes, D.....Augusta.

## ILLINOIS.

1. R. W. Dunham, R\*.....Chicago.
2. Frank Lawler, D.....Chicago.
3. James D. Ward, D.....Chicago.
4. George E. Adams, R\*.....Chicago.



5. Reuben Ellwood, R\*.....Sycamore.
6. R. R. Hitt, R\* .....Mt. Morris.
7. Thomas J. Henderson, R\* .....Princeton.
8. Ralph Plumb, R.....Streator.
9. Lewis E. Payson, R\*.....Pontiac.
10. Nicholas E. Worthington, D\*.....Peoria.
11. William H. Neece, D\* .....Macomb.
12. James M. Riggs, D\*.....Winchester.
13. William M. Springer, D\*.....Springfield.
14. J. H. Rowell, R\*.....Bloomington.
15. Joseph G. Cannon, R\*.....Danville.
16. S. Z. Landes, D .....Mount Carmel.
17. John R. Eden, D.....Sullivan.
18. William R. Morrison, D\*.....Waterloo.
19. Richard W. Townshend, D\* .....Shawneetown.
20. John R. Thomas, R\*.....Metropolis.

## INDIANA.

1. John J. Kleiner, D\* .....Evansville.
2. Thomas R. Cobb, D\*.....Vincennes.
3. Jonas G. Howard, D .....Jeffersonville.
4. William S. Holman, D\*.....Aurora.
5. C. C. Matson, D\* .....Greencastle.
6. Thomas M. Browne, R\*.....Winchester.
7. William D. Bynum, D .....Indianapolis.
8. James T. Johnson, R .....Rockville.
9. T. B. Ward, D\* .....Lafayette.
10. W. D. Owen, R .....Logansport.
11. George W. Steel, R\* .....Marion.
12. Robert Lowry, D\*.....Fort Wayne.
13. George Ford, D .....South Bend.

## IOWA.

1. Benton J. Hall, D .....Burlington.
2. J. H. Murphy, D\* .....Davenport.
3. D. B. Henderson, R\*.....Dubuque.
4. W. E. Fuller, R .....West Union.
5. B. T. Frederick, D .....Marshalltown.
6. J. B. Weaver, G. D.....Bloomfield.
7. E. H. Conger, R.....Adel.

8. W. P. Hepburn, R\*.....Clarinda.
9. Joseph Lyman, R .....Council Bluffs.
10. A. J. Holmes, R\* .....Boone.
11. Isaac S. Struble, R\* .....Le Mars.

## KANSAS.

1. E. N. Morrill, R\* .....Hiawatha.
2. E. H. Funston, R\* .....Iola.
3. B. W. Perkins, R\* .....Oswego.
4. Thomas Ryan, R\* .....Topeka.
5. John A. Anderson, R\*.....Manhattan.
6. Lewis Hanback, R\* .....Osborne City.
7. S. R. Peters, R\* .....Newton.

## KENTUCKY.

1. W. J. Stone, D.....Eddyville.
2. Polk Laffoon, D.....Madisonville.
3. John E. Halsell, D\*.....Bowling Green.
4. Thomas A. Robertson, D\*.....Hodgensville.
5. A. S. Willis, D\*.....Louisville.
6. John G. Carlisle, D\*.....Covington.
7. W. C. P. Breckinridge, D.....Lexington.
8. J. B. McCreary, D.....Richmond.
9. W. H. Wadsworth, R.....Maysville.
10. W. P. Taulbee, D .....Salyersville.
11. Frank L. Wolford, D\*.....Columbia.

## LOUISIANA.

1. Louis St. Martin, D.....New Orleans.
2. M. Hahn, R.....New Orleans.
3. Edward J. Gay, D.....Plaquemine.
4. N. C. Blanchard, D\*.....Shreveport.
5. J. Floyd King, D\*.....Vidalia.
6. Alfred B. Irion, D.....Marksville.

## MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed, R\*.....Portland.
2. N. Dingley, jr., R\*.....Lewiston.
3. Seth L. Milliken, R\*.....Belfast.
4. Charles A. Boutelle, R\*.....Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

1. Charles H. Gibson, D.....Easton.
2. Frank T. Shaw, D.....Westminster.
3. William H. Cole, D.....Baltimore.
4. J. V. L. Findley, D\*.....Baltimore.
5. Barnes Compton, D.....Annapolis.
6. L. E. McComas, R\*.....Hagerstown.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. R. T. Davis, R\*.....Fall River.
2. John D. Long, R\*.....Hingham.
3. A. A. Ranney, R\*.....Boston.
4. P. A. Collins, D\*.....Boston.
5. Ed. D. Hayden, R.....Woburn.
6. H. B. Lovering, D\*.....Lynn.
7. E. F. Stone, R\*.....Newburyport.
8. Charles H. Allen, R.....Lowell.
9. Fred. D. Ely, R.....Dedham.
10. W. W. Rice, R\*.....Worcester.
11. William Whiting, R\*.....Holyoke.
12. F. W. Rockwell, R\*.....Pittsfield.

## MICHIGAN.

1. William C. Maybury, D\*.....Detroit.
2. N. B. Eldredge, D\*.....Adrian.
3. James O'Donnell, R.....Jackson.
4. J. C. Burrows, R.....Kalamazoo.
5. C. C. Comstock, D.....Grand Rapids.
6. E. B. Winans, D\*.....Hamburg.
7. E. C. Carleton, D\*.....Port Huron.
8. T. E. Tarsney, D.....East Saginaw.
9. B. M. Cutcheon, R\*.....Manistee.
10. S. O. Fisher, D.....West Bay City.
11. S. C. Moffit, R.....Grand Traverse.

## MINNESOTA.

1. Milo White, R\*.....Chatfield.
2. J. B. Wakefield, R\*.....Blue Earth City
3. H. B. Strait, R\*.....Shakopee.
4. J. B. Gilfillan, R.....Minneapolis.
5. Knute Nelson, R\*.....Alexandria.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. B. Allen, D.....Tupelo.
2. J. B. Morgan, D.....Hernando.
3. Thomas C. Catchings, D.....Vicksburg.
4. F. G. Barry, D.....West Point.
5. O. R. Singleton, D\*.....Forest.
6. H. S. Van Eaton, D\*.....Woodville.
7. Ethelbert Barksdale, D\*.....Jackson.

## MISSOURI.

1. William H. Hatch, D\*.....Hannibal.
2. John B. Hale, D.....Carrollton.
3. A. M. Dockery, D\*.....Gallatin.
4. James N. Burnes, D\*.....Saint Joseph.
5. William Warner, R.....Kansas City.
6. John T. Heard, D.....Sedalia.
7. John E. Hutton, D.....Mexico.
8. John J. O'Neill, D\*.....Saint Louis.
9. John M. Glover, D.....Saint Louis.
10. M. L. Clardy, D\*.....Farmington.
11. R. P. Bland, D\*.....Lebanon.
12. William J. Stone, D.....Nevada.
13. William H. Wade, R.....Springfield.
14. William Dawson, D.....New Madrid.

## NEBRASKA.

1. A. J. Weaver, R\*.....Falls City.
2. James Laird, R\*.....Hastings.
3. G. W. E. Dorsey, R.....Fremont.

## NEVADA.

1. William Woodburn, R.....Virginia City.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. M. A. Haynes, R\*.....Lake Village.
2. J. H. Gallinger, R.....Concord.



## NEW JERSEY.

1. George S. Hires, R.....Salem.
2. James Buchannan, R.....Trenton.
3. R. S. Green, D.....Elizabeth.
4. James W. Pidcock, D.....White HouseSt'n.
5. William W. Phelps, R\*.....Englewood.
6. H. Lehlbach, R.....Newark.
7. William McAdoo, D\*.....Jersey City.

## NEW YORK.

1. Perry Belmont, D\*.....Babylon.
2. Felix Campbell, D\*.....Brooklyn.
3. D. R. James, R\*.....Brooklyn.
4. Peter P. Mahoney, D.....Brooklyn.
5. A. M. Bliss, D.....Brooklyn.
6. N. Muller, D\*.....New York.
7. J. J. Adams, D\*.....New York.
8. T. J. Campbell, D\*.....New York.
9. Joseph Pulitzer, D.....New York.
10. A. S. Hewitt, D\*.....New York.
11. T. A. Merriman, D.....New York.
12. Abram Dowdney, D.....New York.
13. Egbert L. Viele, D.....New York.
14. W. S. Stahlnecker, D.....Yonkers.
15. Lewis Beach, D\*.....Cornwall.
16. J. H. Ketcham, R\*.....Dover Plains.
17. J. G. Lindsley, R.....Rondout.
18. H. G. Burleigh, R\*.....Whitehall.
19. John Swinburne, R.....Albany.
20. George West, R.....Ballston.
21. F. A. Johnson, R\*.....Glens Falls.
22. A. X. Parker, R\*.....Potsdam.
23. J. Thomas Spriggs, D\*.....Utica.
24. John S. Pindar, D.....Cobleskill.
25. Frank Hiscock, R\*.....Syracuse.
26. S. C. Millard, R\*.....Binghamton.
27. S. E. Payne, R\*.....Auburn.
28. John Arnot, D\*.....Elmira.
29. Ira Davenport, R.....Bath.
30. Charles S. Baker, R.....Rochester.

31. John G. Sawyer, R.....Albion.
32. John M. Farquhar, R.....Buffalo.
33. John B. Weber, R.....West Seneca.
34. Walter L. Sessions, R.....Jamestown.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. T. G. Skinner, D\*.....Hertford.
2. J. E. O'Hara, R\*.....Enfield.
3. W. J. Green, D\*.....Fayetteville.
4. W. R. Cox, D\*.....Raleigh.
5. J. W. Reid, D.....Wentworth.
6. R. T. Bennett, D\*.....Wadesborough.
7. John S. Henderson, D.....Salisbury.
8. W. H. H. Cowles, D.....Wilkesborough.
9. Thomas J. Johnson, D.....Asheville.

## OHIO.

1. Benjamin Butterworth, R.....Cincinnati.
2. Charles E. Brown, R.....Cincinnati.
3. J. E. Campbell, D\*.....Hamilton.
4. Charles M. Anderson, D.....Greenville.
5. Benjamin Le Fevre, D\*.....Maplewood.
6. W. D. Hill, D\*.....Defiance.
7. George E. Seney, D\*.....Tiffin.
8. John Little, R.....Xenia.
9. William C. Cooper, R.....Mount Vernon.
10. Jacob Romeis, R.....Toledo.
11. William W. Ellsbery, D.....Georgetown.
12. A. C. Thompson, R.....Portsmouth.
13. J. H. Outhwaite, D.....Columbus.
14. C. H. Grosvenor, R.....Athens.
15. Beriah Wilkins, D\*.....Urichsville.
16. George W. Geddes, D\*.....Mansfield.
17. A. J. Warner, D\*.....Marietta.
18. Isaac H. Taylor, R.....Carrollton.
19. E. B. Taylor, R\*.....Warren.
20. William McKinley, jr., R.....Canton.
21. M. A. Foran, D\*.....Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1. Binger Herman, R.....Roseburg.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- E. S. Osborn (*At Large*), R.....Wilkesbarre.
1. Henry H. Bingham, R\*.....Philadelphia.
  2. Charles O'Neill, R\*.....Philadelphia.
  3. Samuel J. Randall, D\*.....Philadelphia.
  4. William D. Kelley, R\*.....Philadelphia.
  5. A. C. Harmer, R\*.....Philadelphia.
  6. J. B. Everhart, R\*.....West Chester.
  7. I. Newton Evans, R\*.....Hatborough.
  8. Daniel Ermentrout, D\*.....Reading.
  9. John A. Hiestand, R.....Lancaster.
  10. W. H. Sowden, D.....Allentown.
  11. John B. Storm, D\*.....Stroudsburg.
  12. J. A. Scranton, R.....Scranton.
  13. Charles N. Brumm, G. R\*.....Minersville.
  14. Franklin Bound, R.....Milton.
  15. F. C. Bunnell, R.....Tunkhannock.
  16. William W. Brown, R\*.....Bradford.
  17. J. M. Campbell, R\*.....Johnstown.
  18. L. E. Atkinson, R\*.....Mifflintown.
  19. Vacancy.
  20. A. G. Curtin, D\*.....Bellefonte.
  21. Charles E. Boyle, D\*.....Uniontown.
  22. James S. Negley, R.....Pittsburg.
  23. Thomas M. Bayne, R\*.....Robella.
  24. Oscar L. Jackson, R.....New Castle.
  25. A. C. White, R.....Brookville.
  26. George W. Fleeger, R.....Butler.
  27. William L. Scott, D.....Erie.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. H. J. Spooner, R\*.....Providence.
2. William A. Pierce, R.....Olneyville.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Samuel Dibble, D\*.....Orangeburg.
2. George D. Tilman, D\*.....Edgefield.
3. D. Wyatt Aiken, D\*.....Cokesbury.
4. W. H. Perry, D.....Greenville.
5. J. J. Hemphill, D\*.....Chester.
6. George W. Dargan, D\*.....Darlington.
7. Robert Smalls, R\*.....Beaufort.

## TENNESSEE.

1. Augustus H. Pettibone, R\*.....Greenville.
2. L. C. Houk, R\*.....Knoxville.
3. J. R. Neal, D.....Rhea Springs.
4. Benton McMillin, D\*.....Carthage.
5. J. D. Richardson, D.....Murfreesboro.
6. Andrew J. Caldwell, D\*.....Nashville.
7. John G. Ballentine, D\*.....Pulaski.
8. John M. Taylor, D\*.....Lexington.
9. P. T. Glass, D.....Ripley.
10. Zachary Taylor, R.....Covington.

## TEXAS.

1. Charles Stewart, D\*.....Houston.
2. John H. Reagan, D\*.....Palestine.
3. James H. Jones, D\*.....Henderson.
4. D. B. Culberson, D\*.....Jefferson.
5. J. W. Throckmorton, D\*.....McKinney.
6. Olin Welborn, D\*.....Dallas.
7. W. H. Crain, D.....Cuero.
8. James F. Miller, D\*.....Gonzales.
9. R. Q. Mills, D\*.....Corsicana.
10. Joseph D. Sayers, D.....Bastrop.
11. Samuel W. T. Lanham, D\*.....Weatherford.

## VERMONT.

1. John W. Stewart, R\*.....Middlebury.
2. W. W. Grout, R.....Barton.

## VIRGINIA.

1. Thomas Croxton, D.....Tappahannock.
2. Harry Libbey, R\*.....Norfolk.
3. George D. Wise, D\*.....Richmond.
4. J. D. Brady, R.....Petersburg.
5. George C. Cabell, D\*.....Danville.
6. John W. Daniel, D.....Lynchburg.
7. Charles T. O'Ferrall, D\*.....Harrisonburg.
8. John S. Barbour, D\*.....Alexandria.
9. Connolly F. Trigg, D.....Abington.
10. J. Randolph Tucker, D\*.....Lexington.



## WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Nathan Goff, R\*.....Clarksburg.
2. W. L. Wilson, D\*.....Charlestown.
3. Charles P. Snyder, D\*.....Charleston.
4. Eustace Gibson, D\*.....Huntington.

## WISCONSIN.

1. L. B. Caswell, R.....Fort Atkinson.
2. Edward S. Bragg, D.....Fond du Lac.
3. R. M. LaFollette, R.....Madison.
4. I. W. Van Schaick, R.....Milwaukee.
5. Joseph Rankin, D\*.....Manitowoc.
6. Richard Guenther, R\*.....Oshkosh.
7. O. B. Thomas, R.....Prairie du Chien.
8. William T. Price, R\*.....Black River Falls.
9. Isaac Stephenson, R.....Marinette.

*Summary.*

Democrats .....	182
Republicans .....	140
Greenback-Democrat .....	1
Greenback-Republican .....	1
Vacancy .....	1

Total number of members ..... 325

Members of the Forty-eighth Congress re-elected to the  
 Forty-ninth (indicated by \*)..... 187

## TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

## ARIZONA.

Curtis C. Bean, R.....Prescott.

## DAKOTA.

Oscar S. Gifford, R.....Canton.

## IDAHO.

John Hailey, D.....Boisé City.

## MONTANA.

Joseph K. Toole, D ..... Helena.

## NEW MEXICO.

Antonio Joseph, D..... Ojo Caliente.

## UTAH.

John T. Cain ("People's Ticket")\* ..... Salt Lake City.

## WASHINGTON.

Charles S. Voorhees, D..... Colfax.

## WYOMING.

Joseph M. Carey, R..... Cheyenne.

## INDIANA UNITED STATES SENATORS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	Terre Haute. . . . .	March 3, 1891.
Benjamin Harrison . . . . .	Indianapolis. . . . .	March 3, 1887.

## INDIANA MEMBERS OF FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

POLITICS.	DISTRICT.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Democrat . . .	First. . . . .	John J. Kleiner. . . . .	Evansville.
Democrat . . .	Second. . . . .	Thomas R. Cobb. . . . .	Vincennes.
Democrat . . .	Third. . . . .	Jonas G. Howard. . . . .	Jeffersonville.
Democrat . . .	Fourth. . . . .	William S. Holman. . . . .	Aurora.
Democrat . . .	Fifth. . . . .	Courtland C. Matson. . . . .	Greencastle.
Republican . . .	Sixth. . . . .	Thomas M. Browne. . . . .	Winchester.
Democrat . . .	Seventh. . . . .	William D. Bynum. . . . .	Indianapolis.
Republican . . .	Eighth. . . . .	James T. Johnston. . . . .	Rockville.
Democrat . . .	Ninth. . . . .	Thomas B. Ward. . . . .	Lafayette.
Republican . . .	Tenth. . . . .	William D. Owen. . . . .	Wabash.
* Republican . . .	Eleventh. . . . .	Geo. W. Steele. . . . .	Marion.
Democrat . . .	Twelfth. . . . .	Robert Lowry. . . . .	Ft. Wayne.
Democrat . . .	Thirteenth. . . . .	George Ford. . . . .	Laporte.

\* Contested by M. H. Kidd.

INDIANA MEMBERS OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS  
ELECTED AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

POLITICS.	DISTRICT.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Republican . . .	First. . . . .	Alvin P. Hovey. . . . .	Mt. Vernon.
Democrat . . .	Second. . . . .	John H. O'Neil. . . . .	Washington.
Democrat . . .	Third. . . . .	Jonas G. Howard. . . . .	Jeffersonville.
Democrat . . .	Fourth. . . . .	Wm. S. Holman. . . . .	Aurora.
Democrat . . .	Fifth. . . . .	Courtland C. Matson. . . . .	Greencastle.
Republican . . .	Sixth. . . . .	Thomas M. Browne. . . . .	Winchester.
Democrat . . .	Seventh. . . . .	Wm. D. Bynum. . . . .	Indianapolis.
Republican . . .	Eighth. . . . .	James T. Johnston. . . . .	Rockville.
Republican . . .	Ninth. . . . .	Joseph B. Cheadle. . . . .	Frankfort.
Republican . . .	Tenth. . . . .	Wm. D. Owen. . . . .	Wabash.
Republican . . .	Eleventh. . . . .	Geo. W. Steele. . . . .	Marion.
Republican . . .	Twelfth. . . . .	James B. White. . . . .	Ft. Wayne.
Democrat . . .	Thirteenth. . . . .	Benj. F. Shiveley. . . . .	South Bend.

# NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1884.

## INDIANA OFFICIAL REGISTER.

### STATE OFFICERS AND CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Governor . . . . .	Isaac P. Gray . . . . .	Union City . . .	January 14, 1889.
Private Secretary . . . . .	Pierre Gray . . . . .	Union City . . .	
*Lieutenant Governor . . . . .	Mahlon D. Manson . . . . .	Crawfordsville . .	January, 1889.
Secretary of State . . . . .	William R. Myers . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	January 16, 1887.
Deputy Secretary of State . . . . .	Myron D. King . . . . .	Indianapolis . . .	
Auditor of State . . . . .	James H. Rice . . . . .	New Albany . . .	January 25, 1887.
Deputy Auditor of State . . . . .	Joseph J. Bingham . . . . .	Indianapolis . . .	
Treasurer of State . . . . .	John J. Cooper . . . . .	Indianapolis . . .	February 9, 1887.
Deputy Treasurer of State . . . . .	Richard J. Conner . . . . .	Indianapolis . . .	
Attorney General . . . . .	Francis T. Hord . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1886.
Deputy Attorney General . . . . .	William B. Hord . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	
Supt. Pub. Instruction . . . . .	John W. Holcombe . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . .	March 15, 1887.
Deputy Supt. Pub. Inst . . . . .	Hubert M. Skinner . . . . .	Brookville . . . .	
Reporter Supreme Court . . . . .	John W. Kern . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	January 13, 1889.
Deputy Reporter Sup. Court . . . . .	Millard F. Cox . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	
Clerk Supreme Court . . . . .	Simon P. Sheerin . . . . .	Logansport . . . .	Nov. 22, 1886.
Deputy Clerk Sup. Court . . . . .	Herman Habich . . . . .	Indianapolis . . .	

\*Mahlon D. Manson was appointed Revenue Collector for the Third District, and Robert S. Robertson was elected at the November election, 1886, for the unexpired term. Legality of said election now questioned.

### DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Richard C. Herrick . . . . .	Clerk of Governor . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Bart. Parker . . . . .	Governor's Messenger . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Mary W. Warth . . . . .	Clerk of Secretary of State . . . . .	Anderson.
Thomas B. Messick . . . . .	Clerk of Insurance, Auditor's Office . . . . .	Indianapolis.
George U. Bingham . . . . .	Clerk of Land Dept., Auditor's Office . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Mary H. Peacock . . . . .	Clerk of Clerk of Supreme Court . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Wilbur F. Browder . . . . .	Clerk of Reporter of Supreme Court . . . . .	Indianapolis.
David N. Berg . . . . .	Clerk State Board of Health . . . . .	Anderson.
Florence Stewart . . . . .	Clerk State Board of Health . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Mrs. Gertrude R. Hibben . . . . .	Assistant Librarian State Library . . . . .	Indianapolis.
Tim. Griff'n . . . . .	Clerk of Treasurer State . . . . .	Indianapolis.

### JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
William E. Niblack . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	January, 1889.
George V. Howk . . . . .	New Albany . . . . .	January, 1889.
Byron K. Elliott . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January, 1887.
Allen Zollars . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January, 1889.
Joseph A. S. Mitchell . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	January, 1891.

## SHERIFF OF SUPREME COURT.

Myron North . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	
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## LAW LIBRARIAN.

Charles E. Cox . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	Pleasure Sup. Court
— Beck . . . . .	Messenger to Supreme Court	

## ADJUTANT GENERAL.

George W. Koontz . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	Pleasure Governor.
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## CLERK.

Mrs. Kate Williams. . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	
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## STATE OFFICERS ELECTED NOV. ELECTION, 1886.

Lieutenant Governor, Robert S. Robertson.

Secretary of State, Chas. F. Griffin.

Auditor of State, Bruce Carr.

Treasurer of State, Julius A Lemcke.

Attorney General, Louis T. Michener.

Supt. Public Instruction, Harvey M. LaFollette.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District, Byron K. Elliott.

Clerk Supreme Court, Wm. T. Noble.



## PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
Indianapolis, July 17, 1885. }

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Printing, Binding and Stationery, held this day, it was ordered that the Clerk of the Board prepare an advertisement, inviting bids for Public Printing, Binding and Stationery for two years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1885, and to have the same inserted in the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Indianapolis Journal, the New Albany Daily Ledger, the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel, and the Evansville Daily Courier. The Clerk of the Board was also directed to prepare specifications of the work required by the State, accompanied by a statement showing approximately the work done and material furnished by the Contractor for Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, from October 29, 1883, to July 1, 1885.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held July 21, 1885, the Clerk of the Board submitted the following copy of an advertisement prepared for the press in regard to bids for contract for Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, as follows:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY, }  
Indianapolis, July 20, 1885. }

### SEALED PROPOSALS.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS AND STATIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, will, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved April 13, 1885, receive sealed proposals until the 1st day of September, 1885, and up to the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. of that day, for doing the public printing and furnishing the stationery for the use of the State of Indiana, for the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1885.

At the date and hour above stated, in the office of the Auditor of State, the sealed proposals will be opened and contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, according to law, as soon as the bids can be properly examined and classified.

The work will be divided into three classes, as specified by the law, as follows:

The First Class shall comprise the laws, journals, reports of officers and public institutions, and all book and pamphlet work to be printed on book and pamphlet paper.

The Second Class shall comprise all legislative bills, commissions, letter heads, circulars, blanks and other work usually executed on writing paper, and all articles of stationery.

The Third Class shall comprise the folding, stitching, covering and binding, and all work belonging to the binding business.

Parties making bids will be required to accompany their sealed proposals with samples of every description of paper named in said proposals, giving name and weight of same, or otherwise designating means for making comparisons and estimating values.

The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of \$25,000, with approved security, for the faithful performance of all work which may be awarded to him, and that in every instance the paper shall be in color and quality the same as the sample furnished.

Specifications and full particulars in regard to the work can be obtained of J. B. Maynard, Clerk of the Board on Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, at the office of the Secretary of State, and the contract must be to do the work according to specification.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids that may be offered.

The sealed proposals must be addressed to W. R. Myers, Secretary of State and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
*President of the Board.*

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of the Board.*

The Clerk of the Board responding to the order to prepare specifications of the work required by the State, accompanied

by a statement showing approximately the work done and materials furnished by the contractor for public printing, binding and stationery, submitted the following :

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, July 20, 1885. }

*Commissioners of the Board of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions I herewith submit a statement showing the principal transactions of the State with the contractor of public printing, binding and stationery from October 29, 1883, July 1, 1885.

During the period indicated there was published 260,155 copies of acts, reports, etc., bound as follows:

Copies bound in cloth.....	44,850
Copies bound in pamphlet.....	56,415
Copies bound in sheep.....	2,250
Copies bound in boards.....	10,000

Other binding, including 7,214 copies, as follows:

Documentary journals.....	3,200
Newspapers.....	26
Bar dockets, Supreme Court.....	3,700
Other books.....	288

The amount of type set amounted to 26,478,356 ems, as follows:

Plain matter.....	15,859,304 ems
Rule and figure work.....	10,624,052 ems

The amount of book paper required amounted to 2,174½ reams. Paper, other than book paper required, amounted to 444½ reams. Press work required amounted to 13,367 tokens of 240 impressions each.

There was purchased 127 reams of letter heads. There was purchased 133,324 envelopes, plain, printed and lithographed.

There was charged for alterations of copy from the original, after type had been set, 1,198 hours.

Under the head of stationery there was supplied :

158 gro. rubber bands.  
 74½ gro. steel pens.  
 143 bottles ink.  
 154 doz. pencils.  
 455 scratch-books.  
 102 boxes paper fasteners.  
 30 bottles mucilage.  
 873 whole sheets blotting paper.  
 3,200 manilla wrappers.  
 7,500 gold seals.  
 350 mailing tubes.  
 321 filing boxes.  
 238 pen-holders.

#### TRANSACTIONS WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

There were printed for the General Assembly twenty-eight calendars requiring setting type to the amount of 595,848 ems ; other type, 840,761 ems ; total, 1,436,609 ems.

There were required 32½ reams book paper. Paper purchased other than book paper required for bills, etc., amounted to 317½ reams.

There were purchased 11,700 wrappers ; letter heads required amounted to 63½ reams ; envelopes purchased amounted to 57,800.

Under the head of stationery, it is shown that the Legislature purchased :

159 doz. pencils.  
 91 gro. pens.  
 149 inkstands.  
 1,114 pen-holders.  
 118 erasers.  
 59 bottles ink.  
 84 boxes paper fasteners.  
 1,115 whole sheets blotting paper.  
 117 boxes rubber bands.  
 85 bottles mucilage.  
 827 scratch-books.  
 9 pairs shears.  
 8 papers tacks.  
 16 papers clips.



28 baskets.  
 4 thermometers.  
 36 paper weights.  
 36 rolls tissue paper.  
 96 sheets manilla wrapping paper.

## TOTALS.

Recapitulated totals will be found as follows :

Type set, ems.....	27,914,465
Book paper, reams .....	2,174½
Other paper, reams .....	726½
Press work, tokens .....	13,367
Letter heads, reams .....	189½
Envelopes.....	191,124
Wrappers .....	14,900
Hours of work, alterations ..	1,198
275 gro. rubber bands.	
165½ gro. steel pens.	
202 bottles ink.	
313 doz. pencils.	
1,132 scratch-books.	
186 boxes paper fasteners.	
115 bottles mucilage.	
193 erasers.	
290 rolls closet paper.	
14,900 wrappers.	
7,500 gold seals.	
7 packing boxes.	
350 mailing tubes.	
321 file boxes.	
1,352 pen-holders.	
1½ pairs shears.	
8 papers tacks.	
16 papers clips.	
28 baskets.	
4 thermometers.	
4 doz. Pyramid pens.	
36 paper weights.	
96 sheets manilla wrapping paper.	

These figures, it is believed, will enable those who bid for the State printing, binding and stationery to obtain a fair idea

of what will be wanted during the next two years. It should also be remembered that under the present law the printing and stationery of the Educational, Penal and Benevolent Institutions of the State, will come through the contractor for State printing, binding and stationery.

Under the present law there will be printed 46,200 copies, reports, etc., and biennially 68,000 copies of reports, making a total for the two years of 182,200 copies, as follows :

ANNUALLY.		BIENNIALY.	
	Copies.		Copies.
Treasurer of State.....	2,000	Secretary of State.....	2,100
Auditor of State.....	2,200	Attorney General.....	2,000
State Board Agriculture	5,000	State Librarian.....	400
Hospital for Insane.....	2,000	State Geologist.....	8,000
Institute for Blind.....	2,000	Bureau of Statistics....	5,000
Institute for Deaf and		Horticultural Society...	500
Dumb.....	2,000	State University.....	2,000
State Prison South.....	2,000	Superintendent Public	
State Prison North.....	2,000	Instruction..	10,000
Indiana Reform School		State Normal School...	2,000
for Boys.....	2,000	Purdue University.....	2,000
Indiana Reform for Wo-		Mine Inspector.....	2,000
men and Girls.....	2,000	Coal Oil Inspector.....	2,000
State Board Equaliza-		Attorney General.....	600
tion.....	2,000	Adjuant General.....	600
Feeble Minded Children	2,000	Commutations and par-	
State House Commis-		dons.....	1,000
sioners.....	1,000	Governor's Message....	2,000
State Board of Health..	3,000	Fish Commiss'r, prob-	
Catalogue State Normal		ably.....	1,000
School.....	5,000	School Laws, probably..	10,000
Catalogue Purdue Uni-		Acts of Legislature.....	10,000
versity.....	5,000	Senate Journal.....	1,600
Catalogue State Univer-		House Journal.....	1,600
sity.....	5,000	Documentry .....	1,600
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	46,200	Total.....	68,000

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. MAYNARD,

*Clerk.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 1, 1885. }

In accordance with the advertisement requesting bids for the Public Printing, Binding and Stationery for the State of Indiana, for two years commencing October 1, 1885, the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, met this day, in the office of the Auditor of State. Present: Isaac P. Gray, Governor; Jas. H. Rice, Auditor of State, and W. R. Myers, Secretary of State. W. R. Myers presented to the Board the bids of the following named persons and companies: Hall & O'Donnel; Wm. B. Burford; O. H. Miller, of Central Ohio Printing Co., Columbus, Ohio; Carlon & Hollenbeck; Jno. C. Shoemaker, for Sentinel Co., and the Journal Printing Company.

The papers were committed to the Clerk of the Board, who was directed to verify the bids and submit the same to the Board on Monday, September 7, 1885.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
 September 7, 1885. }

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery held this day, there were present, Isaac P. Gray, Governor; Auditor of State, Jas. H. Rice, and Secretary of State, W. R. Myers.

J. B. Maynard, Clerk of the Board, submitted the following:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY, }  
 INDIANAPOLIS, September 7, 1885. }

*To the Honorable Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a verified statement of each bidder for the Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, as directed by your honorable body at its last meeting, held on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1885.

It will be seen that Wm. B. Burford, of Indiana, is, in the aggregate, the lowest bidder.

Tabulated, the bids on the various classes are as follows:

## Wm. B. Burford—

First Class .....	\$17,375 35	
Second Class .....	8,255 61	
Third Class .....	8,597 30	
	<hr/>	\$34,228 26

## O. H. Miller, Columbus, O.—

First Class .....	\$16,570 00	
Second Class .....	10,238 82	
Third Class .....	10,186 40	
	<hr/>	36,995 22

## Jno. Carlon—

First Class .....	\$17,660 00	
Second Class .....	9,937 34	
Third Class .....	10,175 25	
	<hr/>	37,772 59

## Jno. C. Shoemaker, Sentinel Co.—

First Class .....	\$17,600 38	
Second Class .....	10,946 83	
Third Class .....	10,710 45	
	<hr/>	39,257 66

## Hall &amp; O'Donald—

First Class .....	\$18,045 39	
Second Class .....	10,643 22	
Third Class .....	11,141 00	
	<hr/>	39,829 61

## Hasselman Journal Co.—

First Class .....	\$18,200 00	
Second Class .....	10,994 61	
Third Class .....	12,247 50	
	<hr/>	41,442 11

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. MAYNARD, *Clerk.*

On motion it was decided to select for the printing of such reports as are required on book paper, 50 lbs., super calendered book.

On motion it was voted unanimously that the contract for printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing the stationery for the offices of the State and the public institutions of the State and for Legislative purposes for two (2) years from the first day of October, 1885, be awarded to Wm. B. Burford, of Indianapolis, he being the lowest and best bidder.



The following is a copy of the contract and bond filed by William B. Burford:

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this 7th day of September, 1885, between the State of Indiana, by Isaac P. Gray, Governor, William R. Myers, Secretary of State, and James H. Rice, Auditor of State, these being the Board of Commissioners of the Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, of the first part, and William B. Burford, of Indianapolis, Ind., of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, after a full examination and comparison of bids made by the party of the second part and other like responsible bidders, to do the printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing the stationery for the State offices and the public institutions of the State and for legislative purposes for two (2) years from the 1st day of October, 1885, according to the specifications hereto attached, and made part of this contract, has found the proposition of the said party of the second part to do the printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing the stationery as specified in said specifications, to be, in the aggregate, lower than that of either of the said other bidders and does now annex the same to this agreement and accept the same.

#### “SPECIFICATIONS

*“For Printing and Binding the Reports of the Officers of State and Public Institutions for the years 1885 and 1886; the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana for the Year 1887; the Senate and House Journals for the Session of 1887; and furnishing all Stationery, Blanks, etc., that may be needed by the different departments of the public service and the General Assembly, and which are paid for out of the Treasury of the State, for two (2) years from the first day of October, 1885.*

“The work to be done as above will be divided into three classes as follows:

#### FIRST CLASS.

“All the paper used in printing the Reports, Acts, Journals, and all classes of Pamphlet or Book Printing that may be required for the use of the State, shall be a clear white sized and super-calendered book paper of the weight to the ream specified in the contract, and the contract shall be per pound for the amount actually used, no allowance being made for waste, handling, wetting, freight or otherwise.

“The composition to be bid by the 1000 ems, actual measure in the book, no blank pages, padding or other unreal charge to be allowed. Figure work will consist of three justifications of figures or words, without rules, and rule and figure work will consist of three or more justifications of words or figures, with or

without rules; and both to be measured as plain matter in accordance with types used. Standing matter used more than once will be paid for only for one measurement.

"The presswork to be by the token of 240 impressions. All forms of a less number of impressions to be counted as a full token.

"This class includes the printing of the laws, journals, reports of officers and public institutions, legislative calendars, and all book and pamphlet work to be printed on book or pamphlet paper.

#### SECOND CLASS.

"Consists of books of record (plain or printed heads) that may be required for use in the various departments of the State, Educational, Penal, and Benevolent Institutions, and the bid to be made by the quire, for extra full bound or half bound books, and the weight and the size of the paper specified; Binding Written Records for the Clerk of the Supreme Court; enrolled House and Senate Journals and enrolled Acts of the Legislature; Auditor's Settlement Sheets, Railroad Returns, etc.; Legislative Bills, Commissions, Letter Heads, Circulars, Blanks, and other work usually executed on writing or flat papers, to be bid for the first 100 copies, and for each additional 100 copies; Letter Papers, Note Papers, Legal Cap, Flat Cap, etc., the bid to be per ream, giving weight and name; Envelopes, plain or printed, per 1,000; Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Rubber Bands, Erasers, Inks, etc., and all articles not enumerated and classified as Stationery.

"In this class will be included Lithograph Letter Heads, Envelopes, Commissions, Maps, and all other lithographing that may be required for use of the business of the State Departments and Institutions. When type work or engraving is used in connection with lithographing, it must be included in the bid for lithographing.

#### THIRD CLASS.

"All books bound in leather, cloth or paste-board, shall be bid by single copy, and include inseting, tipping in of engravings, maps or lithographs. All Pamphlets, etc., with paper covers, shall be bid by the one hundred (100). The Binding to include all handling, assorting, folding, inseting, tipping in of maps, lithographs, or engravings, stitching, trimming, and covering, and to be counted by the number of copies actually delivered.

"It is to be understood that all the work is to be done speedily, without unnecessary delay, in a good, workmanlike manner, and in accordance with specimen copies to be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

"An Author's Proof of each form shall be furnished, in all cases, for revision and correction, and without extra charge for revision and correction.

## SUMMARY.

## FIRST CLASS.

Book Paper, strictly No. 1, clear white, sized and super-calendered, 25x38, 45, 50, 55 and 60 lbs. to the ream, per pound, sample to be furnished .	\$0 09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Book Paper, tinted, sized and super-calendered, 25x38, 60 lbs. to the ream, sample to be furnished . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cover paper, 35 lbs. per ream, samples to be furnished . . . . .	08
Composition, per 1,000 ems, plain matter . . . . .	38
Composition, per 1,000 ems, figure work, one measure (net). . . . .	35
Composition, per 1,000 ems, rule and figure work, one measure (net). . . .	49
Press work, per token, 16 pages to form . . . . .	28

## SECOND CLASS.

This class will include the printing of all Blanks; the manufacturing of all Blank Books; the furnishing of all Papers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, and all description of Stationery and Lithographic work, and to be classified as follows:

## BLANKS, PRINTED.

This class will include the Printing of all Blanks and the Manufacturing of all Blank Books, classified as follows:

*Samples of Paper to be furnished by Bidder, giving Name and Weight.*

18lb Cap Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	\$3 90
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 00
18lb Cap Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	3 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	75
18lb Cap Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	95
Each additional 100 . . . . .	20
22lb Folio Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	75
22lb Folio Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 00
22lb Folio Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	80
28lb Demy Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	75
28lb Demy Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 25
28lb Demy Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	20
36lb Medium Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	40

36lb Medium Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	\$1 25
Each additional 100 . . . . .	30
36lb Medium Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	40
Each additional 100 . . . . .	15
40lb Double Cap, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 25
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 00

## BLANKS, PRINTED AND RULED.

*Samples of Paper to be Furnished by Bidder, Giving Name and Weight.*

18lb Cap Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	3 25
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 75
18lb Cap Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 00
18lb Cap Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 25
Each additional 100 . . . . .	90
18lb Cap Paper, one-eighth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	25
18lb Cap Paper, one-sixteenth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	20
Each additional 100 . . . . .	15
22lb Folio Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	75
22lb Folio Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	3 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 00
22lb Folio Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 50
28lb Demy Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	5 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 00
28lb Demy Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	3 90
Each additional 100 . . . . .	3 40
28lb Demy Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	90
Each additional 100 . . . . .	20
36lb Medium Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	6 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	4 50
36lb Medium Paper, one-half sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	1 40
Each additional 100 . . . . .	90
36lb Medium Paper, one-fourth sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	40
Each additional 100 . . . . .	15
54lb Super-royal Paper, whole sheets, first 100 copies . . . . .	7 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	6 50
72lb Imperial, first 100 copies . . . . .	4 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 00
56lb Double-Demy, first 100 copies . . . . .	3 00
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 50
80lb Double-Medium, first 100 copies . . . . .	7 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	7 00
Printing on Postals, per 100 . . . . .	75
Each additional 100 . . . . .	05
Enumeration and Apportionment Maps, per 100 . . . . .	7 50



Blocking, per 100 sheets . . . . .	\$0 04
Perforating, per 100 . . . . .	10
Document Manilla Wrappers, per 100 . . . . .	95
Receipts, bound, numbered and perforated, per 100 . . . . .	40
Checks—One color, per 100 . . . . .	05
Checks—Two colors, per 100 . . . . .	06

### BLANK BOOKS.

#### BLANK BOOKS, PLAIN.

*Samples of paper to be furnished by bidder.*

18lb Cap Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	19
18lb Cap Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	35
22lb Crown Cap, half bound, per qr . . . . .	10
22lb Crown Cap, full bound, per qr . . . . .	45
28lb Demy Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	12
28lb Demy Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	1 25
40lb Medium Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	15
40lb Medium Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	1 75
36lb Double Cap, half bound, per qr . . . . .	19
36lb Double Cap, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	75
54lb Super-Royal Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	50

#### BLANK BOOKS, PRINTED.

*Samples of paper to be furnished by bidder.*

18lb Cap Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	15
18lb Cap Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	25
28lb Demy Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	20
28lb Demy Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	1 35
40lb Medium Paper, half bound, per qr . . . . .	20
40lb Medium Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	1 95
35lb Double Cap, half bound, per qr . . . . .	25
35lb Double Cap, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	1 75
54lb Super-Royal Paper, extra full bound, per qr . . . . .	30
Miniature Journals, per qr . . . . .	05
Cap Diaries, one day to page, each . . . . .	10
Numbering Pages, per 100 . . . . .	10
Court calendars, 1,200 copies in pamphlet binding, to include blank ruled interleaves, per printed page . . . . .	6 25

### STATIONERY.

#### PAPERS.

*Samples to be furnished by bidder.*

18lb Legal Cap, Linen, best quality, ruled to order, with stop, per ream . . . . .	6 90
18lb Legal Cap Paper, per ream, ruled to order, best quality . . . . .	6 40
16lb Legal Cap Paper, per ream, ruled to order, best quality . . . . .	4 25
16lb Fool's Cap Paper, per ream, best quality . . . . .	2 00

14lb Fool's Cap Paper, per ream, best quality . . . . .	\$1 75
12lb Letter Paper, per ream, best quality . . . . .	2 95
Linen Letter, one-half sheet, ruled to order, with stop line, per ream . . . . .	1 95
8lb Common Note Paper, per ream, best quality . . . . .	1 70
6lb Common Note Paper, per ream, best quality . . . . .	1 20
Double Medium Impression Paper, cut to order, per ream . . . . .	8 50
28lb Demy Engrossing Paper, one-fourth sheets (960), per ream, including blocking. . . . .	3 40
18lb Cap Engrossing Paper, one-half sheets (960), per ream, including blocking. . . . .	4 50
Blotting Paper, best quality, 120lb, whole sheets, per 100, no extra charge for cutting. . . . .	6 00
60lb Manilla Wrapping Paper, per ream, 24x36. . . . .	5 40
80lb Manilla Wrapping Paper, per ream, 24x36. . . . .	6 00
Drawing Paper, cloth lined, per yard, 36 inches . . . . .	60
Bill Paper, 16lb, per ream. . . . .	2 00
Linen Letter Paper, 10lb, per ream. . . . .	2 25
Improved Drawing Paper, per ream . . . . .	2 25
Glazed Hardware Wrapping Paper, 40x50, per ream. . . . .	6 50
Four oz. Mucilage, Cup and Brush, each, or per doz . . . . .	10
Banker's Cases, each . . . . .	50
Twine, per ball . . . . .	25
Globe Files, each . . . . .	60
Self-Inking File Stamps, each . . . . .	1 50
Thumb Tacks, each . . . . .	01
Hektographs, each, cap size . . . . .	2 50
Pounce, per bottle . . . . .	08
Packing Boxes, each . . . . .	25
Filing Boxes, paper, each . . . . .	20

## SCRATCH BOOKS.

Scratch Books, 100 leaves, size 8½x14, book paper, per doz . . . . .	2 20
Scratch Books, 100 leaves, size 8½x11, book paper, per doz . . . . .	1 92
Scratch Books, 100 leaves, Note size, 6x9, book paper, per doz . . . . .	96
Linen Note Tabs, 100 leaves, red ruled, size, per doz . . . . .	1 08
Linen Letter Tabs, 100 leaves, red ruled, 8½x11, per doz . . . . .	1 92

## PAPER FASTENERS AND PRESSES.

Paper Fasteners (giving size), per box, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 . . . . .	40
McGill's Press, each, for flat and round head fasteners, each . . . . .	1 25
McGill's Staple Press, single stroke, each . . . . .	1 50
Wire Staple Fasteners, per box . . . . .	40
Hyal Fasteners, brass, for press . . . . .	15

## RULES.

Rubber Rules (according to length) each, 12 inches . . . . .	15
Wood Rules (according to length) each, 12 inches . . . . .	25

## SEALS.

Seals, Gold, per 1,000, in boxes . . . . .	6 00
Seals, Green, per 1,000, in boxes . . . . .	1 50
Seals, Red, per 1,000, in boxes . . . . .	1 50

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mucilage, pints, per doz. . . . .	\$3 60
Red Tape, per spool . . . . .	25
Letter Clips, each . . . . .	10
Infantry Tactics, Upton's, per vol . . . . .	2 25
Artillery Tactics, Upton's, per vol . . . . .	2 25
Letter Copying Presses, 10x15, each . . . . .	4 00
Type Writer Ribbons, each . . . . .	75
Dusting Brushes, Feather, 18 inches, each . . . . .	70
Waste Baskets, Willow, each . . . . .	60
P. O Boxes, 2 apartments, each . . . . .	10
Mailing Tubes, per 100 . . . . .	4 50
Tin Filing Boxes, each . . . . .	15
Letter Scales, 16 oz., each . . . . .	2 50
Arm Rests, each . . . . .	30
Inkstands, Double Inks, glass, each . . . . .	1 25
Inkstands, Double Inks, with rack, each . . . . .	1 50

## PENS.

Gillett's Steel Pens, Nos. 303 and 404, per box . . . . .	75
Esterbrook & Co.'s Pens, per box . . . . .	75
DeHaan & Co.'s Pens, per box . . . . .	45
Lyon's Steel Pens, per box . . . . .	25
Esterbrook Bank Pen, per box . . . . .	60
Esterbrook J Pen, per box . . . . .	35
Esterbrook Falcon Pen, per box . . . . .	50
Esterbrook Blackstone Pen, per box . . . . .	35
Esterbrook Stub Pen, per box . . . . .	90
Webster & Morton, No. 5 Stub, per box . . . . .	35
Webster & Morton, No. 552, per box . . . . .	90
Gluciman Pens, per gross . . . . .	1 25
H & M Pens, per gross . . . . .	25
Easy Writing Pens, per gross . . . . .	60
Reservoir Pens, per gross . . . . .	60
Berryman's Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, per gross . . . . .	1 50

## RUBBER BANDS.

Rubber Bands, one-eighth inch, per box . . . . .	50
Rubber Bands, one-fourth inch, per box . . . . .	95
Rubber Bands, one-half inch, per box . . . . .	2 50
Rubber Bands, assorted, per box . . . . .	25
Rubber bands, Nos. 8 to 18 . . . . .	40

## ERASERS.

Erasers, Steel, per dozen . . . . .	3 60
Erasers, Ink and Pencil, per dozen. . . . .	1 20
Rubber Erasers, mammoth, per doz . . . . .	3 00
Rubber Erasers, velvet, per doz . . . . .	60
Erasers, Steel, IXL two-blade, closing . . . . .	1 25
Erasers, Steel, IXL one-blade, closing . . . . .	90

## BANK SHEARS.

Giving Length Each . . . . .	\$1 60
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## PAPER WEIGHTS.

Paper Weight, Glass, each . . . . .	20
Paper Weight, Bronze, each. . . . .	1 00
Paper Weight, Nickel, each . . . . .	25

## PEN HOLDERS.

Rubber Pen Holders, long, each . . . . .	15
Rubber Pen Holders, reversible, each . . . . .	10
Pen Holders (cedar), per gross . . . . .	25
Pen Holder, Faber (giving No.), per gross, 1876. . . . .	4 80

## INKS.

India Ink, per stick . . . . .	10
Arnold's Ink (pure), quarts, per dozen . . . . .	7 20
Arnold's Ink (pure), pints, per dozen . . . . .	3 60
Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink, quarts, per dozen. . . . .	7 20
Arnold's Copying Ink, quarts, per dozen . . . . .	6 00
Red Ink, pints . . . . .	60
Red Ink, two ounces . . . . .	30
Arnold's Crimson, per dozen . . . . .	1 20
Thomas's Black Ink, quarts, per dozen . . . . .	5 16
Champion Copying Ink, quarts, per dozen . . . . .	9 00
Butler's Red Ink, 8 oz., per dozen . . . . .	7 20
Stamping Ink, per bottle . . . . .	25
Carter's Crimson Fluid, 8 oz., per dozen . . . . .	7 20
Hektograph Ink, per bottle . . . . .	10
French Copying Ink, per bottle . . . . .	50

## INKSTANDS.

Inkstands, small flat, glass, each . . . . .	25
Inkstands, Bankers' No. 1, glass, each . . . . .	40
Inkstands, Bankers' No. 2, glass, each . . . . .	50
Inkstands, Bankers' No. 3, glass, each . . . . .	75
Inkstands, Bankers' No. 4, glass, each . . . . .	1 50
Inkstands, Double Inks, glass, each . . . . .	1 25
Inkstands, Double Inks, with rack, each . . . . .	1 50
Inkstands, Bronze Stand, single, with rack, each . . . . .	25

## PAPER.

Type Writing Paper, per ream . . . . .	3 00
Copying Paper, per ream . . . . .	75
Tissue Manilla Paper, per ream . . . . .	15
Chemical Safety Paper, Underwood's, per ream . . . . .	1 60
16lb Flat Cap, extra super, per ream . . . . .	3 20



## ENVELOPES.

Envelopes, White, No. 12, plain, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	\$2 25
Envelopes, White, No. 12, printed, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 50
Envelopes, White, No. 11, plain, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 00
Envelopes, White, No. 11, printed, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 25
Envelopes, White, No. 10, plain, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 90
Envelopes, White, No. 10, printed, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	4 20
Envelopes, White, No. 6, plain, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 00
Envelopes, White, No. 6, printed, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 95
Envelopes, White, No. 5, plain, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	95
Envelopes, White, No. 5, printed, XX, per 1,000 . . . . .	1 80
Envelopes, Manilla, No. 6, printed, per 1,000 . . . . .	95
Envelopes, Manilla, No. 10, printed, per 1,000 . . . . .	3 30
Subpena Envelopes, per 1,000 . . . . .	1 00
Blue Envelopes, No. —, per 1,000 . . . . .	1 25
Congress Tie Envelopes, Nos. 9 and 10, per 1,000 . . . . .	2 50

## LETTER HEADS.

Letter Heads, printed, one-half sheets (960), per ream, 12-lb, including blocking . . . . .	4 25
Letter Heads, printed, whole sheets (480), per ream . . . . .	2 75

## PENCILS.

Faber Lead Pencils, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen . . . . .	50
Faber Pencils, Red, best, per dozen . . . . .	40
Faber Pencils, Blue, best, per dozen . . . . .	40
Eagle Pencils, Red, best, per dozen . . . . .	40
Eagle Pencils, Blue, best, per dozen . . . . .	40
Rubber Head Pencil, per gross . . . . .	4 20
Eagle Lead Pencils, per gross . . . . .	6 00
Automatic Pencils, per dozen . . . . .	1 00
Cedar Pencils, per dozen . . . . .	15

## LITHOGRAPHING.

## COMMISSIONS.

Commissions one-half sheet 20-lb. Folio Post or Demy, first 100 . . . . .	2 80
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 50
Commissions, whole sheets, 18-lb. Cap, first 100 . . . . .	1 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 25
Commissions, half-sheet, 18-lb. Cap, first 100 . . . . .	1 25
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 00
Agents' Commission, one-half sheet Cap Bond, first 100 . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 90

## WARRANTS.

Auditor's Warrants, first 1,000 . . . . .	2 50
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	2 25
Auditor's Warrants, in books, 4 on page, numbered, on best Bond Paper, or Underwood Chemical Safety Paper, first 1,000 . . . . .	16 00
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	15 00

## QUIETUS.

Auditor's Quietus, 20-lb Folio, first 1,000 . . . . .	\$2 50
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	2 25

## CERTIFICATES.

Insurance Agents' Certificates, best Linen Paper, one-half sheet Demy or Folio, first 1,000 . . . . .	17 00
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	16 00

## REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions, whole sheet Bond Paper, Folio, first 500 . . . . .	22 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 50
Requisitions, half sheet Bond Paper, Folio, first 500 . . . . .	12 50
Each additional 100 . . . . .	1 40

## LETTER HEADS.

Letter Heads, 12-lb. paper, one-half sheets (960), first ream, including blocking . . . . .	6 00
Each additional ream . . . . .	5 50
Letter Heads, 12-lb. paper, whole sheets (480), first ream . . . . .	3 50
Each additional ream . . . . .	2 50
Letter Heads, Best Linen Paper, one-half sheet (960), to ream . . . . .	7 00
Each additional ream . . . . .	6 50
Letter Heads, 8-lb. Note, one-half sheet (960), including blocking, per ream . . . . .	4 25
Each additional ream . . . . .	3 75
Letter Heads, 8-lb. Note, whole sheet (480), first ream . . . . .	2 50
Each additional ream . . . . .	2 00
Letter Heads, Packet Post size, Best Linen, one-half sheet (960), to ream, no charge for blocking . . . . .	4 25
Each additional ream . . . . .	3 75

## ENVELOPES.

No. 10 Envelopes, XX, first 1,000 . . . . .	7 00
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	6 00
No. 6 Envelopes, XX, first 1,000 . . . . .	6 00
Each additional 1,000 . . . . .	4 00
No 12 Envelopes, per 1,000 . . . . .	7 00
No. 14 Envelopes, per 1,000 . . . . .	7 50

## BONDS.

For State Loans, one denomination, one series . . . . .	67 50
For State Loans, each additional denomination or series . . . . .	20 00

## MAPS.

Maps for Geological Survey (sample), first 100 . . . . .	\$2 20
Each additional 100 . . . . .	2 10

\*All propositions for Lithographing will include the cost of engraving.

All articles of Stationery not enumerated in the above list must be furnished at rates corresponding to propositions for above.

The paper to be used in the work for the First or Second Class must be of the BEST STOCK; samples of the kind and quality proposed to be used must be furnished with the bid, and *no bids will be entertained without the sample mentioned.*

## BIDS THIRD CLASS.

## BINDING, FOLDING AND STITCHING.

Binding Newspapers, per volume . . . . .	\$2 95
Binding House Journals, in Boards, per copy . . . . .	23
Binding House Journals, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	35
Binding Senate Journals, in Boards, per copy . . . . .	20
Binding Senate Journals, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	32
Binding Acts, in Boards, per copy . . . . .	11
Binding Acts, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	20
Binding Reports State Board of Agriculture, in cloth, per copy . . . . .	15
Binding Report Bureau of Statistics, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	24
Binding Report of Horticultural Society, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	13
Binding Secretary of State Report, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	12
Binding Secretary of State Report, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	15
Binding Auditor of State Report, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	13
Binding Auditor of State Report, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	18
Binding Superintendent of Public Instruction Report, in thin covers, per copy . . . . .	04
Binding Superintendent of Public Instruction Report, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	24
Binding Report State Board of Health, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	13
Binding Documentary Journal, in Boards, per copy . . . . .	25
Binding Documentary Journal, in Law Sheep, per copy . . . . .	42
Binding Report State Geologist, in Cloth, per copy . . . . .	22
Binding Written Records for Clerk of Supreme Court, full bound, per copy . . . . .	8 90
Binding Enrolled Journals of the House and Senate, full bound . . . . .	5 50
Binding Enrolled Acts of the Legislature, extra full bound, per copy . . . . .	5 50
Binding Settlement Sheets for the Auditor's Office, per copy . . . . .	4 00
Binding Court Calendars in flexible Morocco binding, per copy . . . . .	30
Pamphlets—this will include all reports, etc., that are bound in pamphlet form with paper cover—per	
Price per 100 copies for folding, stitching and covering first signature of 16 pages . . . . .	15
Additional 100 signatures . . . . .	11

Samples of Binding will be furnished on application at the office of the Secretary of State.

All work contracted on above specifications to be delivered free of cost to the State.

Any report usually bound in pamphlet form may be ordered bound in cloth by the Board.

The said party of the second part therefore agrees to promptly and faithfully provide the material and execute the work in the annexed proposal, and furnish the stationery for the time mentioned therein at the prices therein above named, speedily and without unnecessary delay, and all of said material and work shall be subject to the inspection of the Clerk in charge of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery in said annexed proposal, for the time mentioned therein, at the prices therein above named, speedily and without unnecessary delay.

It is also agreed by the party of the second part that said party of the first part can order such printing, binding, lithographing and stationery, at such times and in such quantities as may, in their judgment, be required by the said State offices, public institutions and for legislative purposes; and any and all articles that may be required, or work to be performed, not embraced by the lists specifications and schedule, hereto annexed, shall not be done or performed, unless first ordered by the Board and the price therefor first ascertained and agreed upon by the parties hereto.

The said party of the first part, in consideration of the faithful execution of the foregoing stipulations by the said party of the second part, and the rendering of full and detailed bills, for work done and material and articles furnished, when completed and delivered, agree that they will cause the amount thereof to be audited and paid out of the Treasury of the State of Indiana, in the manner provided by law; and should the party of the second part neglect or refuse to carry out any of the provisions of this contract, the party of the first part shall have the privilege, in connection with their other rights, immediately to cancel this contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has caused this instrument to be signed by its Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, and the said party of the second part have hereto set their hands and seals this seventh day of September, A. D. 1885.

ISAAC P. GRAY,

*Governor.*

W. R. MYERS,

*Secretary of State.*

JAS. H. RICE,

*Auditor of State.*

WM. B. BURFORD.



## BOND.

The undersigned, William B. Burford, Charles Mayer, Wesley B. Burford, John T. Burford, N. J. Burford, do hereby acknowledge themselves bound and indebted to the State of Indiana in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Witness our hands and seals this seventh day of September, 1885.

The condition of the above undertaking is as follows, viz.:

WHEREAS, On the seventh day of September, 1885, a certain contract was made and entered into between the State of Indiana, by its Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, party of the first part, and said Wm. B. Burford, party of the second part, respecting the public printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing stationery for the State of Indiana for the period of two years, beginning the first day of October, 1885, reference to which within contracts is hereby made, the same being made a part of this instrument.

Now, if the said Wm. B. Burford shall duly perform the terms of said contract, in the manner and form specified therein, then the obligation of this instrument shall be null and void, otherwise in full force and effect.

WM. B. BURFORD,  
CHARLES MAYER,  
WESLEY B. BURFORD,  
JOHN T. BURFORD,  
N. J. BURFORD.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
MARION COUNTY. } ss.

Before me, A. W. Applegate, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared William B. Burford, Charles Mayer, Wesley B. Burford, John T. Burford and N. J. Burford, and acknowledged the execution of the annexed bond.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 11th day of September, A. D. 1885.

A. W. APPLEGATE,  
*Notary Public.*

[SEAL.]

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING }  
AND STATIONERY, Nov. 1, 1886. }

*Hon William R. Myers, Secretary of State, and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery:*

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit to you statements of the transactions of this bureau, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1885, and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886.

The following is a statement of Public Printing, Binding, Stationery and Advertising, ordered during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1885.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	PRINTING.		STATIONERY.	
	No. of Requisition.	Amount.	No. of Requisition.	Amount.
Auditor of State . . . . .	36	\$2,156 60	27	\$188 26
Secretary of State . . . . .	19	427 83	24	197 00
Attorney General . . . . .	9	145 30	9	40 77
Bureau of Public Printing . . . . .	3	97 36	9	16 99
Treasurer of State . . . . .	6	94 95	15	113 10
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	17	1,677 00	12	121 39
Governor . . . . .	13	340 82	16	164 28
State Librarian . . . . .	4	68 00	5	20 95
Adjutant General . . . . .	12	227 85	10	53 11
State of Indiana . . . . .	38	30,392 62	1	18 00
Clerk of the Supreme Court . . . . .	23	898 80	50	795 56
Quartermaster General . . . . .	1	13 40		
State Board of Equalization . . . . .	1	453 20		
Total . . . . .	132	\$36,993 13	173	\$1,729 66

RECAPITULATION.

Printing and binding ordered.....	\$36,993 13
Stationery ordered.....	1,729 66
Advertising ordered.....	751 75
Total .....	\$39,474 54

The following is a tabulated statement of printing, binding and stationery ordered by the various State officials named during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886:

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	PRINTING.		STATIONERY.	
	No. of Requisitions.	Amount.	No. of Requisitions.	Amount.
Auditor of State . . . . .	14	\$872 40	24	\$161 60
Secretary of State . . . . .	7	114 03	14	96 03
Attorney General . . . . .	1	5 40	6	31 68
Bureau of Public Printing . . . . .	1	6 25	8	29 03
Treasurer of State . . . . .	5	59 50	13	47 54
Superintendent of Public Instruction. . . . .	16	869 35	15	63 74
Governor . . . . .	6	103 70	5	37 00
State Librarian . . . . .	2	35 40	4	7 05
Adjutant General. . . . .	13	179 75	9	30 69
State of Indiana Reports. . . . .	7	4,209 61		
Clerk Supreme Court . . . . .	33	743 68	48	370 06
Quartermaster General. . . . .	1	2 40	1	2 95
Law Librarian . . . . .			1	7 20
Total . . . . .		\$7,201 47		\$884 57
Amount ordered during fiscal year ending October 31, 1885. . . . .		36,993 13		1,729 66
Total amount ordered during fiscal years ending October 31, 1885, and October 31, 1886 . . . . .		\$44,194 60		\$2,614 23

#### RECAPITULATION.

Printing and binding ordered . . . . .	\$44,194 60
Stationery ordered. . . . .	2,614 43
	<hr/>
	\$46,808 83
Advertising ordered. . . . .	1,016 75
	<hr/>
Grand total. . . . .	\$47,825 58

*Statement of Warrants Drawn on the Printing Fund by the Auditor of State for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1885, and for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.*

DATE AND NUMBER OF WARRANT.	PRINTING.	STAT'ERY.
	Amount.	Amount.
Warrants drawn during fiscal year ending October 31, 1885 . . . . .	\$31,027 61	\$1,504 55
November 27, 1885, No. 4906, W. B. Burford . . . . .	4,785 94	
November 27, 1885, No. 4907, W. B. Burford . . . . .		78 13
November 27, 1885, No. 4908, W. B. Burford . . . . .	1,137 69	
November 27, 1885, No. 4909, W. B. Burford . . . . .		60 70
November 27, 1885, No. 4910, W. B. Burford . . . . .	41 89	
November 27, 1885, No. 4911, W. B. Burford . . . . .		86 28
January 20, 1886, No. 5483, W. B. Burford . . . . .	573 52	
January 20, 1886, No. 5484, W. B. Burford . . . . .		237 01
February 19, 1886, No. 5675, W. B. Burford . . . . .	341 53	
February 19, 1886, No. 5676, W. B. Burford . . . . .		108 28
February 26, 1886, No. 5722, W. B. Burford . . . . .	59 05	
February 26, 1886, No. 5723, W. B. Burford . . . . .		43 60
April 3, 1886, No. 6026, W. B. Burford . . . . .	940 73	
April 3, 1886, No. 6027, W. B. Burford . . . . .		51 37
April 30, 1886, No. 6156, W. B. Burford . . . . .	147 35	
April 30, 1886, No. 6157, W. B. Burford . . . . .		115 63
June 8, 1886, No. 6502, W. B. Burford . . . . .	865 29	
June 8, 1886, No. 6503, W. B. Burford . . . . .		49 80
June 29, 1886, No. 6629, W. B. Burford . . . . .	1,492 43	
June 27, 1886, No. 6630, W. B. Burford . . . . .		57 67
October 2, 1886, No. 7234, W. B. Burford . . . . .	2,571 11	
October 2, 1886, No. 7233, W. B. Burford . . . . .		27 91
October 2, 1886, No. 7308, W. B. Burford . . . . .	83 78	
October 2, 1886, No. 7309, W. B. Burford . . . . .		73 65
October 2, 1886, No. 7311, W. B. Burford . . . . .	126 68	
October 2, 1886, No. 7310, W. B. Burford . . . . .		83 75
October 30, 1886, No. 7476, W. B. Burford . . . . .		35 90
	\$44,194 60	\$2,614 23

*Statement Showing the Amounts of Warrants drawn by the Auditor of State, on Account of Advertising, for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1885, and for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	1886.	1885.
	Amount.	Amount.
Amount paid during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1885 . . . . .		\$751 75
November 3, 1885, No. 4,884, Sentinel Co. . . . .	\$13 50	
December 11, 1885, No. 5,034, Sentinel Co. . . . .	67 50	
December 16, 1885, No. 5,060, Jno. C. New & Son . . . . .	79 50	
January 7, 1886, No. 5,393, Sentinel Co. . . . .	4 00	
March 3, 1886, No. 5,756, Sentinel Co. . . . .	8 00	
April 1, 1886, No. 5,949, Jno. C. New & Son . . . . .	12 00	
April 29, 1886, 6,150, Sentinel Co. . . . .	26 00	
July 30, 1886, No. 6,935, Jno. C. New & Co. . . . .	16 00	
August 3, 1886, No. 6,964, Sentinel Co. . . . .	13 00	
September 2, 1886, No. 7,081, Sentinel Co. . . . .	7 50	
October 5, 1886, No. 7,386, Sentinel Co. . . . .	18 00	
Total . . . . .	\$265 00	\$751 75



## RECAPITULATION.

Advertising, 1885.....	\$751 75
Advertising, 1886.....	265 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,016 75</u>

## RECAPITULATION, WARRANTS.

Warrants drawn for printing and binding.....	\$44,194 60
Warrants drawn for stationery.....	2,614 23
Warrants drawn for advertising.....	1,016 75
Grand total .....	<u>\$47,825 58</u>

The law creating a Board of Commissioners of Printing, Binding and Stationery, went into effect in 1875, and hence, at the close of the fiscal year, ending October 31, 1886, had been in existence twelve years. At no small amount of labor I have gone through the records in this Bureau for the purpose of presenting in tabulated form the amount of money expended during the period named, for printing, binding and stationery, chargeable to the printing fund.

In this connection, I refer you to Exhibit A, showing the amount paid for printing the reports of the various State officials and State institutions from 1875 to 1885, both inclusive, and for printing House and Senate Journals, Acts of the Legislature and for binding sundry documents specified, etc.

I refer you to Exhibit B, showing the printing and stationery, other than reports, charged to the account of various State officials, from 1875 to 1886, both inclusive, as also for printing and stationery, other than reports, charged to institutions named, from 1875 to April 13, 1885, when the present printing law went into effect.

I also refer you to Exhibit C, showing the amount of printing, binding and stationery, ordered by the institutions named, of Wm. B. Burford, Contractor for Printing, Binding and Stationery, including the reports of said institutions, from April 13, 1885, to October 31, 1886.

## EXHIBIT A.

*Statement Showing the Amount Paid for Printing the Reports of the Various State Officials and State Institutions from 1875 to 1885, both inclusive, as Charged to the Printing Fund, and Paid by Deficiency Appropriations.*

## AUDITOR OF STATE.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,700 . . . . .	\$799 25	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	660 36	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	487 59	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	961 45	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	399 77	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,400 . . . . .	814 19	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	744 76	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	993 89	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	1,046 62	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	936 41	
Report of 1885, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	475 85	
Total . . . . .	25,400	\$8,320 14

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$245 25	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	454 98	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	278 06	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,250 . . . . .	371 98	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	297 25	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,200 . . . . .	353 73	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	533 93	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	469 49	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	451 84	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	513 02	
Total . . . . .	21,050	3,969 33

The report of the Secretary of State for the years ending October 31, 1885 and 1886 is in the hands of the Governor.

## TREASURER OF STATE.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	\$130 17	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	63 06	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	50 90	
Report of 1878, number of copies, . . . . .		
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	77 79	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	77 93	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	72 86	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	79 95	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 1,900 . . . . .	58 94	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 1,900 . . . . .	81 55	
Report of 1885, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	30 92	
Total . . . . .	20,500	724 07

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,000	\$19 33
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000	44 00
Report of 1877, number of copies,	
Report of 1878, number of copies,	
Report of 1879, number of copies,	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000	14 60
Report of 1881, number of copies, 1,000	161 23
Report of 1882, number of copies,	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,600	329 99
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,100	125 47
Report of 1885, number of copies,	
Brief, 1885	8 22
Total	11,700

\$702 84

## STATE GEOLOGIST.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 5,000	\$3,301 69
Report of 1876, } number of copies, 5,000	2,538 39
Report of 1877, }	
Report of 1878, }	
Report of 1879, number of copies,	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 7,500	4,031 71
Report of 1881, number of copies, 5,000	4,347 06
Report of 1882, number of copies, 5,000	3,352 87
Report of 1883, number of copies, 5,000	3,493 45
Report of 1883, maps, 5,000	400 00
Report of 1884, number of copies, 5,000	2,310 58
Total	37,500

23,775 75

## STATE LIBRARIAN.

Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000	\$80 04
Report of 1887, number of copies, } 2,000	64 27
Report of 1878, number of copies, }	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000	84 33
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000	100 00
Report of 1881, number of copies,	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 400	25 41
Report of 1883, number of copies, 400	41 62
Total	8,800

395 67

## MINE INSPECTOR.

Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000	\$51 26
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000	146 43
Report of 1882, number of copies,	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,000	165 73
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,000	145 52
Report of 1885, number of copies, 2,000	92 13
Total	10,000

601 07

## ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000	\$12 86
Report of 1877, number of copies,	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000	180 12
Report of 1879, number of copies,	
Report of 1880, number of copies,	
Report of 1881, number of copies,	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 600	142 95
Report of 1883, number of copies, 600	182 30
Total	5,200

518 23

## COAL OIL INSPECTOR.

Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$19 50	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	16 19	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	13 79	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	14 89	
Report of 1885, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	16 23	
Total . . . . .	10,000	\$80 60

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	\$76 78	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	2,469 73	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	40 26	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	3,099 32	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,100 . . . . .	16 39	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	4,329 57	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	25 55	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	4,787 11	
Report of 1883, number of copies, . . . . .		
Report of 1884, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	4,734 96	
Total . . . . .	59,700	19,579 67

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$18 69	
Report of 1877, number of copies, . . . . .		
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	19 96	
Report of 1879, number of copies, . . . . .		
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	13 10	
Total . . . . .	6,000	51 75

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 4,600 . . . . .	\$232 28	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	124 79	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	72 89	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	72 42	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	69 34	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,900 . . . . .	95 60	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 4,600 . . . . .	178 75	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 5,100 . . . . .	392 26	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 5,200 . . . . .	473 26	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 5,200 . . . . .	417 48	
Report of 1885, number of copies, 5,200 . . . . .	453 20	
Report of 1886, number of copies, . . . . .		
Total . . . . .	43,200	2,582 27

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Financial report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$11 85	
Regular report of 1879, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	2,500 60	
Financial report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	12 92	
Regular report of 1881, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	3,313 71	
Regular report of 1882, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	3,460 93	
Regular report of 1883, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	3,039 99	
Regular report of 1884, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	3,510 22	
Total . . . . .	29,000	15,855 22

The biennial report of the Bureau of Statistics for the years 1885 and 1886 will be published during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1887.



## COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS.

For 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$332 75	
For 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	262 73	
For 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	83 61	
For 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	51 48	
Total . . . . . 8,000		\$730 57

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$44 64	
Total . . . . . 2,000		44 64

## STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Report of 1879, number of reports, 3,600 . . . . .	\$257 40	
Report of 1880, number of reports, 2,600 . . . . .	90 66	
Report of 1881, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	56 99	
Report of 1882, number of reports, 400 . . . . .	42 07	
Report of 1883, number of reports, 1,000 . . . . .	46 87	
Report of 1884, number of reports, 1,000 . . . . .	41 38	
Total . . . . . 10,600		535 37

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	\$1,621 56	
Financial report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	26 97	
Regular report of 1876, number of copies, 2,500 . . . . .	1,447 11	
Regular report of 1877, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	1,376 93	
Financial report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	19 65	
Regular report of 1878, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	1,443 43	
Regular report of 1879, number of copies, 3,500 . . . . .	1,487 07	
Financial report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	11 90	
Regular report of 1880, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	1,609 27	
Regular report of 1881, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	2,205 51	
Regular report of 1882, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	2,211 62	
Regular report of 1883, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	2,639 42	
Regular report of 1884, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	2,233 01	
Regular report of 1885, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	2,390 98	
Total . . . . . 46,000		20,724 43

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 600 . . . . .	\$355 35	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	17 92	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 600 . . . . .	285 34	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 600 . . . . .	259 09	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	13 15	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 750 . . . . .	253 92	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 750 . . . . .	361 92	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	9 62	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 1,000 . . . . .	338 27	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 1,000 . . . . .	448 35	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	15 15	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 1,000 . . . . .	392 29	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 1,000 . . . . .	399 40	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 500 . . . . .	249 97	
Total . . . . . 15,800		3,389 74

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$99 39	
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	111 42	
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	90 79	
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	103 49	
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	870 25	
Report for 1880, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	179 47	
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	118 54	
Report for 1882, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	197 48	
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	545 25	
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	823 33	
Total . . . . .	23,200	\$3,139 41

## INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	\$72 56	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	86 26	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	55 24	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	83 20	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	333 77	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	244 09	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	378 81	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	410 20	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	405 89	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,600 . . . . .	504 93	
Total . . . . .	26,400	2,574 95

## INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	\$115 26	
Report for 1876, number of copies, 3,400 . . . . .	234 20	
Report for 1877, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	93 30	
Report for 1878, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	133 32	
Report for 1879, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	570 78	
Report for 1880, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	427 68	
Report for 1881, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	535 94	
Report for 1882, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	519 09	
Report for 1883, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	483 06	
Report for 1884, number of copies, 3,600 . . . . .	628 28	
Total . . . . .	34,600	3,740 91

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AND INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$54 10	
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	54 35	
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	31 06	
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	38 99	
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	38 98	
Report for 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	89 16	
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	59 38	
Report for 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	78 54	
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	61 57	
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	77 02	
Total . . . . .	20,000	583 35

## REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$78 41
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	81 18
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	39 33
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	48 34
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	41 41
Report for 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	45 85
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	72 04
Report for 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	334 95
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	85 78
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	61 56
Total . . . . .	20,000

\$888 85

## PROVISIONAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR INSANE.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$28 09
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	38 74
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	59 93
Report for 1882, number of copies, 200 . . . . .	2 76
Report for 1884, number of copies, 500 . . . . .	54 47
Total . . . . .	6,700

183 99

## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$54 17
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	105 94
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	39 26
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	67 26
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	90 19
Report for 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	94 38
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	125 26
Report for 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	122 89
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	94 91
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	124 23
Total . . . . .	20,000

918 49

## PRISON NORTH.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$131 34
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	146 26
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	117 92
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	161 48
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	66 25
Report for 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	162 43
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	178 75
Report for 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	188 97
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	202 18
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	185 42
Total . . . . .	20,000

1,544 00

## PRISON SOUTH.

Report for 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$85 07
Report for 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	124 14
Report for 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	75 72
Report for 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	154 03
Report for 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	111 47
Report for 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	137 56
Report for 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	134 08
Report for 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	176 13
Report for 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	148 27
Report for 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	193 24
Total . . . . .	20,000

1,339 71

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report for 1883, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	\$1,616 85	
Report for 1884, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	1,590 78	
Report for 1885, number of copies, 3,000 . . . . .	1,203 50	
Total . . . . .	9,000	\$4,411 13

## ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Session of 1877, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	\$3,939 98	
Session of 1879, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	2,345 71	
Session of 1881, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	4,741 73	
Session of 1883, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	2,587 07	
Session of 1885, number of copies, 10,000 . . . . .	2,849 59	
Labels for acts, 1885, . . . . .	1 25	
Total . . . . .	50,000	16,465 33

## DOCUMENTARY JOURNAL.

Binding for 1875, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	\$620 00	
Binding for 1876, number of copies, 3,200 . . . . .	1,092 02	
Binding for 1877, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	410 00	
Binding for 1878, number of copies, 3,200 . . . . .	767 89	
Binding for 1879, number of copies, 3,200 . . . . .	634 87	
Binding for 1880, number of copies, 3,200 . . . . .	632 31	
Binding for 1881, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	418 26	
Binding for 1882, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	428 39	
Binding for 1883, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	418 26	
Binding for 1883, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	422 31	
Total . . . . .		5,844 31

## ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Binding of 1875, number of copies, 395 . . . . .	\$296 25	
Binding of 1876, number of copies, . . . . .	297 75	
Binding of 1877, number of copies, . . . . .	199 00	
Binding of 1878, number of copies, . . . . .	138 25	
Binding of 1879, number of copies, . . . . .	139 65	
Binding of 1879, number of copies, . . . . .	197 50	
Binding of 1880, number of copies, . . . . .	138 25	
Binding of 1881, number of copies, . . . . .	137 20	
Total . . . . .		1,543 85

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$30 52	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	47 11	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	20 83	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	33 84	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	19 18	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	33 25	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	39 77	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	44 39	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	75 06	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	66 26	
Catalogue 1875, number of copies, 4,000 . . . . .	120 00	
Catalogue 1876, number of copies, 6,000 . . . . .	164 17	
Catalogue 1877, number of copies, 6,000 . . . . .	153 94	
Catalogue 1878, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	137 05	
Catalogue 1879, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	106 04	
Catalogue 1880, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	178 71	
Catalogue 1881, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	265 64	
Catalogue 1882, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	344 13	
Catalogue 1883, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	279 27	
Total . . . . .	66,000	2,159 16



## INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Report of 1875, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	\$19 33	
Report of 1876, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	29 83	
Report of 1877, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	23 34	
Report of 1878, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	40 95	
Report of 1879, number of reports, . . . . .		
Report of 1880, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	39 42	
Report of 1881, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	37 71	
Report of 1882, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	28 73	
Report of 1883, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	39 90	
Report of 1884, number of reports, 2,000 . . . . .	44 69	
Catalogue 1876, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	301 77	
Catalogue 1877, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	300 75	
Catalogue 1878, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	195 66	
Catalogue 1879, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	237 13	
Catalogue 1880, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	226 84	
Catalogue 1881, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	230 93	
Catalogue 1882, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	301 34	
Catalogue 1883, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	301 68	
Catalogue 1884, number of reports, 5,000 . . . . .	274 37	
Total . . . . .	63,000	\$2,674 37

## PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$12 21	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 1,000 . . . . .	51 37	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	108 20	
Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	31 29	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	72 42	
Report of 1878, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	284 85	
Report of 1879, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	35 29	
Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	177 17	
Report of 1881, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	199 54	
Report of 1882, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	419 02	
Report of 1883, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	173 39	
Report of 1884, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	275 38	
Catalogue 1876, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .		
Catalogue 1877, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	215 63	
Catalogue 1878, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	172 97	
Catalogue 1879, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	180 83	
Catalogue 1880, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	177 73	
Catalogue 1881, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	218 77	
Catalogue 1882, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	324 14	
Catalogue 1883, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	349 28	
Catalogue 1884, number of copies, 5,000 . . . . .	420 16	
Total . . . . .	68,000	3,899 64

## VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

Report of 1875, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$12 21	
Report of 1876, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	7 72	
Total . . . . .	3,600	19 93

## SWAMP LAND CLERK.

Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$18 70	
Total . . . . .	2,000	18 70

## INSANE ASYLUM, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

Report of 1880, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$36 55	
Total . . . . .	2,000	36 55

## ENROLLED ACTS.

Binding 1881 . . . . .	\$30 00	
Binding 1883 . . . . .	30 00	
Binding 1883 . . . . .	8 00	
Total . . . . .		\$68 00

## HOUSE AND SENATE JOURNALS.

Printing for House, 1877, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	\$2,657 18	
Printing for Senate, 1877, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	2,082 34	
Printing for House, 1879, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	1,946 51	
Printing for Senate, 1879, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	1,396 29	
Printing for House, 1881, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	2,161 58	
Printing for Senate, 1881, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	1,580 28	
Printing for House, 1883, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	2,111 11	
Printing for Senate, 1883, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	1,786 97	
Printing for House, 1885, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	2,755 66	
Printing for Senate, 1885, number of copies, 1,600 . . . . .	1,773 56	
Total . . . . .	16,000	26,251 48

## SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OF INSURANCE.

Report of 1876, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$68 49	
Total . . . . .	2,000	68 49

## CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS.

Report of 1877, number of copies, 2,000 . . . . .	\$45 83	
Total . . . . .	2,000	45 88

## BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Printing blank requisitions, 1885 . . . . .	\$128 00	
Total . . . . .		128 00

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Printing, 1884 . . . . .	\$112 75	
Total . . . . .		112 75

## RECAPITULATION.

	No. Copies.	Amount.
Auditor of State . . . . .	25,400	\$8,320 14
Secretary of State . . . . .	21,050	3,969 53
Treasurer of State . . . . .	20,500	724 07
Attorney General . . . . .	11,700	702 84
State Geologist . . . . .	37,500	23,775 75
State Librarian . . . . .	8,800	395 67
Mine Inspector . . . . .	10,000	601 07
Adjutant General . . . . .	5,200	518 23
Coal Oil Inspector . . . . .	10,000	80 60
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	59,700	19,579 67
Quartermaster General . . . . .	6,000	51 75
State Board of Equalization . . . . .	43,000	2,582 27
Bureau of Statistics . . . . .	29,000	15,855 22
Commutations and Pardons . . . . .	8,000	730 57
Financial Report of the Governor . . . . .	2,000	44 64
State House Commissioner . . . . .	10,600	535 37
State Board of Agriculture . . . . .	46,000	20,724 43
Horticultural Society . . . . .	15,800	3,389 74

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

	<i>No. of Copies.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Hospital for Insane . . . . .	23,200	\$3,252 16
Institution for the Blind. . . . .	26,400	2,574 95
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb . . . . .	34,600	3,740 91
Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Inst. for Feeble-Minded Children. . . . .	20,000	583 15
Reform School for Boys . . . . .	20,000	888 85
Provisional Board of Commissioners for Insane . . . . .	6,700	183 99
Reformatory for Women and Girls . . . . .	20,000	918 49
Prison North . . . . .	20,000	1,544 00
Prison South . . . . .	20,000	1,339 71
State Board of Health . . . . .	9,000	4,411 13
Acts of the Legislature . . . . .	50,000	16,465 33
Documentary Journal, binding . . . . .		5,844 31
Acts of Congress, binding . . . . .		1,543 85
State Normal School . . . . .	66,000	2,159 16
Indiana University . . . . .	63,000	2,674 37
Purdue University . . . . .	68,000	3,899 64
Vincennes University . . . . .	3,600	19 93
Swamp Land Clerk. . . . .	2,000	18 70
Insane Asylum, Department for Women . . . . .	2,000	36 55
Enrolled Acts, binding. . . . .		68 00
House and Senate Journals . . . . .	16,000	20,251 48
Special Commission of Insane. . . . .	2,000	68 49
Centennial Commissions. . . . .	2,000	45 88
Benevolent, Educational and Penal Institutions . . . . .		128 00
Total . . . . .	844,950	\$173,242 59

## EXHIBIT B.

*Statement of Printing and Stationery, Other than Reports Charged  
to the Various State Offices and Institutions Named during the  
Fiscal Year Named.*

## AUDITOR OF STATE.

	<i>Printing.</i>	<i>Stationery.</i>
Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$2,583 85	\$585 90
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	1,706 10	579 42
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	3,374 00	1,173 95
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	3,274 19	775 09
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	3,581 07	422 55
One year, from 1886 . . . . .	872 40	161 80
Total . . . . .	16,391 61	\$3,698 71

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$1,037 62	\$592 42
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	636 81	352 70
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	363 64	415 54
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	802 06	464 03
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	721 96	405 40
One year, 1886 . . . . .	114 03	96 03
Total . . . . .	\$3,676 12	\$2,326 12

## TREASURER OF STATE.

	<i>Printing.</i>	<i>Stationery.</i>
Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$824 10	\$76 42
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	66 14	140 45
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	111 80	231 49
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	138 05	169 57
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	133 95	210 87
One year, 1886 . . . . .	59 50	47 74
Total . . . . .	\$1,333 54	\$876 04

## GOVERNOR.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$222 79	\$94 38
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	47 65	71 68
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	72 95	91 88
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	96 34	158 52
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	376 90	204 00
One year, 1886 . . . . .	103 70	37 00
Total . . . . .	\$920 33	\$657 46

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$3,598 69	\$250 69
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	1,273 37	217 46
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	1,025 11	387 26
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	1,210 55	380 38
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	3,343 40	173 11
One year, 1886 . . . . .	869 35	63 74
Total . . . . .	\$11,320 47	\$1,472 64

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$108 54	\$36 70
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	74 89	176 89
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	231 89	141 49
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	370 06	111 27
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	588 60	62 90
One year, 1886 . . . . .	5 40	31 68
Total . . . . .	\$1,379 38	\$560 93

## CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$889 38	\$932 55
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	948 49	1,158 76
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	1,300 91	664 75
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	1,842 80	1,524 67
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	1,827 08	1,422 56
One year, 1886 . . . . .	743 58	370 06
Total . . . . .	\$7,552 24	\$6,073 35

## STATE LIBRARIAN.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$56 50	\$44 50
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	110 25	13 25
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	26 25	24 17
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	159 74	90 17
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	112 00	32 55
One year, 1886 . . . . .	35 40	7 05
Total . . . . .	\$500 10	\$211 69



## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

	<i>Printing.</i>	<i>Stationery.</i>
Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$30 80	
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	117 97	
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	161 35	
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	58 41	
Total . . . . .	<u>\$368 53</u>	

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$30 00	
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	15 00	
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	33 05	
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	97 36	\$35 00
One year, 1886 . . . . .	6 25	29 03
Total . . . . .	<u>\$181 66</u>	<u>\$64 03</u>

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$99 29	
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	181 75	
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	115 36	
Total . . . . .	<u>\$396 50</u>	

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$86 00	
Total . . . . .	<u>\$86 00</u>	

## STATE BOARD OF FINANCE.

Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .		\$8 40
Total . . . . .		<u>\$8 40</u>

## COMMISSIONS OF INSURANCE.

Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	\$8 50	
Total . . . . .	<u>\$8 50</u>	

## COMMISSIONS OF INSANE HOSPITAL.

Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	\$51 01	
Total . . . . .	<u>\$51 01</u>	

## ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .		\$39 85
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	\$90 54	58 21
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	155 90	78 11
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	357 42	290 24
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	359 20	67 01
One year, 1886 . . . . .	179 75	30 69
Total . . . . .	<u>\$1,142 81</u>	<u>\$564 11</u>

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$4 80	
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	13 35	
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .		\$11 02
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .		
Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	13 40	
One year, 1886 . . . . .	2 40	2 95
Total . . . . .	<u>\$33 95</u>	<u>\$13 97</u>

## HOUSE OF REFUGE.

	<i>Printing.</i>	<i>Stationery.</i>
Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$13 50	
Total . . . . .	\$13 50	

## INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$175 00	
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	100 00	
Total . . . . .	\$275 00	

## INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$52 00	
Total . . . . .	\$52 00	

## STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .		\$31 10
Two years, from 1877 to 1879 . . . . .	\$174 41	110 89
Total . . . . .	\$174 41	\$141 99

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	\$13 78	
Total . . . . .	\$13 78	

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .	\$128 20	
Total . . . . .	\$128 20	

## REVISION COMMITTEE.

Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .		\$14 45
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .		136 56
Total . . . . .		\$151 01

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	\$1,058 38	\$120 15
Total . . . . .	\$1,058 38	\$120 15

## STATE OF INDIANA.

Two years, from 1883 to 1885 . . . . .	\$4 00	\$23 50
Total . . . . .	\$4 00	\$23 50

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$54 77	
Two years, from 1879 to 1881 . . . . .		\$8 75
Total . . . . .	\$54 77	\$8 75

## STATE GEOLOGIST.

Two years, from 1875 to 1877 . . . . .	\$600 00	
Two years, from 1881 to 1883 . . . . .	356 00	
Total . . . . .	\$956 00	

## RECAPITULATION—Exhibit B.

Auditor of State . . . . .	\$16,391 61	\$3,698 71	\$20,090 32
Secretary of State . . . . .	3,676 12	2,326 12	6,002 24
Treasurer of State . . . . .	1,383 54	876 04	2,209 58
Governor . . . . .	920 33	657 46	1,577 79
Superintendent Public Instruction . . . . .	11,320 47	1,472 64	12,793 11
Attorney General . . . . .	1,379 38	560 93	1,940 31
Clerk of Supreme Court . . . . .	7,552 24	6,073 35	13,625 59
State Librarian . . . . .	500 10	211 69	711 79
Reformatory for Women and Girls . . . . .	368 53		368 53
Bureau of Public Printing . . . . .	181 66	64 03	245 69
Hospital for Insane . . . . .	396 50		396 50
State Board of Agriculture . . . . .	86 00		86 00
State Board of Finance . . . . .		8 40	8 40
Commissioners of Insurance . . . . .	8 50		8 50
Commissioners of Insane Hospital . . . . .	51 01		51 01
Adjutant General . . . . .	1,142 81	564 11	1,706 92
Quartermaster General . . . . .	33 95	13 97	47 92
House of Refuge . . . . .	13 50		13 50
Indiana University . . . . .	275 00		275 00
Indiana Normal School . . . . .	52 00		52 00
State House Commissioners . . . . .	174 41	141 99	316 40
Horticultural Society . . . . .	13 78		13 78
Bureau of Statistics . . . . .	128 20		128 20
Revision Committee . . . . .		151 01	151 01
State Board of Health . . . . .	1,058 38	120 15	1,178 53
State of Indiana . . . . .	4 00	23 50	27 50
Benevolent Institutions . . . . .	54 77	8 75	63 52
State Geologist . . . . .	956 00		956 00
Total . . . . .	\$38,072 80	\$16,972 85	\$55,045 65

## Recapitulation—

Amount paid as per Exhibit A . . . . . 173,242 59

## Amount paid as per Exhibit C—

For Printing . . . . .	\$38,072 80	
For Stationery . . . . .	16,972 85	55,045 65
Total . . . . .		\$228,288 24

## EXHIBIT C.

## BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following is an exhibit of the amount of printing, binding and stationery ordered by the Benevolent, Educational and Penal Institutions of Indiana from Wm. B. Burford, State Printer, since April 13, 1885—18 months and 12 days—including other institutions which pay for printing, binding and stationery out of appropriations made for their benefit:

*Indiana University.*

Printing .....	\$1,079 29	
Stationery .....		

*Purdue University.*

Printing .....	707 36	
Stationery .....		

*State Normal School.*

Printing .....	484 58	
Stationery .....		

*Bureau of Statistics.*

Printing .....	138 67	
Stationery .....		\$94 16

*State Board of Health.*

Printing .....	310 65	
Stationery .....		121 13

*Reformatory for Women and Girls.*

Printing .....	186 79	
Stationery .....		59 65

*Board of Com. Add. Hospitals for Insane.*

Printing .....	150 89	
Stationery .....		

*State House Commissioners.*

Printing .....	363 43	
Stationery .....		22 69

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home, etc.*

Printing .....	194 54	
Stationery .....		60 38

*Reform School for Boys.*

Printing .....	144 26	
Stationery .....		15 78



*Asylum for Insane.*

Printing .....	\$1,610 77	
Stationery .....		\$367 12

*State Prison South.*

Printing .....	362 74	
Stationery .....		130 91

*Institution for Deaf and Dumb.*

Printing .....	398 65	
Stationery .....		53 21

*Institution for the Blind.*

Printing .....	422 77	
Stationery .....		82 79

*Horticultural Society.*

Printing .....	3 61	
Stationery .....		4 20

*State Prison North.*

Printing .....	211 25	
Stationery .....		7 00

Total .....	<u>\$6,770 45</u>	<u>\$1,019 02</u>
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## RECAPITULATION.

Printing ordered .....	\$6,770 45
Stationery ordered .....	<u>1,019 02</u>
Total ordered from April 15, 1885, to October 31, 1886.....	\$7,789 47

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. MAYNARD, *Clerk.*

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1886.

HON. WM. R. MYERS, *Secretary of State*:

SIR—I herewith submit my report of the amount of fines and forfeitures entered in the Circuit Courts of the State, as reported to me by the Clerks thereof.

The total amount of fines is \$12,615.75; forfeitures, \$7,255.00. The Clerks of sixty Circuit Courts have failed to make any report to me, as required by section 5664, R. S., 1881, and in many instances only the fines and forfeitures entered at one or two terms of the Circuit Court are reported. I have no power to compel Clerks to furnish these reports. The accompanying schedule shows from what counties reports have been received from November 1, 1885, to November 1, 1886.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS T. HORD,  
*Attorney General.*

## LIST OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

COUNTY.	FINES.	FORFEITURES.
Adams . . . . .		
Allen . . . . .	\$432 50	\$400 00
Bartholomew . . . . .		
Benton . . . . .		
Blackford . . . . .		
Boone . . . . .		
Brown . . . . .		
Carroll . . . . .		
Cass . . . . .		
Clark . . . . .		
Clay . . . . .	249 00	700 00
Clinton . . . . .		
Crawford . . . . .		
Daviess . . . . .	209 01	
Dearborn . . . . .	88 01	
Decatur . . . . .		
Dekalb . . . . .		
Delaware . . . . .		
Dubois . . . . .	559 00	
Elkhart . . . . .		
Fayette . . . . .	157 00	400 00
Floyd . . . . .	203 10	
Fountain . . . . .		
Franklin . . . . .		
Fulton . . . . .		
Gibson . . . . .	952 00	50 00
Greene . . . . .		
Hamilton . . . . .		
Hancock . . . . .	119 00	
Harrison . . . . .		
Hendricks . . . . .		
Henry . . . . .	653 00	150 00
Howard . . . . .		
Huntington . . . . .		
Jackson . . . . .	87 00	275 00
Jasper . . . . .	25 00	200 00
Jay . . . . .		
Jefferson . . . . .	619 00	
Jennings . . . . .	168 10	
Johnson . . . . .	251 00	
Knox . . . . .		

## LIST OF FINES AND FORFEITURES—Continued.

COUNTY.	FINES.	FORFEIT- URES.
Kosciusko . . . . .	\$135 00	\$800 00
Lagrange . . . . .		
Lake . . . . .	270 00	
Laporte . . . . .		
Lawrence . . . . .		
Madison . . . . .		
Marion . . . . .		
Marshall . . . . .	10 00	
Martin . . . . .	99 00	300 00
Miami . . . . .		
Monroe . . . . .	69 00	100 00
Montgomery . . . . .	58 00	500 00
Morgan . . . . .		
Newton . . . . .		
Noble . . . . .	619 00	
Ohio . . . . .		
Orange . . . . .		
Owen . . . . .		
Parke . . . . .		
Perry . . . . .		
Pike . . . . .	618 00	700 00
Porter . . . . .	1,249 00	
Posey . . . . .	820 01	
Pulaski . . . . .		
Putnam . . . . .	437 01	
Randolph . . . . .		
Ripley . . . . .	2,220 00	2,500 00
Rush . . . . .		
Scott . . . . .		
Shelby . . . . .		
Spencer . . . . .	156 00	
Starke . . . . .		
St. Joseph . . . . .	510 01	100 00
Steuben . . . . .		
Sullivan . . . . .		
Switzerland . . . . .		
Tippecanoe . . . . .		
Tipton . . . . .		
Union . . . . .		
Vanderburgh . . . . .		
Vermillion . . . . .		
Vigo . . . . .		
Wabash . . . . .	548 00	50 00
Warren . . . . .		
Warrick . . . . .		
Washington . . . . .		
Wayne . . . . .		
Wells . . . . .		
White . . . . .	26 00	30 00
Whitley . . . . .		
Total . . . . .	\$12,615 75	\$7,255 00

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1885.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Lizzie O. Callis . . . . .	State Librarian . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 1, 1887.
George Majors . . . . .	Director State Prison North	Remington . . . . .	March 11, 1889.
John C. Shoemaker . . . . .	Director State Prison North	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 11, 1887.
Henry Monzing . . . . .	Director State Prison North	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 11, 1887.
John Horn . . . . .	Director State Prison South	New Albany . . . . .	February 26, 1889.
Horace V. Norvell . . . . .	Director State Prison South	Bloomfield . . . . .	February 18, 1887.
Wm. D. H. Hunter* . . . . .	Director State Prison South	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	February 18, 1887.

\* Resigned, and Richard J. Wilson appointed by the Governor to serve from June 1, 1885, until successor elected and qualified.

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES
William A. Peelle, Jr. . .	Chief of Bureau of Statistics.	Indianapolis. .	March 8, 1887. . .

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. C. M. Metcalf . . . .	Secretary Board of Health .	Indianapolis. .	. . . . .
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## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

*Insane Asylum.*

TRUSTEES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Thomas H. Harrison, President . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	February 27, 1887.
Philip M. Gapen . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 27, 1887.
Bartholomew H. Burrell . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	February 9, 1889.
Dr. Fletcher, Superintendent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
J. S. Hall, Secretary . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

*Deaf and Dumb Institute.*

Thomas H. Harrison . . . . .	Lebanon. . . . .	February 27, 1887.
Stephen E. Urmston . . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	February 27, 1887.
John B. Green . . . . .	Indianapolis. . . . .	February 9, 1889.
Eli W. Baker, Superintendent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Richard O. Johnson, Secretary . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

*Blind Institute.*

Thomas H. Harrison . . . . .	Lebanon. . . . .	February 27, 1887.
Howard Briggs . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	February 27, 1887.
Calvin Stogdill . . . . .	St. Paul . . . . .	February 9, 1889.
H. B. Jacobs, Superintendent . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	. . . . .
James W. King, Secretary . . . . .	Indianapolis. . . . .	. . . . .

## FEMALE PRISON.

Appointed by the Governor.

MANAGERS.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 7, 1887.
Mrs. Claire A. Walker . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 7, 1887.
Mrs. Martha M. James . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	March 3, 1889.
Miss Sadie A. Keely, Superintendent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Miss Margaretta Elder, Secretary . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS'  
HOME.

TRUSTEES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Benjamin L. Smith . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	February 1, 1889.
James H. Harris . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	February 1, 1889.
Mrs. Sarah E. Pitman . . . . .	. . . . .	February 1, 1887.
Prof. Morris, Superintendent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

## THE INDIANA REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lewis Jordan . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 23, 1887.
Levi A. Barnett . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	February 23, 1887.
Hamut N. Helms . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	February 23, 1889.
Prof. T. J. Charlton, Superintendent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Normal School.*

Appointed by the Governor.

TRUSTEES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Barnabas C. Hobbs . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	December 20, 1887.
Benjamin F. Spann . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	December 20, 1887.
Murray Briggs . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	December 20, 1885.
William E. McLean* . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 20, 1885.
Joseph Gilbert . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 20, 1885.
Murray Briggs . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	December 20, 1889.
Joseph Gilbert . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 20, 1889.

\* William E. McLean resigned May 5, 1885, and Joseph Gilbert was appointed to succeed him — to serve until December 20, 1885.



*Indiana University.*

TRUSTEES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James D. Maxwell . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	April 4, 1889.
Julius W. Youche . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	April 4, 1889.

*Purdue University.*

Samuel Hargrave . . . . .	Huron . . . . .	August 25, 1886.
W. A. Banks . . . . .	Door Village . . . . .	August 25, 1886.
Alfred P. Edgerton . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
Charles B. Stewart . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	December 10, 1887.
Addison Bybee . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	August 24, 1888.
Joseph C. Ratliff . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	August 25, 1888.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. Samuel R. Seawright. . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	February 28, 1889.
Dr. William A. Fritsch. . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	February 28, 1889.
Dr. Samuel S. Boots . . . . .	Greenfield. . . . .	To serve until next General Assembly.
Dr. William Lomax . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	To serve until next General Assembly.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD OF EVANSVILLE.

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.
J. Augustus Leucke . . . . .	January 1, 1889.
Edward E. Lane. . . . .	January 1, 1887.
Mathias Mühausen . . . . .	January 1, 1888.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD OF INDIANAPOLIS.

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.
John W. Murphy . . . . .	January 1, 1887.
Michael A. Downing . . . . .	January 1, 1888.
Charles Schurman. . . . .	January 1, 1889.

## STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Isaac D. G. Nelson . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	•
Thos. A. Morris . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	
Williamson B. Seward . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	
Henry Mursinna . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	

## COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NEW INSANE ASYLUMS.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
William Grose . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	March 28, 1887.
John C. Robinson . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	March 28, 1887.
DeFoe Skinner . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	March 28, 1887.
Joseph R. Gray . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	March 28, 1887.

## STATE GEOLOGIST.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James Maurice Thompson . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	April 26, 1889.

## ASSISTANT STATE GEOLOGIST.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Stephen Lee . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	

## MINE INSPECTOR.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Thomas McQuade . . . . .	. . . . .	January 19, 1887.

## STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Andrew Hagan . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	March 31, 1887.

## STATE PRINTER.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Wm. B. Burford . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	October 1, 1887.

## CLERK OF THE PRINTING BUREAU.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Jacob B. Maynard . . . . .	. . . . .	At pleasure of B'd.

## COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Enos B. Reed . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 26, 1887.

## STATE VETERINARIAN.

Appointed by the Governor.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Evan H. Pritchard . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At pleasure of Governor.

## STAFF OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
George W. Koontz . . . . .	Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance . .	Richmond . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Robert Emmet . . . . .	Asst. Adjutant General, rank of Lt. Col. . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
James McB. Shepherd . . . . .	Quartermaster General . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Patrick Flynn . . . . .	Inspector General . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Andrew J. Parks . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Horatio N. Kelsie . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Frank H. Helm . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Charles McClellan . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
George H. Eggemeyer . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
William Harris . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	. . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
John Kingston . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Michael Berry . . . . .	Aid-de-Camp, rank of Major . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Dr. Chas. E. Wright . . . . .	Surgeon General, rank of Colonel . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.
Ralph C. J. Pendleton . . . . .	Commissary General, rank of Colonel . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	At the pleasure of the Governor.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR TO SUPERINTEND THE ERECTION OF MEMORIAL TABLETS ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

*Third Cavalry—Forty-Fifth Regiment.*

W. H. Beck . . . . .	Delphi, Ind.
George W. Spahr . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
Ben. Q. A. Gresham . . . . .	Corydon, Ind.
Charles Lee . . . . .	Franklin, Ind.
Alfred Stratford . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.

*Seventh Regiment.*

Col. W. C. Banta . . . . .	Martinsville, Ind.
Capt. John V. Hadley . . . . .	Danville, Ind.
Capt. A. B. Pattison . . . . .	Aurora, Ind.
C. F. Hall . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
Major M. C. Welsh . . . . .	Greensburg, Ind.

*Fourteenth (14th) Regiment.*

George Nathan Kimball . . . . .	Ogden, Utah.
Capt. Charles Myerhoff . . . . .	Evansville, Ind.
Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins . . . . .	Bloomfield, Ind.
Capt. Wm. H. Patterson . . . . .	Vincennes, Ind.
Capt. David O. Beem . . . . .	Spencer, Ind.
Maj. William Haughton . . . . .	Loogootee, Ind.

*Nineteenth (19th) Regiment.*

Col. Wm. W. Dudley . . . . .	Richmond, Ind.
Maj. J. H. Stine . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
Frank Ethel . . . . .	Anderson, Ind.
Theodore W. Pease . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
W. W. Payton . . . . .	Dunkirk, Ind.

*Twentieth (20th) Regiment.*

Louis B. Fulwiler . . . . .	Peru, Ind.
Capt. John C. Brown . . . . .	Monticello, Ind.
Capt. Charles Reese . . . . .	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Thomas J. Smith . . . . .	Frankfort, Ind.
William T. Horine . . . . .	Crown Point, Ind.

*Twenty-seventh (27th) Regiment.*

Gen. Silas Colgrove . . . . .	Winchester, Ind.
John R. Rankin . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph Roelle . . . . .	Jasper, Ind.
Col. John R. Fesler . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
James E. Smythe . . . . .	Harmony, Ind.



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR 1885.

## SENATORS

### *To the Fifty-fourth General Assembly.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.	POLITICS.
Adkinson, Lewis D	Peru.	Howard and Miami.	Republican.
*Bailey, Leon O.	Indianapolis	Hancock, Marion and Shelby	Democrat.
Benz, John	Leavenworth	Crawford, Harrison and Orange	Democrat.
*Brown, Eli W.	Columbia City	Allen and Whitley	Democrat.
*Bryant, Dewitt C	Frankfort.	Boone and Clinton	Republican.
*Campbell, L. M.	Danville.	Hendricks and Putnam	Republican.
*Campbell, Marvin	South Bend	Starke and St. Joseph	Republican.
*Davis, W. J.	Goshen	Elkhart	Democrat.
*Day, John S.	New Albany	Floyd and Washington	Republican.
*Drake, James S.	Lagrange	Lagrange and Noble	Republican.
*Duncan, Charles C	Sharpsville	Hamilton and Tipton	Democrat.
Duncan, Wm. C.	Nashville	Bartholomew, Brown and Monroe	Republican.
*Ensley, Nicholas	Auburn	Dekalb and Steuben	Democrat.
Ernest, Joshua.	Sullivan.	Knox and Sullivan	Democrat.
Faulkner, Chester R.	Holton.	Franklin and Ripley	Republican.
Foulke, Wm. D.	Richmond	Wayne	Democrat.
*Fowler, Inman H.	Spencer	Clay and Owen	Democrat.
Hill, James	Brooksbury	Jefferson	Democrat.
Hilligass, Wm. J.	Huntington	Huntington and Wells	Democrat.
Hoover, Frederick	Remington	Benton, Jasper and Newton	Republican.
*Howard, F. M.	St. Paul	Decatur and Shelby	Democrat.
*Huston, James N.	Connerville	Fayette, Rush and Union.	Republican.
Johnson, Francis	Lafayette	Tiptecanoe	Democrat.
Johnston, Columbus.	Aurora	Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland	Democrat.
Lindley, John H.	Rockville	Parke and Vermillion	Republican.
*Macy, J. W.	Winchester	Delaware, Henry and Randolph	Democrat.
Magee, Rufus	Logansport	Cass	Democrat.
*Marshall, Andrew	Harveysburg	Fountain and Warren	Republican.
May, Heber J.	Cannelton.	Perry and Spencer	Democrat.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.	POLITICS.
McClure, David	Wabash	Kosciusko and Wabash.	Republican.
McIntosh, Jacob F.	Jeffersonville	Clark and Scott.	Democrat.
Nall, Lycourus	Newark	Davies and Greene.	Democrat.
Overstreet, Gabriel	New Haven	Allen	Republican.
*Peterson, Silas	Franklin	Johnson and Morgan	Democrat.
*Rahn, Wm., Jr.	Bowers	Montgomery	Democrat.
Richardson, Edward P.	Evansville	Vanderburgh	Democrat.
*Schloss, Philip	Petersburg	Pike and Warrick	Democrat.
*Shivers, E. B.	Terre Haute	Vigo	Democrat.
*Shively, James S.	Monticello	Carroll, Pulaski and White	Democrat.
*Smith, A. G.	Marion	Grant and Madison	Democrat.
*Smith, Marcus S.	North Vernon	Jackson and Jennings	Republican.
*Thompson, W. C.	Muncie	Delaware and Randolph	Democrat.
*Wier, Morgan	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
*Willard, James H.	Laporte	Laporte	Democrat.
*Winter, F.	Bedford	Dubois, Lawrence and Martin	Republican.
Youche, Julius W.	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
*Zimmerman, Valentine	Crown Point	Lake and Porter	Republican.
	Rochester	Fulton and Marshall	Democrat.

\*Hold-over Senators.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.	POLITICS.
Adams, George A.	Martinsville.	Morgan	Republican.
Akin, Wm. M.	Montezuma	Parke	Republican.
Barnes, Willis L.	Solon	Clark	Democrat.
Barney, W. M.	Elkhart	Elkhart, Noble and Dekalb.	Democrat.
Barr, John H.	Roanoke *	Huntington	Democrat.
Best, D. R.	Angola	Steuben	Democrat.
Booe, F. Scott	Veedersburg.	Fountain	Republican.
Boyd, T. E.	Noblesville	Hamilton	Democrat.
Branch, C. N.	Anderson	Madison	Republican.
Brooks, Albert W.	Fort Wayne	Allen	Democrat.
Brownlee, Hiram.	Marion	Grant	Democrat.
Browning, Wm. W.	Nashville	Brown and Monroe	Democrat.
Butz, Reuben	Terre Haute.	Vigo	Democrat.
Carr, George W.	Albion	Noble	Democrat.
Cartwright, John A.	Delphi.	Carroll	Republican.
Copeland, Wm. M.	Madison.	Jefferson	Democrat.
Cory, C. R.	Fairfield	Dearborn, Franklin and Ripley	Republican.

## REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.	POLITICS.
Crecelius, Clark T.	Leavenworth	Crawford and Orange	Democrat.
Dailey, C. W.	Staunton	Clay	Democrat.
Dale, James B.	James town	Boone	Democrat.
Debs, Eugene	Terre Haute	Vigo	Democrat.
Deem, John A.	Spice land	Henry	Republican.
Dittemore, Wiley E.	Spencer	Owen	Democrat.
Donhorst, Louis	Jonesville	Bartholomew, Marion and Shelby	Democrat.
Dunn, Isaac D.	Kentland	Jasper and Newton	Democrat.
Eley, David	Decatur	Adams and Jay	Democrat.
Engle, James S.	Winchester	Randolph	Republican.
Farrell, Michael C.	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
Fisher, Marnon	Huntingburg	Dubois and Martin	Democrat.
Fleece, Jacob H.	North Salem	Hendricks	Republican.
Floyd, Erastus L.	Greensburg	Decatur	Republican.
Franklin, Joseph	Anderson	Hancock, Henry and Madison	Republican.
Frazee, Ephraim S.	Orange Postoffice	Rush	Republican.
French, J. W.	Mt. Vernon	Posey	Democrat.
Garrison, Martin D.	Columbia City	Whitley	Democrat.
Glazebrook, L. D.	San Pierre	Starke and St. Joseph	Democrat.
Gooding, David S.	Greenfield	Hancock	Democrat.
Gordon, John R.	Greencastle	Putnam	Democrat.
Hanlon, Thomas	New Albany	Floyd	Democrat.
Hargrave, Lemuel R.	Petersburg	Dubois and Pike	Democrat.
Harrell, S. S.	Brookville	Franklin	Democrat.
Haworth, R. M.	Liberty	Fayette and Union	Republican.
Hayden, Fred	Fort Wayne	Allen	Democrat.
Helm, A. S.	Worthington	Greene	Republican.
Hoban, Thomas	Waldron	Shelby	Democrat.
Hopkins, S. V.	North Manchester	Wabash	Republican.
Jameson, Ovid L.	Indianapolis	Marion	Republican.
Jewett, Charles L.	New Albany	Clark, Floyd and Scott	Democrat.
Kellison, Chas.	Plymouth	Marshall	Democrat.
Klaas, Aug.	Crown Point	Lake	Democrat.
Krueger, Martin T.	Michigan City	Laporte	Democrat.
Lindsay, Nathaniel R.	Kokomo	Howard	Republican.
Linville, John	New Burlington	Delaware	Republican.
Loup, J. C.	Galveston	Cass	Democrat.

Loyd, James B.	Versailles	Ripley	Democrat.
Mauck, Wm. D.	Corydon	Harrison	Democrat.
Mock, Levi	Bluffton	Wells and Blackford	Democrat.
Monk, John R.	East Germantown	Wayne	Republican.
Moody, D. D.	Auburn	Dekalb	Democrat.
Mosier, Cyrus F.	Bristol	Elkhart	Republican.
Murphy, Chris. J.	Evansville	Vanderburgh	Democrat.
McBroome, James H.	West Lebanon	Benton and Warren	Republican.
McClelland, Marquis L.	Velparaiso	Porter	Republican.
McGovern, S. T.	Portland	Adams, Jay and Wells	Democrat.
McHenry, J. D.	Maples	Allen	Democrat.
McMichael, Wm. C.	Mishawaka	St. Joseph	Democrat.
McMullen, Hugh D.	Aurora	Dearborn	Democrat.
Medcalf, Cyrus D.	Dale	Spencer	Democrat.
Osborn, Job	Lafayette	Tippecanoe	Democrat.
Overman, J. R.	Michell	Lawrence	Republican.
Passage, Henry V.	Peru	Miami	Democrat.
Patten, James R.	Sullivan	Sullivan	Democrat.
Pendleton, R. C. J.	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
Pleasant, George S.	Vevay	Ohio and Switzerland	Democrat.
Pruitt, J. M.	Armstrong Postoffice	Vanderburgh	Democrat.
Reeves, Jeff. B.	Columbus	Bartholomew	Democrat.
Reiter, Girard	Vincennes	Greene, Knox and Sullivan	Democrat.
Rivers, Wm. T.	Providence	Johnson	Democrat.
Robertson, George A.	Portland	Jackson	Democrat.
Robinson, Fred. T. S.	Cloverdale	Clay, Hendricks and Putnam	Democrat.
Sayre, Warren D.	Wabash	Kosciusko and Wabash	Republican.
Schley, John	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
Schmidt, Edward	Indianapolis	Marion	Democrat.
Sears, Robert B.	Newport	Vermillion	Democrat.
Shanks, Erasmus W.	Salem	Washington	Republican.
Smith, B. Wilson	Lafayette	Tippecanoe	Democrat.
Smith, Philip	Bristol	Perry	Republican.
Smith, Thomas M.	Stevensport	Warwick	Democrat.
Staley, E. H.	Frankfort	Clinton	Democrat.
Taylor, Samuel H.	Washington	Davies	Democrat.
Timmons, John G.	Idaville	Benton and White	Democrat.
Toner, Albert D.	Kewanna	Fulton and Pulaski	Democrat.
Townsend, J. M.	Richmond	Wayne	Democrat.
Trout, Hannibal	Crawfordsville	Montgomery	Republican.
Twineham, Arthur P.	Princeton	Gibson	Republican.
Vickrey, Absalom	Tipton	Tipton	Democrat.
Wildman, Levi L.	Walcottville	Lagrange	Republican.
Williams, S. W.	Vincennes	Knox	Democrat.
Wilson, John W.	Pierceton	Kosciusko	Republican.
Wynn, James M.	Scioto	Jennings	Republican.

## COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

1. ELECTIONS—Duncan, Faulkner, Hill, Hoover, Duncan of Tipton, Drake and Ensley.

2. FINANCE—Willard, Johnston of Dearborn, Magee, Wier, Overstreet, Smith of Delaware and Macy.

3. JUDICIARY—McCullough, Wier, Fowler, Smith of Jennings, Foulke, Winter and Campbell of Hendricks.

4. ORGANIZATION OF COURTS—Smith of Jay, Richardson, May, Ernest, Smith of Delaware, Drake and Macy.

5. EDUCATION—Johnson of Tippecanoe, Duncan of Brown, Willard, Null, Foulke, Duncan of Tipton, Moon and Schloss.

6. CORPORATIONS—Null, Bailey, McCullough, Day, Overstreet, Campbell of Hendricks and Davis.

7. ROADS—Johnston of Dearborn, May, Peterson, Zimmerman, Moon, Campbell of St. Joseph and Smith of Delaware.

8. BENEVOLENT AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—McClure, Howard, Hill, Smith of Jay, Bryant, Campbell of Hendricks and Drake.

9. AGRICULTURE—Hill, Peterson, McClure, Richardson, Shively, Marshall and Huston.

10. BANKS—Schloss, Wier, Day, Smith of Jennings, Foulke, Lindley and Marshall.

11. PUBLIC PRINTING—Hilligass, Null, Smith of Jay, Thompson, Adkinson, Campbell of St. Joseph and Foulke.

12. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Rahm, McCullough, Magee, Thompson, Overstreet, Adkinson, Youche and Foulke.

13. STATE PRISONS—Hoover, Faulkner, Null, Benz, Lindley, Campbell of St. Joseph and Marshall.

14. SWAMP LANDS AND DRAINS—Ernest, Hilligrass, Sellers, Magee, Adkinson, Campbell of St. Joseph and Youche.

15. FEES AND SALARIES—Richardson, McIntosh, Howard, Brown, Moon, Adkinson and Davis.

16. CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES—Wier, Hilligass, Smith of Jennings, Rahm, Overstreet, Campbell of Hendricks and Youche.



17. MILITARY AFFAIRS—Howard, Hilligass, Peterson, Hoover, Marshall, Lindley and Macy.

18. PHRASEOLOGY, TITLES AND ARRANGEMENTS OF BILLS, AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Sellers, Bailey, Ernest, Zimmerman, Winter, Drake and Ensley.

19. FEDERAL RELATIONS, RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE—Faulkner, Shively, Bailey, Hoover, Winter, Ensley and Huston.

20. TEMPERANCE—Thompson, Johnston of Dearborn, Rahm, May, Johnson of Tippecanoe, Youche and Davis.

21. COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BUSINESS—McIntosh, Hill, Peterson, Day, Bryant, Moon and Macey.

22. PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—Bryant, Shively, Howard, Sellers, Johnson of Tippecanoe, Drake and Ensley.

23. INSURANCE—May, Willard, Smith of Jennings, Fowler, Rahm, Smith of Delaware and Winter.

24. RAILROADS—Magee, Day, Schloss, Benz, Winter, Lindley and Overstreet.

25. MINES AND MINING—Benz, McIntosh, Fowler, Zimmerman, Lindley, Drake and Duncan of Tipton.

26. SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF JOURNALS OF THE SENATE—Brown, Bailey, Ernest, Bryant, Huston, Ensley and Davis.

27. EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS—Shively, Willard, Duncan of Brown, Brown, McClure, Davis and Macey.

28. CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—Day, Richardson, McIntosh, Faulkner, Duncan, Schloss, Johnson of Tippecanoe, Brown, Macy, Winter, Youche, Adkinson and Davis.

29. LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT—Zimmerman, McCullough, Willard, McClure, Johnston of Dearborn, Fowler, Thompson, Smith of Jay, Huston, Marshall, Duncan of Tipton, Ensley and Moon.

30. CITIES—Thompson, Rahm, Null, Bailey, Schloss, Day and Foulke.

31. LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS—Bailey, Hilligass, Duncan of Brown, Thompson, Sellers, Ensley and Moon.

## SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Silas, Peterson, Smith of Jay and Campbell of St. Joseph.
2. STATE LIBRARY—Smith of Jennings, May and Duncan of Tipton.
3. CANAL FUNDS—Bailey, Hilligass and Moon.
4. CLAIMS—Sellers, Null and Macy.
5. REVISION OF THE STATUTES—Richardson, Duncan of Brown, May, Foulke and Drake.
6. WOMAN'S CLAIMS—Foulke, Hoover, McIntosh and Adkinson.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Smith of Jennings, Ernest and Smith of Delaware.

## JOINT BALLOT.

Democratic majority..... 46

## HOUSE JOINT COMMITTEES.

1. ENROLLED BILLS—French, Gooding, Dittimore, Reeves, Copeland and Franklin.
2. STATE LIBRARY—Brooks, Cartwright and Helms.
3. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Loop, Murphy and McBroome.
4. CANAL FUNDS—Bailey, Barney and Smith of Tippecanoe.
5. PHRASEOLOGY OF BILLS—Mauck of Harrison, Booe, Fleece, Barnes, Cory, Jameson and Hopkins.
6. INSPECTION OF THE JOURNAL—The Speaker, Pleasants, Barr, Fisher and Akins.

## COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

1. ELECTIONS—Smith of Warrick, Garrison, Kellison, McMichael, Floyd, Deem and Townsend.
2. WAYS AND MEANS—McMullen, Gordon, Gooding, Pendleton, Adams, Sayre and Copeland.

3. JUDICIARY—Taylor, Moody, Williams, Reeves, Mauck of Harrison, Gordon, Lloyd, Brownlee, Engle, Twineham and Jameson.

4. ORGANIZATION OF COURTS—Dittemore, Browning, Patten, Harrell, Mock of Wells, Sears and Lindsay.

5. BANKS—Reeves, Vickrey, Schmidt, Branch, Taylor, McClelland and Mauk of Wayne.

6. EDUCATION—McHenry, Pleasants, Staley, French, Rivers, Passage, Smith of Tippecanoe, Overman and Franklin.

7. PRISONS—Barr, Krueger, Glazebrook, Mauck of Harrison, Fisher, Frazee, Mosier, Haworth and McBroome.

8. SWAMP LANDS—Glazebrook, Eley, Vickrey, Passage, Robinson, Helms and Wildman.

9. MILITARY AFFAIRS—Barney, Smith of Warrick, Medcalf, Hargrave, Helms, Linville and Engle.

10. CLAIMS—Barnes, Brooks, Butz, Booe, Hanlon, Franklin and Linville.

11. TRUST FUNDS—Reiter, Donhost, McGovney, Kellison, Floyd, Best and Carr.

12. FEES AND SALARIES—Cory, Donhost, Cartwright, Crecelius, Best, Wildman and Osborn.

13. SINKING FUND—Fisher, Eley, Loop, Dale, Medcalf, Wynn and Hopkins.

14. RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE—Mock of Wells, Dittemore, Browning, Cory, Smith of Perry, Twineham and Trout.

15. RAILROADS—Hanlon, Debs, Toner, Crecelius, Harrell, Hargrave, Boyd, Wynn and Wilson.

16. MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE—Schmidt, Toner, Pruitt, McMichael, Floyd, Overman and Lindsay.

17. COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BUSINESS—Robertson, Reiter, Lloyd, Cartwright, Robinson, Wilson and Smith of Tippecanoe.

18. AGRICULTURE—Pruitt, Hoban, Shanks, Smith of Perry, Osborn, Deem and Frazee.

19. BENEVOLENT AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS—Williams, Brooks, Loop, Patten, Trout, Lindsay and Deem.

20. TEMPERANCE—Donhost, McMullen, Krueger, Murphy, McClelland, Dunn and Trout.

21. MILEAGE AND ACCOUNTS—Crecelius, Rivers, Schley, Barr, Twineham, Engle and Adams.

22. CORPORATIONS—Debs, Pruitt, Browning, Pleasants, Hayden, Haworth and Overman.

23. CANALS—Shanks, Hoban, Robertson, Garrison, Smith of Perry, Brownlee and Osborn.

24. PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—Gooding, Branch, McGovney, Kellison, McHenry, Carr and Lindsay.

25. FEDERAL RELATIONS—Lloyd, Barney, Butz, Dale, McBroome, Townsend and Wilson.

26. AFFAIRS OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS—Pendleton, Farrell, Schmidt, Schley, Jameson, Boyd and Fleece.

27. CITIES AND TOWNS—Krueger, Klaas, Hayden, Gordon, Sears, Carr and Akins.

28. ENGROSSED BILLS—Pleasants, Staley, Debs, Williams, Mosier, Best and Boyd.

29. ROADS—Hayden, Timmons, Bailey, Shanks, Barnes, Linville and Dunn.

30. STATISTICS AND IMMIGRATION—Farrell, McGovney, Timmons, Harrell, Fisher, Wynn and Haworth.

31. INSURANCE—Butz, Toner, Murphy, Reiter, Sears, Sayre and Brownlee.

32. PRINTING—Schley, Staley, McHenry, McMichael, Moody, Hopkins and Mosier.

33. REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Staley, Mock of Wells, Branch, Farrell, Eley, Fleece and Mauk of Wayne.

34. DRAINS AND DYKES—Dale, Hoban, Timmons, Glazebrook, Garrison, Dunn and Sayre.

35. MINES AND MINING—Robinson, Bailey, Taylor, Smith of Warrick, Hargrave, Mauk of Wayne and Akins.

36. APPORTIONMENTS—Patten, French, Robertson, Copeland, Adams, Townsend, Pendleton, Booe, Vickrey, McClelland, Passage, Moody and Wilson.

#### OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon. Mahlon D. Manson, of Montgomery, Lieutenant Governor and *ex officio* President of the Senate.

Albert J. Kelley, of Vigo, Principal Secretary.

John D. Carter, of Orange, Assistant Secretary.

Joseph Cope, of Allen, Doorkeeper.

#### OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. Charles L. Jewett, of Floyd, Speaker.

Henry C. Darnall, of Putnam, Principal Clerk.

Joseph T. Fanning, of Marion, Assistant Clerk.

Henry R. Fry, of Grant, Doorkeeper.

Emmet L. Rose, of Marion, File Clerk.

Edward Fitzpatrick, of Clark, Registry Clerk.

Martin A. Morrison, of Clinton, Reading Clerk.

W. H. Whitworth, of Posey, Journal Clerk.

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### GENERAL ASSEMBLY-ELECT FOR 1887.

#### THE SENATE.

##### *Republican Hold-over Senators.*

DeKalb and Noble counties—N. Ensley, Auburn.

Delaware and Randolph—J. W. Macy, Winchester.

Elkhart—W. J. Davis, Goshen.

Fayette and Henry—J. N. Huston, Connersville.

Fountain and Warren—A. Marshall, Harveysburg.

Hamilton and Tipton—C. C. Duncan, Sharpsville.

Hendricks and Putnam—L. M. Campbell, Danville.

Kosciusko and Wabash—George Moon, Warsaw.

Lagrange and Steuben—J. S. Drake, Lagrange.

Marion—F. Winter, Indianapolis.

Total, 10.



*Republican Senators Elected.*

Cass County—A. R. Shroyer, Logansport.  
 Howard and Miami—B. F. Harness, Kokomo.  
 Lake and Porter—Mark L. DeMotte, Valparaiso.  
 Parke and Vermillion—Robert B. Sears, Newport.  
 Tippecanoe—Jasper M. Dresser, Lafayette.  
 Wayne—Henry U. Johnson, Richmond.  
 Benton, Newton and Jasper—Simon P. Thompson, Rensselaer.  
 Lawrence and Jackson—W. N. McDonald, Seymour.  
 Hancock and Rush—A. M. Kennedy, Rushville:  
 Total, 9.

*Democratic Hold-over Senators.*

Boone, Clinton, and Montgomery counties (2)—D. C. Bryant,  
 Frankfort; S. Peters, Bowers.  
 Carroll, White, and Pulaski—E. B. Sellers, Monticello.  
 Clark, Scott and Jennings—A. G. Smith, North Vernon.  
 Clay and Owen—I. H. Fowler, Spencer.  
 Decatur and Shelby—F. M. Howard, St. Paul.  
 Floyd and Washington—John S. Day, New Albany.  
 Fulton and Marshall—V. Zimmerman, Rochester.  
 Hancock, Marion, and Shelby—Leon O. Bailey, Indianapolis.  
 Laporte—Morgan Wier, Laporte.  
 Marion—W. C. Thompson, Indianapolis.  
 Vanderburgh—William Rahm, Jr., Evansville.  
 Vigo—P. Schloss, Terre Haute.  
 Grant and Madison—S. S. Shirley, Marion.  
 Total, 14.

*Democratic Senators Elected.*

Adams, Jay, and Blackford counties—S. W. Hall, Geneva.  
 Bartholomew, Brown, and Monroe—W. C. Duncan, Noblesville.  
 Brown, Johnson, and Morgan—James F. Cox, Martinsville.  
 Crawford, Orange, and Harrison—James M. Andrew, Paoli.  
 Dubois and Perry—Oscar A. Trippett, Jasper.  
 Daviess and Martin—C. K. Tharp, Washington.  
 Franklin, Union, and Ripley—S. E. Urmston, Brookville.  
 Greene and Sullivan—Liberty P. Mullinix, Worthington.  
 Knox and Pike—William W. Berry, Wheatland.

Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland—Francis M. Griffith, Vevay.  
 Huntington and Wells—J. H. C. Smith, Bluffton.  
 Allen—James M. Barrett, Fort Wayne.  
 St. Joseph and Starke—Timothy E. Howard, South Bend.  
 Allen and Whitley—I. B. McDonald, Columbia City.  
 Spencer and Warrick—Hiram W. Logsdon, Rockport.  
 Clark and Jefferson—David McClure, Jeffersonville.  
 Posey and Gibson—J. W. French, Mount Vernon.  
 Total, 17.

#### THE HOUSE.

##### *Republicans Elected.*

Benton and Warren counties—George E. Nolin, Boswell.  
 Clinton and Tippecanoe—Robert Carrick, Frankfort.  
 Daviess—W. R. Gardiner, Washington.  
 Delaware—Joseph S. Buckles, Muncie.  
 Decatur—W. R. Pleak, Adams.  
 Elkhart—John E. Thompson, Benton.  
 Fayette and Henry—William Grose, New Castle.  
 Gibson—J. M. Montgomery, Princeton.  
 Grant—M. S. Friend, Hackleman.  
 Greene—John D. Alexander, Bloomfield.  
 Hamilton—Lafayette Oursler, Noblesville.  
 Hendricks—Jacob H. Fleece, North Salem.  
 Henry—William A. Brown, New Castle.  
 Howard—John N. Loop, Kokomo.  
 Jasper and Newton—Isaac D. Dunn, Teft.  
 Jefferson—John W. Linck, Madison.  
 Kosciusko—Daniel Miller, Sidney.  
 Lagrange—John Kelley, Brighton.  
 Lake—Joseph A. Little, Lowell.  
 Montgomery—Hannibal Trout, Crawfordsville.  
 Morgan—Alfred W. Scott, Martinsville.  
 Noble—Hiram McCray, Kendallville.  
 Parke—George W. Hobson, Marshall.  
 Porter—Nelson Barnard, Westville.  
 Randolph—Jonah L. Catey, Carlos City.  
 Rush—Thomas M. Green, Rushville.  
 Steuben—E. A. Davis, Angola.  
 Tippecanoe—Job Osborn, Farmers' Institute.

Wabash—Warren G. Sayre, Wabash.  
 Wayne (2)—Joseph A. Commons, Centerville; E. B. Reynolds, Hagerstown.  
 Huntington—C. E. Briant, Huntington.  
 Clinton—David J. McMath, Pickard's Mills.  
 Vanderburgh (2)—Jacob Covert and Philip Kline.  
 Orange and Crawford—S. B. A. Conder, Paoli.  
 Dekalb—Jacob B. Leighty, Blair.  
 Fulton—W. I. Howard, Rochester.  
 Dekalb, Noble and Elkhart—W. M. Van Slyke, Goshen.  
 Pike—Joseph Stubblefield.  
 Carroll—Charles Harley, Delphi.  
 Warriek—Edward Gough, Boonville.  
 Perry—Henry Groves.  
 Boone—James H. Kelly, New Brunswick.  
 Fountain—Prior Cates, Harveysburg.  
 Gibson, Knox and Vanderburgh—R. L. Mackey, Vincennes.  
 Hancock—Rev. W. T. Ackman, Fortville.  
 Hancock, Shelby and Marion—Sidney Conger, Flat Rock.  
 Marion (3)—John L. Griffiths, John Caven, William Morse, Indianapolis.  
 Ripley—Donald McCallum, Benham's Store.  
 Spencer—Samuel Kercheval, Kercheval P. O.  
 Vigo—Wesley Glover, Terre Haute.  
 Washington—Lee W. Sinclair, Salem.  
 Total—55.

*Democrats Elected.*

Adams and Jay counties—S. S. Selvey, Dunkirk.  
 Adams, Jay and Blackford—Elisha Pierce, Hartford City.  
 Bartholomew—James T. Galbraith, Columbus.  
 Brown and Monroe—C. P. Werrell, Bloomington.  
 Cass—L. B. Custer, Logansport.  
 Clark—Willis L. Barnes, Charlestown.  
 Clay—William Connelly, Clay City.  
 Dearborn—Omer F. Roberts, Lawrenceburg.  
 Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland—George S. Pleasants, Vevay.  
 Dubois and Martin—Thomas M. Clarke, Shoals.  
 Dubois, Orange and Lawrence—Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli.  
 Floyd—Charles L. Jewett, New Albany.  
 Franklin—Samuel S. Harrell, Brookville.

Franklin, Union and Ripley—Thomas W. Sunman, Sunman Station.

Harrison—Smith Askren, Corydon.

Jackson—William H. Shields, Rockford.

Johnson—Jacob L. White, Franklin.

Knox—Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes.

Laporte—William Blinks, Laporte.

Madison—Franklin P. Foster, Anderson.

Marshall—Charles P. Kellison, Plymouth.

Miami—Jabez F. Cox, Peru.

Owen—John S. Montgomery, Quincy.

Posey—William H. Whitworth, Mount Vernon.

Pulaski and White—Simon Weyland.

Pulaski, Starke and Laporte—Sylvester Bertram, Knox.

Putnam—John R. Gordon, Greencastle.

Shelby—Charles Major, Shelbyville.

Sullivan—James B. Patten, Sullivan.

Wells—Levi Mock, Bluffton.

Whitley—Martin D. Garrison, Columbia City.

Scott and Jennings—Charles W. Cruson, Scottsburg.

Allen (2)—W. M. Shambaugh and Austin M. Darrach.

Cass and Miami—Charles G. Cox, New Waverly.

Clark, Floyd and Jefferson—John R. Cushman, Madison.

Clay, Putnam and Montgomery—F. J. S. Robinson.

Marion (2)—John Schley and Daniel Foley, Indianapolis.

St. Joseph (2)—William H. Stull, South Bend, and Edward

H. Metzger, Pleasant Lake.

Tipton—James I. Parker, Tipton.

Sullivan, Vigo and Vermillion—John T. Beasley, Sullivan.

Vigo—Cornelius Meagher, Terre Haute.

Total—45.

#### SUMMARY.

Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 31. House—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 45. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 2.

# PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS FOR CIRCUIT COURTS ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1884.

CIRCUITS.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
First . . . . .	Philip W. Frey . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Second . . . . .	Wm. A. Lana . . . . .	Cannelton . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Third . . . . .	Major W. Funk . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Fourth . . . . .	Frank B. Burke . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Fifth . . . . .	Markus R. Sulzer . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Sixth . . . . .	Lincoln Dixon . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Seventh . . . . .	Robert E. Slater . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Eighth . . . . .	Marine D. Tackett . . . . .	Greensburg . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Ninth . . . . .	Anderson Percifield . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Tenth . . . . .	Abraham Noblett . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Eleventh . . . . .	John L. Bretz . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
*Twelfth . . . . .	Wm. A. Cullop . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	Until successor elected and qualified.
Thirteenth . . . . .	Samuel M. McGregor . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Fourteenth . . . . .	Samuel W. Axtell . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	October 29, 1887.
Fifteenth . . . . .	Elam M. McCord . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Sixteenth . . . . .	Frederick S. Staff . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Seventeenth . . . . .	John F. Robbins . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Eighteenth . . . . .	Geo. W. Duncan . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Nineteenth . . . . .	Wm. U. Harding . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Twentieth . . . . .	Barton S. Higgins . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	October 24, 1887.
Twenty-first . . . . .	Hugh H. Conley . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	November 17, 1887.
Twenty-second . . . . .	Frank M. Howard . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Twenty-third . . . . .	Richard P. DeHart . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	November 7, 1887.
Twenty-fourth . . . . .	David W. Wood . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
†Twenty-fifth . . . . .	Emerson E. McGriff . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	Until successor elected and qualified.
†Twenty-sixth . . . . .	Oscar H. Adair . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	Until successor elected and qualified.
Twenty-seventh . . . . .	Chas. R. Pence . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
‡Twenty-eighth . . . . .	Edwin C. Vaughn . . . . .	Bluffton . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
§Twenty-ninth . . . . .	Michael D. Fansler . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Thirtieth . . . . .	Mathew H. Walker . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Thirty-first . . . . .	Edgar D. Crumacker . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Thirty-second . . . . .	Andrew J. Egbert . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Thirty-third . . . . .	James W. Cook . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Thirty-fourth . . . . .	Francis D. Merritt . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Thirty-fifth . . . . .	Henry C. Peterson . . . . .	Auburn . . . . .	October 28, 1887.
Thirty-sixth . . . . .	James M. Fippen . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Thirty-seventh . . . . .	Lewis M. Develin . . . . .	Connersville . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Thirty-eighth . . . . .	Chas. M. Dawson . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Thirty-ninth . . . . .	Will C. Smith . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Fortieth . . . . .			
Forty-first . . . . .	Elijah C. Martindale . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Forty-second . . . . .	Daniel H. Long . . . . .	Browns town . . . . .	October 22, 1887.
Forty-third . . . . .	David W. Henry . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Forty-fourth . . . . .	George W. Breman . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Forty-fifth . . . . .	William A. Staley . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Forty-sixth . . . . .	Chauncey L. Medsker . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Forty-seventh . . . . .	Vacant (to be filled next election)		
†Forty-eighth . . . . .	Sidney W. Cantwell . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	October 29, 1887.
Forty-ninth . . . . .	Hiram McCormack . . . . .	West Shoals . . . . .	Until successor elected and qualified.

\*Arnold J. Padgett was elected November 4, 1884. Legislature of 1885 divided circuit, making Knox County the Twelfth Circuit and attached Daviess County to Martin County, to be known as the Forty-ninth Circuit. William M. Cullop was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Circuit by the Governor April 2, 1885, and Arnold J. Padgett, who resided in Daviess County, became the Prosecutor under said act for the Forty-ninth Circuit. Mr. Padgett resigned his office June 25, 1885, and Hiram McCormack was appointed by the Governor June 26, 1885, to fill the vacancy and to serve until his successor was elected and qualified.

†The Twenty-fifth Circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, was changed by the Legislature of 1885 as follows; Randolph County to constitute the Twenty-fifth Circuit and Delaware County to be known as the Forty-sixth Circuit. Emerson E. McGriff, of Randolph, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-fifth Circuit March



# PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

CIRCUIT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
First . . . . .	Andrew J. McCuthan . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Second . . . . .	James A. Hemenway . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Third . . . . .	George R. Gwantney . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Fourth . . . . .	George R. Voigt . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Fifth . . . . .	Marcus R. Sulzer . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Sixth . . . . .	Lincoln Dixon . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Seventh . . . . .	Edward H. Green . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Eighth . . . . .	Geo. W. Campbell . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Ninth . . . . .	Anderson Percifield . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Tenth . . . . .	Simpson Lowe . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Eleventh . . . . .	John L. Bretz . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twelfth . . . . .	John C. Adams . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirteenth . . . . .	Pressley O'Colliver . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Fourteenth . . . . .	Wm. C. Hultz . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	October 29, 1889.
Fifteenth . . . . .	Wm. R. Asher . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Sixteenth . . . . .	Peter M. Dill . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Seventeenth . . . . .	Richard A. Jackson . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Eighteenth . . . . .	Wm. O. Barnard . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Nineteenth . . . . .	James L. Mitchell . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twentieth . . . . .	Cassius M. Wyncoop . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	October 24, 1889.
Twenty-first . . . . .	Will B. Reed . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-second . . . . .	Albert B. Anderson . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-third . . . . .	Geo. P. Haywood . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-fourth . . . . .	John F. Neal . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-fifth . . . . .	Silas A. Canada . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-sixth . . . . .	Oscar H. Adair . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-seventh . . . . .	Ethan T. Reasoner . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-eighth . . . . .	Edwin C. Vaughn . . . . .	Bluffton . . . . .	October 28, 1889.
Twenty-ninth . . . . .	Michael D. Fausler . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirtieth . . . . .	Ralph W. Marshall . . . . .	Rose Lawn . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirty-first . . . . .	Edgar D. Crumacker . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirty-second . . . . .	Abraham L. Brick . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Thirty-third . . . . .	James W. Cook . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirty-fourth . . . . .	John E. McCloskey . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Thirty-fifth . . . . .	Emmet A. Bratton . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	October 28, 1889.
Thirty-sixth . . . . .	Albert B. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Thirty-seventh . . . . .	Louis M. Develin . . . . .	Connorsville . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Thirty-eighth . . . . .	James M. Robinson . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Thirty-ninth . . . . .	Wm. S. Bushnell . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Fortieth . . . . .	Expired by limitation . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Forty-first . . . . .	Chas. P. Drummond . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Forty-second . . . . .	Daniel H. Long . . . . .	Brownstown . . . . .	October 22, 1889.
Forty-third . . . . .	David W. Henry . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Forty-fourth . . . . .	Sylvester A. McCracken . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Forty-fifth . . . . .	Manford B. Beard . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Forty-sixth . . . . .	George W. Cramer . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Forty-seventh . . . . .	Jesse P. York . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Forty-eighth . . . . .	Sidney W. Cantwell . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	October 29, 1889.
Forty-ninth . . . . .	Joseph D. Laughlin . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	November 19, 1888.

5, 1885, and Chauncey L. Medsker, resident of Delaware County, became under said act the Prosecuting Attorney for the Forty-sixth Circuit.

¶The Twenty-sixth Circuit, by an act of the Legislature, is now composed of the counties of Adams and Jay. Oscar H. Adair was appointed March 9, 1885, to fill vacancy.

¶The counties of Huntington and Wells now constitute the Twenty-eighth Circuit. Edwin C. Vaughn, residing in Wells County, under said act changing the circuit, became the Prosecutor for said circuit.

¶The Fortieth Circuit, composed of the counties of Steuben and Dekalb, created by the Fifty-first General Assembly (See acts 1879, page 119) expired by limitation October 1, 1880.

¶By act of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly Huntington County was taken off the Twenty-eighth Circuit and Blackford and Grant counties designated as the Forty-eighth Circuit.

# JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1884.

CIRCUIT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
First . . . . .	William F. Parrett . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Second . . . . .	George L. Rinehart . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Third . . . . .	William T. Zenor . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Fourth . . . . .	Charles P. Ferguson . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Fifth . . . . .	William T. Friedly . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Sixth . . . . .	Jeptha D. New . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	November 20, 1888.
Seventh . . . . .	William H. Bainbridge . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	October 21, 1891.
Eighth . . . . .	Samuel H. Bonner . . . . .	Greensburg . . . . .	October 24, 1888.
Ninth . . . . .	Nelson R. Keyes . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	October 25, 1891.
Tenth . . . . .	Eliphalet D. Pearson . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Eleventh . . . . .	Oscar M. Welborn . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	October 24, 1891.
Twelfth . . . . .	Newton F. Malott . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Thirteenth . . . . .	Silas D. Coffee . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Fourteenth . . . . .	George W. Buff . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Fifteenth . . . . .	Ambrose M. Cuning . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Sixteenth . . . . .	Kendall M. Hord . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Seventeenth . . . . .	Daniel W. Comstock . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	October 21, 1891.
Eighteenth . . . . .	Mark E. Forkner . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Nineteenth . . . . .	Alex. C. Ayers . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	October 14, 1890.
Twentieth . . . . .	Thos. H. Terhune . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	October 24, 1891.
Twenty-first . . . . .	Joseph M. Robb . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Twenty-second . . . . .	Edward C. Snyder . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	October 21, 1891.
Twenty-third . . . . .	David P. Vinton . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Twenty-fourth . . . . .	David Moss . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	October 19, 1891.
Twenty-fifth . . . . .	Leander J. Mouks . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Twenty-sixth . . . . .	James B. Bobo . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	November 23, 1889.
Twenty-seventh . . . . .	James D. Conner . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Twenty-eighth . . . . .	Henry B. Saylor . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Twenty-ninth . . . . .	Maurice Winfield . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 3, 1890.
Thirtieth . . . . .	Peter H. Ward . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Thirty-first . . . . .	Elisha C. Fields . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Thirty-second . . . . .	Daniel Noyes . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Thirty-third . . . . .	Walter Olds . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	October 22, 1891.
Thirty-fourth . . . . .	James D. Osborne . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Thirty-fifth . . . . .	Robert W. McBride . . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Thirty-sixth . . . . .	Daniel Waugh . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Thirty-seventh . . . . .	Ferdinand S. Swift . . . . .	Brookville . . . . .	October 27, 1892.
Thirty-eighth . . . . .	Edward O'Rourke . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Thirty-ninth . . . . .	John H. Gould . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Fortieth . . . . .	(Circuit expired by limita-	tion October, 1880.	
Forty-first . . . . .	Isaiah Conner . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Forty-second . . . . .	Thomas L. Collins . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	October 28, 1890.
Forty-third . . . . .	William Mack . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 12, 1890.
Forty-fourth . . . . .	George Burson . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	November 12, 1890.
Forty-fifth . . . . .	Allen E. Paige . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Forty-sixth . . . . .	Orlando J. Lotz . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	
Forty-seventh . . . . .	Joshua Jessup . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	Until a successor is elected & qualified.
Forty-eighth . . . . .	William H. Carroll . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	
Forty-ninth . . . . .	David J. Hefron . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	

## JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Napoleon B. Taylor . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Daniel W. Howe . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Lewis C. Walker . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	October 27, 1888.
Samuel M. Hench . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Azro Dyer . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	December 18, 1886.
James M. Allen . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 18, 1886.
John M. Larne . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	October 27, 1888.

## JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Pierce Norton . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

## JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

CIRCUIT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Fourth . . . . .	Chas. P. Ferguson . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	November 15, 1891.
Forty-sixth . . . . .	Orlando J. Lotz . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	November 15, 1891.
Forty-seventh . . . . .	Ared F. White . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	November 15, 1891.
Forty-eighth . . . . .	Robert T. St. John . . . . .		November 15, 1891.
Forty-ninth . . . . .	David J. Hefran . . . . .		November 15, 1891.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

CIRCUIT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Allen . . . . .	Augustus A. Chapin . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 15, 1890.
Marion . . . . .	Napoleon B. Taylor . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 20, 1890.
Marion . . . . .	Daniel W. Howe . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Marion . . . . .	Lewis C. Walker . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	October 27, 1892.
Tippecanoe . . . . .	Frank B. Everett . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	October 27, 1892.
Vanderburgh . . . . .	Azro Dyer . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	December 18, 1890.
Vigo . . . . .	James M. Allen . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 18, 1890.

## JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT, ELECTED NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

CIRCUIT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Marion . . . . .	Albert F. Ayers . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 15, 1890.

## RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

*Articles of Association, Incorporation and Reports Filed During the Fiscal Years Commencing November 1, 1884, and Ending October 31, 1886, Inclusive.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Burlington, Lafayette & Western Railway Company—amended articles.	December 7, 1885.
Bluffton, Kokomo & Southwestern Railroad Company . . . . .	March 25, 1886.
Burlington, Lafayette & Western Railway Company . . . . .	September 6, 1886.
Cleveland, Indiana & St. Louis Railroad Company—resolution of extension.	November 28, 1884.
Chicago, Union Central & Atlantic Railroad Company . . . . .	December 20, 1884.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company—seventeenth annual report	April 3, 1885.
Chicago & Indiana Railway and Coal Company—resolutions providing for amended articles	July 20, 1885.
Chicago & Indiana Railway and Coal Company—amended articles . . . . .	July 20, 1885.
Chicago, Central Indiana Block Coal & Ohio River Railway Company . . . . .	September 14, 1885.
Chicago, St. Meinrad & Ohio River Railway Company . . . . .	November 18, 1885.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company—eighteenth annual report . . . . .	March 25, 1886.
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Company and the Indiana Railway Company—consolidation . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Company—resolution showing extension of line. . . . .	June 24, 1886.
Calumet River Railway Company . . . . .	September 1, 1886.
Decatur & Ohio Railway Company . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Dayton & Northern Railway Company and Decatur & Ohio Railway Company—consolidation, Dayton & Chicago Railway Company . . . . .	June 10, 1886.
Eastern & Western Air Line Railway Company—articles of association and consolidation	November 22, 1884.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company—consolidation . . . . .	November 7, 1885.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railway Company—map and profile . . . . .	March 19, 1886.
Evansville & Chicago Railroad Company . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
Evansville & Chicago Railroad Company—reorganized . . . . .	June 2, 1886.
Evansville, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company . . . . .	July 7, 1886.
Evansville & Richmond Railroad Company . . . . .	September 11, 1886.
Goshen Belt Railway Company . . . . .	November 2, 1885.
Huntingburg, Tell City & Cannelton Railway Company . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Indiana & Chicago Railway and Coal Company . . . . .	April 23, 1885.
Indiana Junction Railway Company . . . . .	June 17, 1885.
Indiana Railway Company . . . . .	April 13, 1885.
Jeffersonville & Clarksville Junction Railway Company . . . . .	June 22, 1886.
Lake Michigan & Ohio River Railroad Company . . . . .	April 7, 1885.
Lake Michigan & Ohio River Railroad Company—amended articles . . . . .	May 12, 1885.
Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, and Lake Erie & Mississippi Railway Company—consolidation . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
Lafayette, Newtown & Wabash River Railway Company . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
Lafayette, Newtown & Wabash River Railway Company—resolution for reorganization . . . . .	October 29, 1885.
Lafayette, Newtown & Wabash River Railway Company—amended articles . . . . .	October 29, 1885.
Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton Railway Company . . . . .	February 27, 1886.
Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton Railway Company, and Middletown & State Line Railroad Company—consolidation . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad Company . . . . .	July 24, 1886.
Mitchell, Orleans, Paoli, West Baden & French Lick Railroad Company . . . . .	May 28, 1885.
Midland Railway Company . . . . .	July 6, 1885.
Midland Railway Company . . . . .	August 14, 1886.
New York & Council Bluffs Railway Company . . . . .	September 19, 1885.
New York, Chicago & Council Bluffs Railway Company—consolidation of the Ohio River & Indiana Railway Company with the Indiana Junction Railway Company . . . . .	September 19, 1885.
New York & Council Bluffs Railway Company—consolidation of the Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Ohio Corporations. . . . .	September 19, 1885.
Orleans, Paoli & Jasper Railway Company . . . . .	July 13, 1885.
Ohio Falls, French Lick & Terre Haute Railroad Company . . . . .	September 14, 1885.



## RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Rochester, Rensselaer & St. Louis Railway Company—resolution consolidating capital stock . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
Rochester, Rensselaer & St. Louis Railway Company—increase of capital stock . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
South Bend & Benton Harbor Railroad Company . . . . .	January 19, 1886.
Toledo, Kokomo & St. Louis Railroad Company . . . . .	April 6, 1885.
Toledo, Kokomo & St. Louis and Toledo & Southwestern Railway Company—consolidation . . . . .	January 7, 1886.
Toledo, Charleston & St. Louis Railroad Company and Bluffton, Kokomo & Southwestern Railroad Company and Toledo, Dupont & Western Railway Company—consolidation—Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company . . . . .	June 15, 1886.
Toledo & Chicago Air Line Railway Company . . . . .	October 26, 1886.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

*Mining, Manufacturing, Building, Insurance, Etc.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Atkins Soap Company . . . . .	October 31, 1884.
American Beef Company . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Adams Packing Company . . . . .	March 18, 1885.
American Cannel Coal Company—Acceptance of an Act passed concerning its original Charter . . . . .	May 30, 1885.
Acton District Fair Association . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
Arsenal Building and Loan Association, Indianapolis . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
Adams County Building, Loan and Savings Association . . . . .	June 24, 1885.
Arnold Mill Company . . . . .	December 15, 1885.
Anthony Wayne Manufacturing Company . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
American Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Elkhart . . . . .	March 15, 1886.
Aurora Furniture Company . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Americap Collecting and Reporting Association . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Arsenal Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	July 17, 1886.
Arsenal Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	July 17, 1886.
Albion Gas and Oil Company . . . . .	August 4, 1886.
Ash Street Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis . . . . .	September 7, 1886.
American Normal College, Logansport . . . . .	October 15, 1886.
American Lantern Company . . . . .	October 27, 1886.
Batesville Coffin Company . . . . .	December 18, 1884.
Bowen-Merrill Company . . . . .	December 31, 1884.
Beach Medical Institute . . . . .	January 14, 1885.
Brazil Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Bedford Oolitic Stone Company . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Bee Hive Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis . . . . .	March 12, 1885.
Bauer Coopersage Company—Reduction of capital stock . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Buchner Chair Company . . . . .	May 23, 1885.
Barnett & Elliott Shoe Company . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association . . . . .	June 3, 1885.
Building, Loan and Savings Association of Indiana, South Bend . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association . . . . .	August 6, 1885.
Bernard in Battle Cap Company . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
Bee Hive Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, of Tell City . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association, of Edinburg . . . . .	September 22, 1885.



## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Brazil Electric Light Company . . . . .	October 15, 1885.
Bloomfield Building, Saving and Loan Association . . . . .	November 2, 1885.
Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, of Oakland—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	November 4, 1885.
Brownsburg Milling Company . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
Beatty Felting Company . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
Blish Milling Company . . . . .	January 12, 1886.
Bedford Quarry Company . . . . .	January 15, 1886.
Building, Loan and Saving Association, of Owensville, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	January 25, 1886.
Brazil Electric Light Company—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Blake Street Saving and Loan Association No. 3, of Indianapolis . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
Building Association No. 8, Rushville . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
Bedford Stone Company . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
Bluffton Petroleum and Gas Mining Company . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
Bloomington Jenney Electric Light and Power Company . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
Builders' Exchange, Indianapolis . . . . .	June 7, 1886.
Bachtel Combination Lock Company, of Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 7, 1886.
Covert Fire Ladder and Stand Pipe Company . . . . .	November 11, 1884.
Citizens' Building, Loan and Saving Association, Noble County . . . . .	December 1 1884.
Citizens' Saving Association . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
Citizens' Bank of Attica, Ind.—Certificate of capital stock paid in . . . . .	January 8, 1885.
Coates College, Terre Haute . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
College Avenue Saving and Loan Association . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
Carlisle Coal Company . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Connorsville Building and Loan Association . . . . .	May 11, 1885.
Connorsville Milling Company . . . . .	May 12, 1885.
Citizens' Bank, Union City—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	May 21, 1885.
Central College of Physicians and Surgeons—Amended articles . . . . .	May 23, 1885.
Columbia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association . . . . .	June 2, 1885.
Corydon Stone Company . . . . .	June 3, 1885.
Carbon Coal and Mining Company, of Indiana . . . . .	June 15, 1885.
Crawfordsville Electric Light and Power Company . . . . .	June 20, 1885.
Crescent Brewing Association, of Aurora, Ind.—Resolution changing number of Directors . . . . .	July 16, 1885.
Collett Park Railway . . . . .	July 20, 1885.
Citizens' Building, Savings and Loan Association, Danville—Accepting provisions of Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
Crescent Heel Plate Company . . . . .	August 14, 1885.
Concordia Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Citizens' Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Commercial Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Central Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Coates College, Terre Haute—Amended articles . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Collett Park Street Railway . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Crescent Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
Crescent Mining Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	September 5, 1885.
Co-operative Grain and Seed Association, Fort Wayne, Ind . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
College City Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
Central Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
Citizens' Saving Association, of New Albany, Floy County, Ind . . . . .	September 26, 1885.
Citizens' Saving and Loan Association, Jeffersonville, Ind. . . . .	October 6, 1885.
Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, Jeffersonville—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	October 6, 1885.
Crawfordsville Water Works Company . . . . .	October 16, 1885.
C. and A. Potts & Co. . . . .	December 9, 1885.
City of Wabash Water Works Company . . . . .	December 21, 1885.
Crawfordsville Gas Light and Coke Company—Certificate of Extension of Objects . . . . .	December 24, 1885.
Citizens' Electric Light Company, of Frankfort, Ind . . . . .	January 13, 1886.
Citizens' Railway Company, of Elkhart, Ind . . . . .	February 3, 1886.
Challenge Manufacturing Company, of Terre Haute, Ind . . . . .	February 6, 1886.
Courier Printing Company, Wabash . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Fund Association, of Boone County, Ind . . . . .	February 22, 1886.
Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Rushville—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	March 8, 1886.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Citizens' Street Railroad Company, of Michigan City . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
Consolidated Treasure Vault Mining Company, of Indianapolis . . .	March 30, 1886.
Charter Oak Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, of Indianapolis . . . . .	March 30, 1886.
Corbin Milling Company . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
Citizens' Telephone, of Terre Haute, Ind . . . . .	April 7, 1886.
Collax Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Co-operative Baking Powder Company, of Elkhart, Ind . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Celtic Saving and Loan Association, No. 3—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
College Avenue Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
Citizens' Co-operative Telephone Company . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
Citizens' Loan Fund Association, of Bloomington, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
Champion Auger Manufacturing Company, of Union City, Ind. . . . .	April 28, 1886.
Citizens' Building and Loan Association, No. 4, of North Vernon . . .	May 13, 1886.
Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Evansville. . .	May 17, 1886.
Crawford, Henry and Williams County Seed Company. . . . .	May 25, 1886.
Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Nappanee, Ind . .	May 31, 1886.
Central Live Stock Insurance Company, of Indiana. . . . .	June 16, 1886.
Crawfordsville Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	June 24, 1886.
Citizens' Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company, Connersville. . . . .	July 15, 1886.
Cambridge City Building and Loan Association, No. 2. . . . .	September 1, 1886.
Columbus Electric Light Company . . . . .	September 18, 1886.
Co-operative Building Association, of Elkhart. . . . .	October 16, 1886.
Cerealine Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ind. . . . .	October 16, 1886.
Citizens' Electric Light Company. . . . .	October 19, 1886.
Co-operative Tea, Coffee and Spice Company, Indiana Branch . . . .	October 21, 1886.
Diamond Roller Skate Company . . . . .	December 9, 1884.
Dr. Matchette Epileptic Cure Cure College. . . . .	April 30, 1885.
DePauw University—Acceptance of an Act authorizing Colleges to hold real estate, etc . . . . .	June 30, 1885.
Dubois State Bank. . . . .	August 10, 1885.
Delaware Street Building and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 10, 1885.
Dubois State Bank—Certificate that capital stock is fully paid in . . .	August 15, 1885.
Democratic Publishing Company, of Shelby County, Ind. . . . .	September 28, 1885.
Dr. Miles Medical Company. . . . .	November 6, 1885.
Delphi Building and Loan Association, of Delphi, Ind . . . . .	December 19, 1885.
Diamond Coal Company . . . . .	January 7, 1886.
Dr. Matchette Epileptic Cure College—Increase of capital stock . . .	March 27, 1886.
Deeds Metallic Packing Company . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Doremus Burner Company . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
Deutscher Landwehr Verein, Batesville, Ripley County, Ind . . . .	August 5, 1886.
Depot Planing Mill Company, Huntingburg, Ind . . . . .	August 9, 1886.
Emley & Co . . . . .	November 12, 1884.
Eureka Roller Skate Company . . . . .	February 2, 1885.
Empress Consolidated Mining Company . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Eureka Literary, Dramatic and Musical Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
Emley & Co—Amended articles. . . . .	March 5, 1885.
English Avenue Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis. . . .	March 19, 1885.
Evening Minute Company, of Indianapolis . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
East Washington Street Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Elkhart Lighting and Power Company. . . . .	April 25, 1885.
Evansville Implement Company . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Eel River Valley Horse Association . . . . .	May 6, 1885.
Elkhart Building, Loan and Saving Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	May 22, 1885.
Evansville Manufacturing Company . . . . .	June 5, 1885.
Elkhart Street Railway Company. . . . .	June 18, 1885.
Eastman, Schleicher & Lee Company. . . . .	July 2, 1885.
Evansville Manufacturing Company—Reorganized . . . . .	August 3, 1885.
Elk Mountain Mining Company . . . . .	August 5, 1885.
East Street Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
East Washington Street Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 29, 1885.
English Avenue Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 7, 1885.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Eastern Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885.	September 16, 1885.
Elkhart Truck Company	October 22, 1885.
Evansville Mutual Building, Loan and Saving Association	October 30, 1885.
E. C. Atkins & Co.	November 11, 1885.
Eagle Building and Loan Association, of Zionsville—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885.	November 24, 1885.
Eagle Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ind.	January 20, 1886.
Elkhart Street Railroad Company	January 25, 1886.
Elkhart Street Railroad Company—Amended articles.	January 27, 1886.
Eagle Machine Works Company	January 28, 1886.
Eli Lilly & Co—Increase of capital stock	February 4, 1886.
Elkhart Truck Company—Reduction of capital stock.	February 20, 1886.
East Lake Ice Company.	March 19, 1886.
Elkhart Homestead Loan and Trust Company.	March 20, 1886.
Educational Publishing Company, of South Bend.	March 24, 1886.
Evangelical Lutherische Waisenhaus—Gesellschaft.	April 1, 1886.
Equitable Telephone Company, of Vincennes, Ind.	April 14, 1886.
Eaton Mining and Gas Company.	May 10, 1886.
Excelsior Grain Door Company.	May 15, 1886.
Elk Saving and Loan Association	May 21, 1886.
Esmond Milling Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind.	June 14, 1886.
East Michigan Street Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis	June 26, 1886.
Elkhart Paper Tablet Manufacturing Company	July 30, 1886.
Ellsworth Paper Company	September 12, 1886.
Empire Steel and Richmond Sulky Plow Manufacturing Company.	September 15, 1886.
Edwards Electrical Head-light Company	October 25, 1886.
First Building and Loan Association, of Corydon	January 1, 1885.
E. W. Cook, Brewing Company.	January 3, 1885.
Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis	January 31, 1885.
Franklin Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Evansville	February 2, 1885.
Fontanet Co-operative Mining Association—Limited—Vigo County, Ind.	February 5, 1885.
Fraquir Wall Paper Company, of Terre Haute, Ind.	February 21, 1885.
Fowler Steam Tile Works.	July 11, 1885.
Frankfort Water Works Company	July 20, 1885.
Fifth Street and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 7, 1885.
Fentonia Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 26, 1885.
Franklin Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 26, 1885.
Farmers' and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 28, 1885.
Farmers' and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Increase of capital stock.	August 28, 1885.
Floyd County Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	September 16, 1885.
Federated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers of Indiana—State and Local Constitution	November 20, 1885.
Frankfort Gas Light Company	December 22, 1885.
Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company	January 23, 1886.
Fort Wayne Nut Lock Company	January 29, 1886.
Fort Smith Lumber Company.	February 1, 1886.
Farmers' Union Tile Company	March 5, 1886.
E. W. Cook Bottling Works.	March 8, 1886.
Fairmount Manufacturing Company	March 10, 1886.
Frankfort Cooperage Company.	April 8, 1886.
Fischer & Hartman Chair Company	April 16, 1886.
Fisher Arbogast Carriage Company.	June 2, 1886.
Fort Wayne Natural Gas, Oil and Fuel Mining Company.	June 17, 1886.
Fidelity Loan and Building Association, of Aurora, Ind.	July 13, 1886.
Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Fairmount.	July 29, 1886.
Fort Wayne Homestead Loan and Trust Company	October 14, 1886.
Frankfort Natural Gas and Oil Company.	October 21, 1886.
German Building, Loan and Saving Association No. 4, Fort Wayne	February 2, 1885.
Goshen Woolen Mills Company.	April 6, 1885.
German Building, Loan and Savings Association No. 5, Fort Wayne.	April 8, 1885.
German Building and Aid Association No. 6, of Madison, Jefferson County.	April 20, 1885.
Greendale Furniture Company	June 25, 1885.
Goshen Pump Company.	June 30, 1885.
Gambrinus Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	August 18, 1885.



## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Goshen Electric Light and Power Company—Reduction of the capital stock	August 24, 1885.
Grand Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	September 5, 1885.
Germania Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	September 5, 1885.
German-American Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	September 5, 1885.
Greenfield Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	October 2, 1885.
Gosport Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	October 31, 1885.
German Independent Newspaper Company	December 8, 1885.
Greencastle Electric Light Company	March 6, 1886.
German Lawrenceburg Building Company No. 3—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	March 10, 1886.
Gopher Post Auger Company, of Union City	March 13, 1886.
Greensburg Savings and Building Association	April 29, 1886.
German Publishing Company	May 31, 1886.
Gartsherrie Coal and Mining Company	June 1, 1886.
Greencastle Water Works Company	July 12, 1886.
German Building, Loan and Savings Association No. 1, Fort Wayne	July 15, 1886.
Greensburg Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company	July 30, 1886.
Greenleaf Turn Table Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis	September 24, 1886.
Harrison County Building and Loan Association	January 9, 1885.
Home Building and Loan Association, Indianapolis	February 16, 1885.
Hydrocarbureted Coal Gas Manufacturing Company, of Columbia City	March 10, 1885.
Home Building, Loan and Savings Association, Evansville, Ind.	March 25, 1885.
Hartford City Cornet Band	June 2, 1885.
Hamilton Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	June 5, 1885.
Huntingburg Building, Loan and Saving Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	August 11, 1885.
Hoosier Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 14, 1885.
Hanover College—Acceptance of an Act of March 9, 1885, pertaining thereto	August 15, 1885.
Hunt Soap Company, Indianapolis	August 22, 1885.
Home Building and Loan Association, of Thorntown, Ind.	August 31, 1885.
Home Building Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	September 8, 1885.
Hoosier Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	October 3, 1885.
Huntington Creamery	October 26, 1885.
Home Building Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	December 4, 1885.
Home Building Association No. 5, of Madison, Ind.—Increase of capital stock	January 18, 1886.
Home Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind.	February 2, 1886.
Hendricks Club	March 17, 1886.
Home Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, Huntington, Ind.	March 23, 1886.
Hamilton's Automatic Railroad Signal Company	May 21, 1886.
Hudnut Milling Company	May 31, 1886.
Huntington Oil and Gas Company	August 17, 1886.
Howard S. Babcock Company	October 12, 1886.
Home Benefit Association, Indianapolis	November 15, 1884.
Indianapolis Foundry Company	November 24, 1884.
Indianapolis Bridge Company—Increase of capital stock	November 28, 1884.
Indiana Eclectic Medical College—Amended articles	December 1, 1884.
Independent Emmet Guards, Indianapolis	December 20, 1884.
Indianapolis Lounge Company	January 16, 1885.
Indiana Phalanx Company	January 23, 1885.
Indiana Southern Mining Company, New Albany, Ind.	January 23, 1885.
Indianapolis Times Company	March 27, 1885.
Indianapolis Fertilizing Company—Annual statement	April 7, 1885.
Indianapolis Glue Company	April 7, 1885.
Indianapolis Curled Hair Company	April 30, 1885.
Indianapolis Schweizer Männerchor—Constitution	June 4, 1885.
Illinois and Seventh Street Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis	June 30, 1885.
I. & X. L. Pump Company, Goshen, Ind.	July 14, 1885.
Indiana Colonization Society	July 16, 1885.
Indiana Veneer Mills, Evansville	July 18, 1885.
Indianapolis District Telegraph Company	

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Indiana State Veterinary Medical Association—Constitution and by-laws	July 27, 1885.
Industrial Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	August 18, 1885.
Indianapolis Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 26, 1885.
Indiana Mining Company.	August 26, 1885.
Illinois and Seventh Street Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	September 28, 1885.
Indianapolis Building and Loan Association—Increase of capital stock	October 2, 1885.
Indianapolis Drill Tooth Company	October 15, 1885.
Indianapolis Starch Company	October 21, 1885.
Indianapolis Seed Association, Union City.	October 27, 1885.
Indianapolis Excelsior Manufacturing Company	November 2, 1885.
Independent Hair Company	November 4, 1885.
Indianapolis District Telegraph Company.	November 5, 1885.
Indianapolis Fertilizer Company—Annual report	November 30, 1885.
Island Coal Company No. 2.	December 2, 1885.
Indiana and Tennessee Mining Company	December 16, 1885.
Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association.	January 13, 1886.
Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association.	January 13, 1886.
Indiana Live Stock Investment Company	March 9, 1886.
Independent Turner Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis	March 10, 1886.
Indianapolis Fuel Gas Company	April 7, 1886.
Indiana Bridge Company	May 17, 1886.
Indiana Fuel, Gas, Oil and Water Company	June 9, 1886.
Indiana Refrigerator Car Company.	July 3, 1886.
Indiana Eclectic Medical College.	July 22, 1886.
Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Company	August 7, 1886.
International Gas Machine Company.	August 17, 1886.
Indianapolis Stereotype Works	August 25, 1886.
Jenney Electric Light Company	March 23, 1885.
Jenney Electric Light Company—Amended articles.	April 18, 1885.
Jefferson Saving and Loan Association No. 3, of Indianapolis, Ind.	May 23, 1885.
Jeffersonville Boot and Shoe Company	July 6, 1885.
Jefferson Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 5, 1885.
Jasper Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 7, 1885.
Jefferson Saving and Loan Association No. 3, Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 18, 1885.
Jackson County Bank.	October 6, 1885.
Jackson County Bank—Certificate showing payment of capital stock	October 16, 1885.
Jennings County Banking Company	November 7, 1885.
Jennings County Bank—Certificate of payment of capital stock	November 13, 1885.
Jefferson Gas, Oil and Fuel Company.	June 23, 1886.
Johnson County Creamery Company	July 24, 1886.
Jasper Furniture Company	August 23, 1886.
Kokomo Loan and Saving Association	March 31, 1885.
Kimberlin Manufacturing Company	April 21, 1885.
Keystone Quarry Company	May 27, 1885.
Kendallville Building, Loan and Saving Association	June 11, 1885.
Kokomo Water Works Company	July 8, 1885.
Kosciusko Building, Loan and Savings Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885.	August 29, 1885.
Kokomo Loan and Savings Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885	October 10, 1885.
Kokomo Manufacturing Company	November 23, 1885.
Kokomo Natural Gas and Oil Company	May 8, 1886.
Knights of Labor Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis	May 19, 1886.
Kokomo Electric Company	July 17, 1886.
King & Fildes Company.	July 29, 1886.
Kanning Manufacturing Company	October 22, 1886.
Laborers' Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind	April 7, 1885.
Laughery Valley Mill Company	May 4, 1885.
Laclede Coal and Coke Company.	May 16, 1885.
Liederkranz Hall Company, of Evansville.	June 17, 1885.
Lawrenceburg Building Society—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 12, 1885.
Laborers' Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885	August 18, 1885.



## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Ligonier Manufacturing Company—Reduction of capital stock . . . . .	September 18, 1885.
Lafayette Spring Works . . . . .	September 29, 1885.
Lafayette Planter Manufacturing Company . . . . .	October 24, 1885.
Lafayette Milling Company . . . . .	December 21, 1885.
Lindgren Fire Extinguisher Company, of Laporte, Ind . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Lima Manufacturing Company . . . . .	January 8, 1886.
Lebanon Creamery Company . . . . .	January 15, 1886.
Lawrenceburg Furniture Manufacturing Company—Reduction of capital stock . . . . .	January 21, 1886.
Lebanon Creamery Company . . . . .	January 30, 1886.
Lafayette Gas Light Company—Extension of corporate powers . . . . .	February 2, 1886.
Lebanon Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Lexington Natural Gas Company . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Lafayette Light and Fuel Company . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Little & Croft Lumber Company . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Ladoga Creamery Company . . . . .	August 6, 1886.
Model Cuff Adjusting Company . . . . .	December 12, 1884.
Mt. Vernon Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association . . . . .	January 2, 1885.
Mechanics' Institute—Constitution . . . . .	February 14, 1885.
Mechanics' Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis . . . . .	March 7, 1885.
Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, of Rockport . . . . .	March 21, 1885.
Muncie Water Works Company . . . . .	March 24, 1885.
Modern Laboring Men's Association of the United States . . . . .	April 2, 1885.
Massachusetts Avenue Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	April 10, 1885.
Mennonite Publishing Company—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	April 14, 1885.
Mutual Savings and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	May 20, 1885.
Muncie Business and Manufacturing Association . . . . .	June 5, 1885.
Mechanics' Building Association, of Shelbyville, Ind . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Mutual Savings and Loan Association No. 3, Jeffersonville . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
Muncie Gas Works . . . . .	June 25, 1885.
McLean Chair, Crib and Furniture Company, of Vevay, Ind . . . . .	June 26, 1885.
Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association . . . . .	July 2, 1885.
Mechanics' Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 14, 1885.
Merrill Street Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Madison Avenue Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Morristown Masonic Hall Association . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association No. 3, Jeffersonville . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
Mississippi Street Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 1, 1885.
Michigan City Loan and Building Association . . . . .	September 8, 1885.
Mechanics' Building Association, of Shelbyville—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 12, 1885.
Massachusetts Avenue Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	October 23, 1885.
Minute Publishing Company . . . . .	November 14, 1885.
Mutual Savings and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	November 17, 1885.
Metropolitan Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	November 18, 1885.
Mutual League Association No. 7, of Evansville, Ind.—By-laws . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Metamora Woolen Mills . . . . .	December 22, 1885.
Marshall County Seed Association, of Argos, Ind . . . . .	December 31, 1885.
Macksville Congregational Church and Society—Constitution . . . . .	January 7, 1886.
Monticello Building Association . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
Morton Gravel Road Company—Resolutions abandoning roads . . . . .	February 19, 1886.
Merchants' Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	March 22, 1886.
Morning Star Publishing Company . . . . .	March 29, 1886.
Mount Vernon Water Works Company . . . . .	March 29, 1886.
Mutual Home and Savings Association . . . . .	April 3, 1886.
Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, Princeton, Ind . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
M. Henoch Co., of Laporte, Ind . . . . .	May 3, 1886.
Mechanics' Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
Madison Avenue Saving and Loan Association No. 2, of Indianapolis . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Mt. Vernon Hominy Mill Company . . . . .	May 31, 1886.
Marion Mining Company . . . . .	June 4, 1886.
McNabb Coal and Coke Company—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Moody Dress-making School Company . . . . .	June 16, 1886.
Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Indianapolis . . . . .	June 23, 1886.
Morristown Building Association . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Mitchner and Higgins Company . . . . .	July 6, 1886.
Mutual Mining Company . . . . .	July 28, 1886.
Michigan City Corporation Reed Chair Company—Constitution . . . . .	August 5, 1886.
Middleboro Natural Gas Company . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
Muncie Exploring Company . . . . .	September 27, 1886.
Missouri Paper Company, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	October 27, 1886.
Number Fifty Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	February 3, 1885.
North Vincennes Building and Loan Association . . . . .	February 13, 1885.
National Bavarian Mutual Benefit Association, of Indianapolis . . . . .	April 7, 1885.
Novelty Manufacturing Company . . . . .	April 20, 1885.
Newburg German Building, Loan and Savings Association . . . . .	May 4, 1885.
National Savings and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
North Noble Street Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Novelty Jewelry Pad Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
Number Fifty Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 1, 1885.
New Albany Savings Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 16, 1885.
National Savings and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 21, 1885.
New Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
New Albany Water Works—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	January 19, 1886.
North Side Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
North Side Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
North Vernon Gaslight and Fuel Company . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
New Albany Brewing Company . . . . .	March 5, 1886.
Nickle Plate Coal and Mining Company . . . . .	June 22, 1886.
Nonpareil Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Bluffton . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
New Castle Gaslight Company . . . . .	September 30, 1886.
Orleans Building, Saving and Loan Association . . . . .	October 28, 1886.
Ohio Valley Lighting, Fuel and Motive Power Company . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Oolite Quarry Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	January 15, 1885.
Order of American Pioneers . . . . .	February 3, 1885.
Oriental Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	May 12, 1885.
Owen County Saving and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
Otwell Mill Company . . . . .	December 17, 1885.
Ohio and Great Western Seed Company . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
Owensburg Building, Savings and Loan Association . . . . .	March 17, 1886.
Order of Beneficial Workers No. 1, of Brazil, Ind . . . . .	June 4, 1886.
Organizer Publishing Company of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Indiana . . . . .	June 15, 1886.
Ocean Wave Lime Specific Syndicate—Certificate of Co-partnership . . . . .	July 16, 1886.
Old Capital Building and Loan Association . . . . .	August 17, 1886.
Oolite Stone and Contracting Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	August 30, 1886.
Occidental Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis . . . . .	September 20, 1886.
October 4, 1886 . . . . .	October 4, 1886.
People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, of Boonville, Ind . . . . .	January 6, 1885.
Piercetown Manufacturing Company . . . . .	February 5, 1885.
Piercetown Woolen Mills . . . . .	February 19, 1885.
Permanent Loan and Savings Association, of Evansville . . . . .	March 16, 1885.
Pittsboro Milling Company . . . . .	April 6, 1885.
Portland Milling Company . . . . .	April 13, 1885.
Pathological Association of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane . . . . .	April 23, 1885.
Prospect Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Amended articles . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
People's Saving and Loan Association No. 2, Indianapolis—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
People's Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, Greencastle—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	October 16, 1885.
Putnam County Building, Loan and Trust Company . . . . .	November 23, 1885.
Planter and Implement Company, of Rushville, Ind . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Power and Transmission Publishing Company, St. Joseph County . . . . .	December 14, 1885.
Planter and Implement Company, Rushville, Ind.—Resolution of stockholders dissolving the Company . . . . .	December 14, 1885.
Prairie City Equitable Life and Aid Association—Amended articles . . . . .	January 27, 1886.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Peru Building and Loan Association . . . . .	February 8, 1886.
Portland Gas and Oil Well Company . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
Paririe City Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 6, of Terre Haute . . . . .	June 7, 1886.
Petersburg Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	June 23, 1886.
Parry Planter Company . . . . .	July 24, 1886.
Peru American Gas Company . . . . .	July 28, 1886.
Plymouth Homestead Loan and Trust Company . . . . .	August 12, 1886.
Petersburg Coal and Coke Company . . . . .	August 17, 1886.
Paragon Furniture Company . . . . .	October 21, 1886.
Ridgeville Manufacturing Company . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
Richmond Plating Company . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Richmond Fire Alarm Company . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
Roachdale Building and Loan Association—Constitution . . . . .	April 3, 1885.
Richmond Planing Mill Company . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Rockport Bank . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
Rockport Bank—Certificate showing capital stock paid in . . . . .	June 24, 1885.
Rushville Building Association . . . . .	November 4, 1885.
Roofing, Tile and Clay Company . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Rochester Woolen Mills Company—Reduction of capital stock . . . . .	December 4, 1885.
Roman Knights of St. George . . . . .	January 4, 1886.
Rubble Quarry Company . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Rochester Loan and Building Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
Richmond Natural Gas Company . . . . .	March 6, 1886.
Rockville Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association—Accept- ance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	March 26, 1886.
Rushville Co-operative Manufacturing Company . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
Rock Oil Company, of Winchester . . . . .	June 8, 1886.
Rockwood, Newcomb & Company . . . . .	August 23, 1886.
Riverside Street Railway Company . . . . .	September 7, 1886.
Ridenour Car Coupler Company, Mt. Vernon, Ind. . . . .	September 22, 1886.
Rochester Natural Gas and Oil Company . . . . .	October 25, 1886.
Soldiers' Monumental Association, of Blackford County, Ind. . . . .	November 5, 1884.
Shoals Savings and Loan Association . . . . .	December 5, 1884.
South Bend and Mishawaka Street Railway Company . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
South Bend Railway Company . . . . .	December 30, 1884.
State Bank, of Warsaw, Ind.—Increase of capital stock . . . . .	January 15, 1885.
Star City Skating Rink Company, of Lafayette, Ind. . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Smith Fire Extinguisher Company . . . . .	January 26, 1885.
Shumard Sash Balance Company . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
Sheet Iron Bellows Company . . . . .	April 18, 1885.
Sugar Valley Seed Company . . . . .	May 11, 1885.
Summit City Soap Company . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
Shelby County Blue Grass Creamery . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
St. Joseph Valley Railway Company . . . . .	September 1, 1885.
South Meridian Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.— Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
Shelbyville Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 8, 1885.
Shelbyville Water Works Company . . . . .	September 10, 1885.
Star Savings and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind.—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 18, 1885.
Star Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association . . . . .	September 21, 1885.
Sisters of St. Francis, of Oldenburg, Ind. . . . .	October 21, 1885.
Star Mill Company . . . . .	November 6, 1885.
State Bank of Jennings County . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
St. Clair Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis—Acceptance of the act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	November 17, 1885.
Station Agents' Publishing Company . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Star Drill Company . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
State Bank of Jennings County—Certificate showing 50 per cent. of capital stock has been paid in . . . . .	December 9, 1885.
South Bend Pump Company . . . . .	January 4, 1886.
South Bend Medicine Company . . . . .	January 19, 1886.
St. Paul Building Association . . . . .	February 23, 1886.
South Bend Hereford and Jersey Cattle Company . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Straubinger Sifter Manufacturing Company . . . . .	March 18, 1886.
Star Building and Loan Association, of Frankfort, Ind. . . . .	March 23, 1886.
Spencer Loan Association . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Summit Coal Company . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
Sheridan Building and Loan Association . . . . .	April 10, 1886.



## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
South Whitley Band. . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Sunnyside Coal and Coke Company . . . . .	May 14, 1886.
St. Joe Valley Telephone Company. . . . .	May 28, 1886.
Supreme Commandery of the Order of Knights of Universal Brother- hood . . . . .	June 15, 1886.
Sentinel Printing Company, of Indianapolis . . . . .	June 30, 1886.
South Bend Homestead, Loan and Trust Company . . . . .	July 1, 1886.
Square-Hole Boring Machine Company, of Terre Haute . . . . .	August 28, 1886.
Superior Coal Company . . . . .	September 24, 1886.
South Kokomo Natural Gas and Oil Company. . . . .	October 12, 1886.
Taylor Bros' Piano Company. . . . .	January 19, 1885.
Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association, No. 17 . . . . .	June 19, 1885.
Terre Haute District Telegraph Company . . . . .	July 27, 1885.
Thorntown Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association—Accept- ance of the act of March 11, 1885. . . . .	September 15, 1885.
Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company—Change of former name . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Tell City Furniture Company. . . . .	February 6, 1886.
Tipton Creamery Company . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
Terre Haute District Telegraph Company—Reduction of capital stock . . . . .	March 10, 1886.
Tell City Planing Mill. . . . .	March 15, 1886.
Tennyson Building, Loan and Savings Association . . . . .	March 22, 1886.
Tri-State Veterans' Association . . . . .	March 23, 1886.
Tri-State Veterans' Association—Amended articles . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Tri-State Veterans' Association—Amended articles . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
Tri-State Veterans' Association—Amended articles . . . . .	May 7, 1886.
Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, No. 10, second series. . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association . . . . .	July 24, 1886.
Terre Haute Fuel Gas Company . . . . .	October 18, 1886.
United Order of Independent Workingmen—Supreme Lodge . . . . .	March 24, 1885.
Union Building and Loan Association of Grant County, Ind. . . . .	March 26, 1885.
Union Milling Company, Union City, Ind. . . . .	April 18, 1885.
Union City Gas and Mining Company, Union City, Ind. . . . .	June 30, 1885.
Union Building Association, Jackson County, Ind. . . . .	July 9, 1885.
Union Fraternelle Française, of Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	August 11, 1885.
Union Saving and Loan Association of Indianapolis—acceptance of an act of March 11, 1885. . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Union Depot Saving and Loan Association, Indianapolis—acceptance of an act of March 11, 1885. . . . .	September 7, 1885.
Union Building Loan Fund and Savings Association of Aurora, Ind. . . . .	October 19, 1885.
United States Electric Light and Power Company—change of name (see T). . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Union Chemical Company. . . . .	May 21, 1886.
United States Encaustic Tile Works . . . . .	June 3, 1886.
United States Telegraph and Telephone Company. . . . .	August 17, 1886.
Victor Adjustable Truck Roller-Skate Company . . . . .	January 22, 1885.
Versailles and Osgood Telephone Company . . . . .	July 15, 1885.
Vigo Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 2 . . . . .	July 29, 1885.
Vincennes Water Supply Company. . . . .	August 3, 1885.
Vernon Building and Loan Association—acceptance of the act of March 11, 1885. . . . .	October 20, 1885.
Vincennes Electric Light and Power Company . . . . .	November 23, 1885.
Valparaiso City Water Company . . . . .	March 30, 1886.
Western Saving and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	December 16, 1884.
Wabash Novelty Wood Works . . . . .	February 2, 1885.
Western Agricultural and Live Stock Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	February 12, 1885.
Wagner Car-Door Company . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
Workingmen's Building, Loan Fund and Savings of Bloomington. . . . .	April 8, 1885.
Wabash Valley Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, of Lo- gansport, Ind. . . . .	April 20, 1885.
Winchester Publishing Company . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Wilson Coal Company . . . . .	May 5, 1885.
Williams and Henderson Company . . . . .	May 7, 1885.
Winchester Wire and Iron Works . . . . .	May 16, 1885.
Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, of Vincennes, Ind. . . . .	June 9, 1885.
Workingmen's Building and Loan Associat'n of Elkhart county, Ind. . . . .	June, 17, 1885.
Windfall City Hall Company . . . . .	June 18, 1885.
Wabash College—resolution accepting provisions of an act pertaining thereto. . . . .	July 29, 1885.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHEN FILED.
Woolley Locomotive Headlight Company—increase of capital stock .	August 6, 1885.
Warsaw Water Works Company .	August 6, 1885.
Western Saving and Loan Association of Indianapolis—acceptance of the act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
Western Manufacturing Company .	August 22, 1885.
Warsaw Building, Loan and Savings Association—acceptance of an act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	September 2, 1885.
Women's Board of Foreign Missions, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. . . . .	October 26, 1885.
Warsaw Summer Resort Association . . . . .	November 5, 1885.
Wabash Electric Light Company . . . . .	November 7, 1885.
Western Feather Renovating Company, Indianapolis . . . . .	January 12, 1886.
Western Equipment and Car Company . . . . .	January 12, 1886.
Warsaw Gun Association . . . . .	January 16, 1886.
West Indianapolis Savings and Loan Association . . . . .	February 1, 1886.
Wabash Valley Protective Union of Crawfordsville, Ind. . . . .	February 12, 1886.
Wabash Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of the Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	February 27, 1886.
W. T. Barbee Iron and Wire Works, Lafayette, Ind. . . . .	April 12, 1886.
West Terre Haute Horse-Railway Company . . . . .	May 19, 1886.
William F. Piel Company . . . . .	May 27, 1886.
Wabash Water Company . . . . .	August 18, 1886.
Warsaw Homestead Loan and Trust Company . . . . .	August 27, 1886.
Warren Oil and Gas Company . . . . .	October 20, 1886.
Warsaw Water-works Company—enlargement of objects . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
Youngstown Land and Mining Company . . . . .	December 23, 1885.
Young Men's Hebrew Association of Indianapolis . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
Yaryan Manufacturing Company, Richmond . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Zionsville Building and Loan Association—Acceptance of an Act of March 11, 1885 . . . . .	December 22, 1885.
Zeller & Sigler Coal and Mining Company . . . . .	June 3, 1886.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—APPOINTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1884,  
AND ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1886.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Joseph E. Thomas . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
John T. Bailey . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
Peter Hoffman . . . . .	Linn Grove . . . . .	June 28, 1885.
E. G. Coverdale . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
William Baughman . . . . .	Willshire, O. . . . .	May 25, 1886.
J. F. Mann . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	June 20, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## ALLEN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John Corbaley . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	November 12, 1884.
Nicholas A. Robertson . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	December 18, 1884.
John W. Hayden . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	December 26, 1884.
Frederick Haiber . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 5, 1885.
Wilson E. McDermut . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 6, 1885.
John Dreibelbiss . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 19, 1885.
Phillip L. Potter . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
William T. Brackenridge . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Bayless Swift . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
William E. Angevine . . . . .	Zanesville . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
John C. Heller . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 10, 1885.
J. E. K. France . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
John E. Greenawalt . . . . .	Hicksville, O . . . . .	April 1, 1886.
Henry W. Ninde . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Hiram C. McDowell . . . . .	Arcada . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
W. D. Wells . . . . .	Gar Creek . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Martin G. Hoover . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Bernard Rehnen . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
James E. Graham . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
Henry D. Borden . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
Susan C. Hoffman . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
Perry A. Randall . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 22, 1885.
Levi M. Jones . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
Charles H. Aldrich . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 5, 1885.
Murray Hartwell . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 6, 1885.
Charles C. Miller . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
C. Clifton Kerr . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 5, 1885.
John B. Corneille . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
Daniel L. Harding . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 9, 1885.
Robert L. Romey . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 14, 1885.
William C. Ryan . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 18, 1885.
Thomas J. Logan . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
Benjamin F. Harper . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 10, 1885.
William E. Hood . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
Henry C. Hanna . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
Frank H. Olds . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	December 8, 1885.
Bessie H. Hassler . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	December 30, 1885.
Charles C. Myers . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
John Dolan . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	January 16, 1886.
Christian Tresselt . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	February 5, 1886.
Clarence G. Smith . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 2, 1886.
William J. Vesey . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 24, 1886.
David C. Fisher . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Annie O. Bourie . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 29, 1886.
Harry L. Worden . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
John Shaffer . . . . .	Hall's Corner . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Wilmer Leonard . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Conrad Neireiter . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Jas. M. Robinson . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	May 25, 1886.
William J. Kerr . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	May 31, 1886.
W. A. Corey . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	June 2, 1886.
Charles J. McLain . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	July 24, 1886.
Charles H. Worden . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
Martin V. B. Spencer . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
Homer C. Hartman . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 16, 1886.
Samuel R. Alden . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 19, 1886.
Anselm Fuelber . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	August 21, 1886.
E. W. Meeks . . . . .	Mooreville . . . . .	August 25, 1886.
William D. Ruhl . . . . .	Sheldon . . . . .	August 26, 1886.
F. D. Paulus . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 7, 1886.
John F. Lang . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	September 25, 1886.
Paul F. Kuhne . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 25, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William F. Norton . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
John W. Morgan . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Wilson S. Swengel . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	March 3, 1885.
Peter C. Stidham . . . . .	South Bethany . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
James T. Knowland . . . . .	Jonesville . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Thomas C. Woodburn . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 20, 1885.
George W. Tuthill . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	May 13, 1885.
S. Wilber Smith . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
Frank D. Hager . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Lewis Mobley . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
Williamson T. Hacker . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	August 4, 1885.
Laura C. Arnold . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	September 11, 1885.
Joseph Wisenberg . . . . .	Waymansville . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
John N. Maring . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
William W. Winkler . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	December 7, 1885.
Joseph M. Stephenson . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	December 19, 1885.
George E. Slusher . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	December 19, 1885.
William J. Beck . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	March 9, 1886.
Jessee S. Rogers . . . . .	Elizabethtown . . . . .	March 24, 1886.
Emanuel H. Kinney . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William Edwin Deupree . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
Samuel W. Daugherty . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	June 19, 1886.
Thomas Clapp . . . . .	Hartsville . . . . .	June 29, 1886.
Nathaniel Cohoe . . . . .	Burnsville . . . . .	July 5, 1886.
Cassius B. Cooper . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	October 2, 1886.

## BENTON COUNTY.

Homes M. Beckwith . . . . .	Earl Park . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
William L. Barlett . . . . .	Ambia . . . . .	November 20, 1884.
James S. Bradley . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
John W. Dougherty . . . . .	Otterbein . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
George H. Gray . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
George H. Stewart . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Thomas L. Merrick . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
Jacob Benedict . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	September 18, 1885.
Thomas M. Davis . . . . .	Boswell . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
Charles L. Foster . . . . .	Boswell . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
Isaac H. Phares . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	September 29, 1885.
Elmer Diggins . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
William Cochran . . . . .	Templeton . . . . .	October 23, 1885.
Ed. P. Williams . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	January 30, 1886.
William H. Stewart . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	February 17, 1886.
William Lee Bartlett . . . . .	Ambia . . . . .	April 22, 1886.

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

Franklin P. Dowell . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	December 26, 1884.
Joseph C. Maddox . . . . .	Montpelier . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
Thomas Slater . . . . .	Montpelier . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
John Cantwell . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	April 27, 1885.
William A. Bonham . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	July 13, 1885.
Elisha Pierce . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	November 17, 1885.
William Faughinbaugh . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
George A. Mason . . . . .	Montpelier . . . . .	June 3, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## BOONE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Jesse H. Blair . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	December 2, 1884.
George W. Good . . . . .	Terhune . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
James Nealis . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	January 22, 1885.
Robert W. Harrison . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	January 28, 1885.
Edwin F. Hedges . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	February 5, 1885.
James T. McKim . . . . .	Thorntown . . . . .	February 28, 1885.
Thomas Day . . . . .	Jamestown . . . . .	March 6, 1885.
John M. Conyers . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	March 24, 1885.
Ormea D. Wesner . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	June 12, 1885.
Charles M. Zion . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	July 17, 1885.
David H. Heckathorn . . . . .	Jamestown . . . . .	August 31, 1885.
C. S. Wesner . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	September 9, 1885.
Francis B. Rose . . . . .	Thorntown . . . . .	September 15, 1885.
E. G. Darnall . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	September 15, 1885.
David M. Burns . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
John A. Abbott . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	November 18, 1885.
Jesse Smith . . . . .	Zionsville . . . . .	December 3, 1885.
David D. Doyal . . . . .	White Lick . . . . .	December 15, 1885.
William O. Darnall . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	December 21, 1885.
Oliver P. Mahan . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	December 23, 1885.
Thomas W. Lockhart . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	December 26, 1885.
Wilson R. Stokes . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
Cassius M. Wynkoop . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William J. Darnell . . . . .	Jamestown . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
John W. Hedges . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Stephen Neal . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	September 30, 1886.

## BROWN COUNTY.

William W. Waltman . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	November 17, 1884.
James M. Beck . . . . .	Beck's Grove . . . . .	April 16, 1885.
Emanuel H. Moore . . . . .	Nellsville . . . . .	June 24, 1885.
Horace A. Taggart . . . . .	Story . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
Isaac A. Chandler . . . . .	Elkinsville . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
Riley Gordon . . . . .	Beanblossom . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
James A. McKinney . . . . .	Lockman . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
George W. Cornelius . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
Charles H. Gott . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	August 28, 1886.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

Charles R. Pollard . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	December 2, 1884.
William Bradshaw . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Robert C. Pollard . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
Larrey G. Beck . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
John Groninger . . . . .	Camden . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
Leander D. Boyd . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Phillip Ray . . . . .	Camden . . . . .	May 11, 1885.
Reuben R. Bright . . . . .	Flora . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
John Briggs . . . . .	Rockfield . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Hulbert F. Fairchild . . . . .	Pittsburg . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
W. F. Urich . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Samuel M. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Carroll . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Belle Fisher . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	September 1, 1886.
William M. Loop . . . . .	Deer Creek . . . . .	October 4, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## CASS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Dudley H. Chase . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Charles N. Graffis . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
Joseph T. Tomlinson . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	December 5, 1884.
Quincy A. Myers . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	December 22, 1884.
Albert G. Jenkins . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
David C. Jenkins . . . . .	New Waverly . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
Thomas B. Helm . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 15, 1885.
William P. Beal . . . . .	Walton . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
George W. Funk . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 27, 1885.
Terence McGovern . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
Charles B. Lasselle . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	May 15, 1885.
John C. Nelson . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
John O'Connor . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
DeWitt C. Justice . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	June 24, 1886.
Moses M. Gordon . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	July 2, 1885.
Charles E. Hale . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	July 3, 1885.
J. A. Chappelow . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	July 10, 1885.
Elmore S. Daniels . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	August 13, 1885.
Thomas J. Tuley . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	September 18, 1885.
Franklin S. Crockett . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
A. J. Sutton . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	December 9, 1885.
George E. Ross . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
James J. Shaffrey . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Williamson S. Wright . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
George W. Walters . . . . .	Royal Center . . . . .	March 5, 1886.
J. H. Walters . . . . .	Royal Center . . . . .	March 5, 1886.
John F. Getty . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	March 20, 1886.
Joseph A. Newcomb . . . . .	Galveston . . . . .	April 1, 1886.
N. B. Barrow . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 3, 1886.
John L. Clouse . . . . .	Hoover . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Charles E. Taber . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	August 15, 1886.
Henry I. Heitbrink . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	October 19, 1886.

## CLARK COUNTY.

William P. Huckleberry . . . . .	Charleston . . . . .	December 16, 1884.
John Read . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
Jesse N. Haymaker . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	March 2, 1885.
Patrick H. Jewett . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	April 28, 1885.
Charles H. Kelly . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	June 2, 1885.
James E. Taggart . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
George W. Badger . . . . .	Charleston . . . . .	February 6, 1886.
John T. Hamilton . . . . .	Otto . . . . .	March 17, 1886.
Henry F. Work . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	April 8, 1886.
Louis Badger . . . . .	Otisco . . . . .	May 3, 1886.
John V. Clapp . . . . .	Marysville . . . . .	May 4, 1886.
Joel McRose . . . . .	Blue Lick . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
Seymour Guernsey . . . . .	Henryville . . . . .	June 19, 1886.
Willis B. Goodwin . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	June 21, 1886.
Henry A. Burtt . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	July 20, 1886.
William H. Fogg . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	September 22, 1886.
Simeon S. Johnson . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	October 7, 1886.

## CLAY COUNTY.

Peter T. Luther . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	November 11, 1884.
Elias S. Holliday . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	November 22, 1874.
Jacob Herr . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	January 20, 1885.
John B. Roberts . . . . .	Cory . . . . .	February 7, 1885.
Henry M. Pierce . . . . .	Turner . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
William P. Foulke . . . . .	Cory . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
John T. Smith . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	February 27, 1885.
Richard H. Cronch . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	May 23, 1885.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## CLAY COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Hiram Teter . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	May 26, 1885.
James A. McNutt . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	June 9, 1885.
Ignatius Jarboe . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
John R. Bledsoe . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
Silas R. Terry . . . . .	Harmony . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
James Taggart . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
John R. Foreman . . . . .	Poland . . . . .	July 12, 1885.
Sidney Monk . . . . .	Harmony . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
George A. Knight . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	July 29, 1885.
William W. Carter . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	August 11, 1885.
Walter C. Elkins . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	August 14, 1885.
William P. Blair . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
Matthew R. Yocum . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
William C. Wiltse . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	October 1, 1885.
J. Van Ayer . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	October 15, 1885.
Austin W. Knight . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	November 2, 1885.
Winfield S. Geiger . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	December 22, 1885.
Edwin A. Rosser . . . . .	Carbon . . . . .	January 18, 1886.
William W. McGregor . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
John E. Dilsaver . . . . .	Ashboro . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Will P. Blair . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
John C. Britton . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	July 20, 1886.
William F. Yocum . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
George A. Byrd . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	September 27, 1886.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

John Barner . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 11, 1884.
Perry W. Gard . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 13, 1884.
Elijah Sparks . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
William R. Hines . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
George W. Epperson . . . . .	Scircleville . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
Joseph C. Suit . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	December 1, 1884.
Owen A. J. Morrison . . . . .	Middlefork . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
James S. Coulter . . . . .	Moran . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
John S. Hedgcock . . . . .	Michigantown . . . . .	January 24, 1885.
John Strawn . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
James V. Meneely . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
Joseph Claybaugh . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	April 22, 1885.
William R. Payne . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Cicero Sims . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	June 24, 1885.
Gascon B. Clarke . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	August 20, 1885.
Albert S. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	August 31, 1885.
Job Harriman . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	September 1, 1885.
Samuel C. Rodkey . . . . .	Middlefork . . . . .	September 11, 1885.
Baltzer K. Higinbotham . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	September 26, 1885.
Lucy S. Taylor . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	October 14, 1885.
Walter N. Suit . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	October 16, 1885.
Truman H. Palmer . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	November 2, 1885.
David B. Carter . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	November 25, 1885.
Sam Vanton . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	January 13, 1886.
Frank L. Auble . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	February 11, 1886.
John H. Roush . . . . .	Boylston . . . . .	February 12, 1886.
John C. Farber . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
Joel W. Harland . . . . .	Michigantown . . . . .	March 17, 1886.
Will R. White . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	March 17, 1886.
Marshall Thatcher . . . . .	Scircleville . . . . .	March 18, 1886.
Jesse E. Peele . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	March 26, 1886.
George E. Haynes . . . . .	Kirklin . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
John A. Merrick . . . . .	Middlefork . . . . .	May 11, 1886.
Elmer E. Sheridan . . . . .	Moran . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
William T. Dunbar . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	June 16, 1886.
S. A. Coyner . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Owen E. Braunbaugh . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	July 10, 1886.
Wallace J. Brown . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	July 29, 1886.
James S. Nolan . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	August 3, 1886.
Samuel H. Doyal . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	August 3, 1886.
Fred W. West . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	August 15, 1886.
H. C. Sheridan . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	September 21, 1886.
John C. Rogers . . . . .	Rossville . . . . .	October 14, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Lewis B. Stewart . . . . .	Marengo . . . . .	December 2, 1884.
Hamilton Martin . . . . .	Grantsburg . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
Thomas P. Ellsworth . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
William H. Byrum . . . . .	Marango . . . . .	February 3, 1885.
Francis F. Taylor . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	June 23, 1885.
Charles A. A. Bullington . . . . .	English . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
A. J. Goodman . . . . .	English . . . . .	December 24, 1885.
George W. Cozzart . . . . .	Boston Station . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Dunbar Patrick . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
Rodolphus H. Hutchason . . . . .	Riceville . . . . .	June 14, 1886.
John E. McFall . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	July 1, 1886.

## DAVIESS COUNTY.

Francis M. Haynes . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	November 14, 1884.
Alexander M. Hardy . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
John H. O'Neill . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	January 13, 1885.
William Heffernan . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
Jesse W. Burton . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	May 14, 1885.
James R. Beckett . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	May 29, 1885.
Thomas Wadsworth . . . . .	Raglesville . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
Oliver H. McKittrick . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	July 7, 1885.
Charles W. Thomas . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	September 23, 1885.
Gaylord G. Barton . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	October 1, 1885.
Augustine W. Bigham . . . . .	Montgomery . . . . .	October 3, 1885.
John D. Montgomery . . . . .	Montgomery . . . . .	October 6, 1885.
Arnold J. Padgett . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	December 11, 1885.
Joseph D. Laughlin . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
Thomas Nugent . . . . .	Elnora . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
William P. Collins . . . . .	Cannelburg . . . . .	February 22, 1886.
Josiah G. Allen . . . . .		May 5, 1886.
Ulysses G. Faith . . . . .	Epsom . . . . .	August 23, 1886.
Milton S. Hastings . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Clinton K. Tharp . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
John G. Wallace . . . . .	Glendale . . . . .	September 17, 1886.
James W. Ogden . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	September 18, 1886.
Matthew F. Burke . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
Thomas M. Sears . . . . .	Elnora . . . . .	October 15, 1886.

## DEARBORN COUNTY.

Charles J. B. Ratjen . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	November 21, 1884.
G. V. Churchill . . . . .	Moore's Hill . . . . .	January 19, 1885.
Joseph R. Kuhlman . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
James W. Tebbis . . . . .	Harrison, O. . . . .	February 4, 1885.
J. W. Lambertson . . . . .	Moore's Hill . . . . .	March 30, 1885.
John R. Miller . . . . .	Farmers' Retreat . . . . .	April 18, 1885.
Fred H. Rohlfing . . . . .	Weisburg . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
William S. Holman, Jr. . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
James Q. Helphenstine . . . . .	Wilmington . . . . .	June 2, 1885.
James H. Spooner . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Adolph H. Merkel . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
John H. Russe . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	August 7, 1885.
Nicholas Zimmer . . . . .	Yorkville . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
Elijah Huffman . . . . .	Wilmington . . . . .	September 28, 1885.
Hamilton A. Conaway . . . . .	Dillsborough . . . . .	October 19, 1885.
Edward B. H. Owens . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	October 28, 1885.
Charles F. Hayes . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	December 15, 1885.
Charles S. Jelley . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	March 16, 1886.
David H. Stapp . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
David H. Clark . . . . .	Wright's Corner . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
Frederick Opperman . . . . .	Cochran . . . . .	July 7, 1886.
George B. Tebbis . . . . .	Harrison, O. . . . .	October 9, 1886.
Frank J. Lang . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	October 27, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## DECATUR COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
J. W. Craig . . . . .	Greensburg	December 8, 1884.
Israel D. Jewett . . . . .	Greensburg	January 2, 1885.
John F. Goddard . . . . .	Greensburg	January 19, 1885.
Amos M. Elkins . . . . .	Adams.	May 21, 1885.
Grover Stevens . . . . .	Greensburg	May 29, 1885.
Christopher Shane . . . . .	Greensburg	July 7, 1885.
Samuel B. Eward . . . . .	Greensburg	July 28, 1885.
Oliver P. McDowell . . . . .	Sardinia.	July 30, 1885.
Charles J. Watts . . . . .	Greensburg	August 26, 1885.
Harrington Boyd . . . . .	Lett's Corner	September 12, 1885.
David A. Myers . . . . .	Greensburg	October 8, 1885.
William M. McCullough . . . . .	Westport	December 4, 1885.
Cortez Ewing, Jr . . . . .	Greensburg	January 19, 1886.
John L. Hilliard . . . . .	New Point.	February 5, 1886.
Benjamin F. Gaston . . . . .	Sardinia.	April 3, 1886.
O. P. McLain . . . . .	Alert	April 23, 1886.
Benjamin F. Gaston . . . . .	Sardinia.	April 3, 1886.
P. T. Lambert . . . . .	Greensburg	September 9, 1886.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

George Barney . . . . .	Spencerville.	November 3, 1884.
P. V. Hoffman . . . . .	Auburn	November 20, 1884.
Silas H. Bartlett . . . . .	Newville	November 20, 1884.
William H. Dills . . . . .	Auburn	December 5, 1884.
Frank S. Blattner . . . . .	Waterloo	December 20, 1884.
Bert C. Robbins . . . . .	Auburn	December 20, 1884.
Frank E. Rose . . . . .	Auburn	January 29, 1885.
Charles McClellan . . . . .	Auburn	March 3, 1885.
John W. Baxter . . . . .	Auburn	March 16, 1885.
D. A. Garwood . . . . .	Waterloo	August 25, 1885.
Abner F. Pinchin . . . . .	Butler	August 28, 1885.
B. G. Cissell . . . . .	Corunna.	October 5, 1885.
Henry J. Shafer . . . . .	Auburn	October 16, 1885.
Joel E. Thompson . . . . .	Waterloo	January 8, 1886.
Cassius J. Coats . . . . .	Butler	January 8, 1886.
Clara F. Moody . . . . .	Auburn	January 8, 1886.
Benjamin F. Blair . . . . .	Newville	March 22, 1886.
Joshua M. Lounsberry . . . . .	Blair.	March 29, 1886.
R. Dexter Tefft . . . . .	Auburn	April 19, 1886.
Louis J. Gengler . . . . .	Garrett	April 22, 1886.
Frank W. Willis . . . . .	Waterloo	July 22, 1886.
Daniel D. Moody . . . . .	Auburn	October 13, 1886.
Jacob L. Munson . . . . .	Garrett City.	October 30, 1886.

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

James D. Reynolds . . . . .	Yorktown	November 13, 1884.
John L. Little . . . . .	Muncie	November 17, 1884.
Leonard W. Carson . . . . .	Eaton	December 3, 1884.
David Heal . . . . .	Wheeling	January 12, 1885.
Wilbur Blount . . . . .	Muncie	February 3, 1885.
William W. Cornelius . . . . .	Daleville	March 3, 1885.
Joseph N. Orr . . . . .	Eaton	April 23, 1885.
William H. Younts . . . . .	Eaton	April 27, 1885.
John G. Walterhouse . . . . .	Muncie	July 20, 1885.
Claude W. Sample . . . . .	Muncie	October 14, 1885.
Orson M. Tyler . . . . .	Muncie	October 16, 1885.
Thomas E. Harrington . . . . .	Selma	November 18, 1885.
William W. Orr . . . . .	Muncie	November 19, 1885.
Nathan N. Spence . . . . .	Muncie	December 10, 1885.
Robert W. Monroe . . . . .	Muncie	December 28, 1885.
Otho Dowden . . . . .	Albany	June 2, 1886.
T. F. Rose . . . . .	Muncie	June 8, 1886.
Orlando P. Snodgrass . . . . .	Red Station	July 6, 1886.
Walter Gray . . . . .	New Corner	August 27, 1886.
George H. Koons . . . . .	Muncie	September 1, 1886.
William H. Hickman . . . . .	Muncie	September 24, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## DUBOIS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Arms T. Potts . . . . .	Hickory Grove . . . . .	November 6, 1884.
Henry W. Harrison . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
John S. Brademeyer . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
Peter Newton . . . . .	Birdseye . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
Oscar A. Trippet . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	June 15, 1885.
Thomas H. Dillon . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	September 5, 1885.
John F. Fieman . . . . .	Huntingburg . . . . .	September 30, 1885.
Melchior Droste . . . . .	Ferdinand . . . . .	November 7, 1885.
Felix B. Waldrip . . . . .	Kellerville . . . . .	February 10, 1886.
Charles J. Hubbard . . . . .	Birdseye . . . . .	March 24, 1886.
William F. Simmons . . . . .	Hillham . . . . .	March 24, 1886.
Arnold H. Miller . . . . .	Huntingburg . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
John Rothert . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	July 21, 1886.
John G. Stein . . . . .	Celestine . . . . .	September 22, 1886.

## ELKHART COUNTY.

Samuel E. Martin . . . . .	Vistula . . . . .	December 11, 1884.
H. T. Barry . . . . .	Vistula . . . . .	December 11, 1884.
Henry D. Wilson . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	December 19, 1884.
Elbridge G. Herr . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	December 19, 1884.
Isaac Grimes . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	January 6, 1885.
Charles W. Miller . . . . .	Goshe . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
William D. Middleton . . . . .	Elkh rt . . . . .	January 14, 1885.
Will E. Gross . . . . .	Middlebury . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
Wilbur L. Stonex . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 20, 1885.
John J. Freeland . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 20, 1885.
Oliver H. Main . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
E. Louis Kuhns . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	May 29, 1885.
George W. Rich . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
James H. State . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
Aaron S. Zook . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	June 13, 1885.
Buckley H. Holmes . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	June 23, 1885.
Mary Harrington . . . . .	Wakarusa . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
Moses M. Bartholomew . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	August 20, 1885.
Harry C. Wilson . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Elmer E. Mummert . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	January 1, 1886.
Charles F. Neuffer . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	February 2, 1886.
L. B. Langworthy . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Robert Little . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
E. D. Irwin . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	March 2, 1886.
Emanuel C. Bickel . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	March 15, 1886.
Mitchell Charnley . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	March 26, 1886.
Henry C. Dodge . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Joseph H. Defrees, Jr. . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Benjamin O. Manchester . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
George T. Barney . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	May 12, 1886.
Hannah Thomas . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	May 12, 1886.
Charles W. Fish . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	May 27, 1886.
George W. Church . . . . .	Middlebury . . . . .	May 28, 1886.
Orin M. Conley . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
E. A. Dausman . . . . .	Napanee . . . . .	May 31, 1886.
William H. Howenstein . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	June 30, 1886.
Myron E. Meader . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Amelia R. Thomas . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Livy Chamberlain . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	August 5, 1886.
Chauncey D. Sherwin . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	August 5, 1886.
Benjamin F. Stephens . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	September 16, 1886.
George W. Adams . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	October 23, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles B. Sanders . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	November 13, 1884.
Joseph I. Little . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	December 13, 1884.
George L. Gray . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	February 5, 1885.
George C. Florea . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	March 20, 1885.
William Tate . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	June 18, 1885.
Reuben Conners . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	August 20, 1885.
Hyatt L. Frost . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	November 30, 1885.
Peter C. Eshelman . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	December 3, 1885.
Lunsford L. Broadus . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	April 24, 1886.
Charles A. Murray . . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Jefferson H. Claypool. . . . .	Connersville. . . . .	June 1, 1886.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

Henry H. Sigler. . . . .	Greenville. . . . .	November 18, 1884.
James G. Harrison . . . . .	New Albany . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
John S. McDonald . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	February 20, 1885.
John Jackson . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	May 7, 1885.
Edward N. Shrader. . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	May 16, 1885.
John F. Meyer . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	May 19, 1885.
Jacob Herder . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	June 1, 1885.
Harvey A. Scribner. . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	August 14, 1885.
Samuel B. Kerr. . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	September 17, 1885.
Fred D. Connor. . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	October 2, 1875.
R. C. Knoefel . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	November 6, 1885.
Thomas L. Smith . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	November 24, 1885.
Henry E. Jewett . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	February 6, 1886.
Evan B. Stotsenburg . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	May 18, 1886.
John O. Greene . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	May 29, 1886.
Charles D. Kelso . . . . .	New Albany. . . . .	June 19, 1886.

## FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

George V. Thomas . . . . .	Wallace . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
Isaac W. Palmer . . . . .	Yeddo . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
John B. Martin . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	February 12, 1885.
Hiram H. Stilwell . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Lincoln Hester . . . . .	Veedersburg . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Andrew P. Potts . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
Richard A. Bool . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Joseph H. Brown . . . . .	Yeddo . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
Samuel G. Weldon . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	April 22, 1885.
L. P. Miller . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
Isaac E. Schoonover . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	July 2, 1885.
Leonard Butts . . . . .	Veedersburg . . . . .	July 7, 1885.
Will B. Reed . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	July 12, 1885.
William H. Mallory . . . . .	Veedersburg . . . . .	September 16, 1885.
Thomas P. Campbell . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	December 28, 1885.
Henry P. Nixon . . . . .	Veedersburg . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
Francis M. Sutton . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	March 20, 1886.
John B. Allen. . . . .	Attica . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Daniel W. Starus . . . . .	Hillsboro . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
Hardy Savage . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Freeman E. Miller . . . . .	Veedersburg . . . . .	June 8, 1886.
Charles R. Milford . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	August 31, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William H. Kerr . . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	November 24, 1884.
Fielding Berry . . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	January 13, 1885.
Perry Schultz. . . . .	Bath. . . . .	February 4, 1885.
Francis Kuecht. . . . .	Kuechts. . . . .	February 26, 1885.
Richard H. Tyner. . . . .	Fairfield. . . . .	March 14, 1885.
Alex. W. Lee . . . . .	Metamora. . . . .	May 2, 1885.
Charles F. Jones . . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	August 13, 1885.
Charles Sarraann. . . . .	Batesville. . . . .	September 1, 1885.
William H. Jones. . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	October 16, 1885.
Isaac Carter. . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	May 6, 1886.
Edward Manley, Sr. . . . .	Laurel. . . . .	May 17, 1886.
Frank Geis. . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	May 24, 1886.
George F. O'Byrne. . . . .	Brookville. . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Thomas G. Pike . . . . .	Laurel. . . . .	October 5, 1886.
Isaac LaRue . . . . .	Mount Carmel. . . . .	October 29, 1886.
Atwell Morgan. . . . .	Andersonville. . . . .	October 29, 1886.

## FULTON COUNTY.

Milo R. Smith . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	November 12, 1884.
Simon Bybee . . . . .	Kewanna . . . . .	February 28, 1885.
Julius Rowley . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Lawson M. Noyer . . . . .	Akron . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
Enoch Myers . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	August 8, 1885.
George W. Holman . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	August 15, 1885.
Edward Calkins . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
Frank L. Wagner . . . . .	Kewanna . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
John W. Rickel . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
Samuel Heilbrun . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
Allen W. Holeman . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	October 20, 1885.
Merritt A. Baker . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	November 5, 1885.
Sam. P. Terry. . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	November 14, 1885.
Jesse W. Carter . . . . .	Kewanna . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Eli R. Herman . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	April 1, 1886.
Benjamin F. Overmeyer . . . . .	Leiter s . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
George W. Tipton . . . . .	Kewanna . . . . .	October 19, 1886.
Hugh M. Stephenson . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	October 28, 1886.

## GIBSON COUNTY.

Daniel Knight . . . . .	Hazleton . . . . .	November 13, 1884.
Martin W. Fields . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	December 9, 1884.
Samuel H. Kidd . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	December 9, 1884.
Joshua Kitchen . . . . .	Haubstadt . . . . .	December 27, 1884.
George W. Gorman . . . . .	Owensville . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Ambrose C. Clifford . . . . .		February 10, 1885.
John M. Foster . . . . .	Ft. Branch . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
Isaac B. Fowler . . . . .	Oakland City . . . . .	March 3, 1885.
James A. McClellan . . . . .	Oakland City . . . . .	March 5, 1885.
William M. Duncan . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	March 19, 1885.
Jasper Davidson . . . . .	Hazleton . . . . .	May 1, 1885.
Joshua Frendenberg . . . . .	Elberfeld . . . . .	May 15, 1885.
Henry A. Yeager . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
Douglas Kemble . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	August 8, 1885.
William E. Pickrell . . . . .	Patoka . . . . .	September 2, 1885.
Wilford B. McDonald . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
John Ten Barge . . . . .	Saint James . . . . .	December 2, 1885.
Albert Thompson . . . . .	Somerville . . . . .	January 11, 1886.
Ransom C. Burba . . . . .	Oakland City . . . . .	January 18, 1886.
Lucius C. Embree . . . . .	Gibson . . . . .	March 30, 1886.
William L. Bilderback . . . . .	Somerville . . . . .	May 8, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## GIBSON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James F. Farris . . . . .	Mackey . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
John H. Berger . . . . .	Fort Branch . . . . .	June 8, 1886.
W. S. Sisson . . . . .	Hazleton . . . . .	July 6, 1886.
George H. Knaub . . . . .	Hazleton . . . . .	July 31, 1886.
James B. Gamble . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	August 4, 1886.
Alexander Burton . . . . .	Mackey . . . . .	August 17, 1886.
George A. Spitzer . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	October 4, 1886.

## GRANT COUNTY.

Orlando D. Springer . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	November 27, 1884.
Samuel Moore . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	November 28, 1884.
Samuel Babl . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	January 13, 1885.
Amos L. Cray . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
John T. Collins . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	February 24, 1885.
Henry J. Paulis . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	February 27, 1885.
E. D. Covalt . . . . .	Swayzee . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Hezekiah Loring . . . . .	Sweitzer . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Foster Davis . . . . .	Fairmount . . . . .	May 7, 1885.
Charles M. Ratliff . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
John H. Carter . . . . .	New Cumberland . . . . .	June 19, 1885.
Addison M. Baldwin . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	September 9, 1885.
Benjamin R. Norman . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	September 14, 1885.
William D. Boller . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	September 28, 1885.
Henry G. Haymaker . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	September 29, 1885.
James C. Dean . . . . .	Point Isabel . . . . .	October 29, 1885.
William L. Lenfesty . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	November 6, 1885.
William Behymer . . . . .	Rigdon . . . . .	November 21, 1885.
William Paulus . . . . .	Mier . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
John T. Strange . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	December 24, 1885.
Rufus W. Bailey . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	January 22, 1886.
Lancaster D. Baldwin . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	January 26, 1886.
George G. Wharton . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
Joseph W. Stout . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
Byron H. Jones . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	May 18, 1886.
Joseph L. Custer . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	May 25, 1886.
Jasper N. Long . . . . .	Swayzee . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Charles L. Ratliff . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	July 9, 1886.
Mathias D. Bish . . . . .	Swayzee . . . . .	August 9, 1886.
Ephriam Smith . . . . .	Fairmount . . . . .	August 26, 1886.
Will H. Charles . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	September 10, 1886.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Robert R. Taylor . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	January 2, 1885.
James G. Hert . . . . .	Owensburg . . . . .	January 24, 1885.
George W. Terrell . . . . .	Owensburg . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
Godfrey Shryer . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	March 13, 1885.
William W. Gainey . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	March 21, 1885.
Otto F. Herold . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	April 22, 1885.
Simon Lehman . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	May 9, 1885.
Josiah Asdell . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	May 15, 1885.
William H. Burke . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
Horatio Hunt . . . . .	Switz City . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Fred. Z. Buskirk . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	August 25, 1885.
Evan A. Bonham . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	December 11, 1885.
William C. Andrews . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	January 19, 1886.
Everette E. Foster . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Gilbert H. Hendren . . . . .	Marco . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
Isaac Weaver . . . . .	Marco . . . . .	May 14, 1886.
Lealdas Forbes . . . . .	Mineral City . . . . .	May 28, 1886.
John W. Brown . . . . .	Owensburg . . . . .	June 11, 1886.
Joseph E. Walton . . . . .	Koleen . . . . .	June 14, 1886.
Lewis F. Grigsby . . . . .	Dresden . . . . .	July 9, 1886.
John W. Graham . . . . .	Owensburg . . . . .	September 13, 1886.
William L. Rude . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	September 14, 1886.
Thornton V. Edwards . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	October 16, 1886.
George W. Osborn . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	October 29, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Phineas G. Pearson . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	November 7, 1884.
Solomon R. Truitt . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	November 14, 1884.
Edward K. Hall . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
James E. Walker . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	January 11, 1885.
Caswell Boxley . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	February 11, 1885.
John B. Horton . . . . .	Hortonville . . . . .	March 5, 1885.
George Shirts . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
Charles W. Griffin . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
John B. Foulke . . . . .	Baker's Corner . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
Charles D. Potter . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	December 8, 1885.
George S. Christian . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Thomas D. Mills . . . . .	Jolietville . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Isaac W. Stanton . . . . .	Carmel . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
Walton C. Furnace . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	March 17, 1886.
Leroy J. Patty . . . . .	Carmel . . . . .	March 30, 1886.
Mary Jane Haines . . . . .	Carmel . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
D. W. Patty . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	May 27, 1886.
Eber Tetter . . . . .	Sheridan . . . . .	August 4, 1886.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

Richard Hagans . . . . .	Maxwell . . . . .	November 3, 1884.
Josephus Bills . . . . .	Fortville . . . . .	February 4, 1885.
John Corcoran . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	March 19, 1885.
George A. Carr . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	March 26, 1885.
Reuben E. Overman . . . . .	Wilkinson . . . . .	March 27, 1885.
William M. Babcock . . . . .	Fortville . . . . .	April 7, 1885.
Walter O. Bragg . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	April 18, 1885.
Montgomery Marsh . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
William P. Bidgood . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
Samuel T. Hook . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	August 1, 1885.
James W. Smith . . . . .	McCordsville . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
John H. Binford . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	September 26, 1885.
William J. Sparks . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
Elmer T. Swope . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	January 2, 1886.
Ephraim Marsh . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	February 17, 1886.
Wood Noble Warrum . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	February 17, 1886.
William C. Van Laningham . . . . .	Fortville . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William B. Ryan . . . . .	Willow Branch . . . . .	June 23, 1886.
Robert Williamson . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	July 6, 1886.
Marshal B. Gooding . . . . .	Greenfield . . . . .	October 27, 1886.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

Albert Funkhouser . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	November 24, 1884.
William B. Douglass . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	December 22, 1884.
Lafe Crozier . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	January 5, 1885.
Charles W. Cole . . . . .	Palmyra . . . . .	May 14, 1885.
James K. Sonner . . . . .	New Amsterdam . . . . .	May 21, 1885.
Curtis B. Roby . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	May 26, 1885.
Otto W. Young . . . . .	Bradford . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
Reuben Bartley . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	September 15, 1885.
James A. Barnes . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
George B. Byrum . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	September 24, 1885.
Charles N. Dome . . . . .	New Salisbury . . . . .	November 13, 1885.
Samuel Ramsey . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Jacob A. Horner . . . . .	Hancock . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
Thomas F. Lemmon . . . . .	New Salisbury . . . . .	January 26, 1886.
Solomon W. Arnold . . . . .	New Salisbury . . . . .	March 9, 1886.
Daniel J. Bowling . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Joseph H. Feller . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
Marcus A. Wolf . . . . .	Mauckport . . . . .	May 23, 1886.
Samuel Pfrimmer . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Oscar Gresham . . . . .	Lanesville . . . . .	May 26, 1886.
Emanuel S. Sappenfield . . . . .	Byrnsville . . . . .	June 4, 1886.
George W. McCormick . . . . .	Rosewood . . . . .	June 5, 1886.
James R. Funk . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	July 20, 1886.

\*Resigned commission without qualifying.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Ellis Lawrence . . . . .	Plainfield . . . . .	December 30, 1884.
Thomas J. Cofer . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	January 20, 1885.
William Fleece . . . . .	North Salem . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Cassius C. Hadley . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	February 13, 1885.
Retta Todd . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
David C. Lane . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	October 17, 1885.
John C. Bennington . . . . .	Mont Clair . . . . .	October 20, 1885.
William C. Dowden . . . . .	Lizton . . . . .	October 21, 1885.
Eli S. Barnett . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	November 29, 1885.
James M. Wills . . . . .	Pittsboro . . . . .	January 26, 1886.
Adda Miles . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Albert M. Sturdevant . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Miles E. Chastain . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	March 18, 1886.
Charles Foley . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	March 18, 1886.
W. H. Crose . . . . .	Amo . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
John A. Osborne . . . . .	Stilesville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John R. Sheehan . . . . .	Brownsburg . . . . .	August 6, 1886.
Gaillard A. McQuown . . . . .	Danville . . . . .	September 13, 1886.
Cyrus L. Stanley . . . . .	Coatsville . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
John D. Adair . . . . .	North Salem . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Moses Tomlinson . . . . .	Plainfield . . . . .	October 28, 1886.

## HENRY COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Koons . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	December 31, 1884.
Miles L. Reed . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	February 5, 1885.
James L. Shelton . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	February 16, 1885.
Joseph H. Thompson . . . . .	Sulphur Springs . . . . .	February 18, 1885.
Morrow P. Armstrong . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	March 2, 1885.
John J. Mellett . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	March 23, 1885.
Caleb C. Perdiew . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	March 25, 1885.
Jont Ross . . . . .	Blountsville . . . . .	May 13, 1885.
David W. Kinsey . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	July 15, 1885.
O. H. Nixon . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	August 28, 1885.
William B. Gray . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
Leander P. Mitchell . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	September 24, 1885.
Wilbur Woods . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
F. E. Hammer . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
John S. Hedges . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	October 14, 1885.
Lilburn White . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Josiah P. Bogue . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	November 23, 1886.
Nelson G. Smith . . . . .	Lewisville . . . . .	December 18, 1885.
John W. R. Milliner . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	January 13, 1886.
John C. Overman . . . . .	Maple Valley . . . . .	February 23, 1886.
John D. Heacock . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
James H. Jeffrey . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
William H. Keesling . . . . .	Mechanicsburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles M. Butler . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Levi Ulrich . . . . .	Greensboro . . . . .	May 4, 1886.
George L. Swain . . . . .	Middleton . . . . .	March 24, 1886.
James H. Hill . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	June 4, 1886.
Milton S. Reddick . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	September 7, 1886.
Mark P. Tuner . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	September 14, 1886.
Samuel H. Brown . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	September 17, 1886.
James T. Mellette . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	September 21, 1886.
John M. Forbes . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
John E. Keys . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	October 1, 1886.
David H. Hudelson . . . . .	Dunreith . . . . .	October 18, 1886.
James L. Willis . . . . .	Straughn's . . . . .	October 23, 1886.
William E. Jeffrey . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	October 23, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James F. Elliott . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
Rawson Vaile . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
L. J. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	December 19, 1884.
Isaac F. Smith . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	January 14, 1885.
Cassius C. Shirley . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
J. D. Johnson . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
William E. Blackledge . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
Charleton Bull . . . . .	Greentown . . . . .	April 17, 1885.
James J. Hoss . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Michael Beckner . . . . .	Poplar Grove . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
Allen Shewman . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
William H. McReynolds . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
Asher C. Bennett . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	October 27, 1885.
William H. Hull . . . . .	Center . . . . .	October 31, 1885.
Amandus N. Grant . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	November 4, 1885.
James F. Morrison . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	January 8, 1886.
William P. Jones . . . . .	Oakford . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
Daniel T. McNeil . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	February 19, 1886.
Elsberry E. Springer . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 8, 1886.
Charles F. Templin . . . . .	Greentown . . . . .	June 2, 1886.
Silas Stout . . . . .	New London . . . . .	June 5, 1886.
Charles E. Hendry . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	July 27, 1886.
William C. Overton . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	September 20, 1886.

## HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Francis Calvert . . . . .	Mt. Etna . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
Henry L. Emley . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	December 15, 1884.
John G. Price . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	January 5, 1885.
William A. Brayan . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
James M. Hildebrand . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	March 19, 1885.
Orlando W. Whitelock . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
Levi L. Simons . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	July 3, 1885.
Roscoe C. Griffith . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
E. A. Blickenstaff . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	July 17, 1885.
Thomas L. Lucas . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	September 24, 1885.
F. M. Huff . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	October 20, 1885.
James M. Hatfield . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Albert G. Johnson . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	December 10, 1885.
John I. Williams . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	December 12, 1885.
F. M. Cole . . . . .	Andrew . . . . .	January 5, 1886.
Thomas Roche . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	January 24, 1886.
William C. Kocher . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	February 2, 1886.
Joseph Scott . . . . .	Markle . . . . .	February 22, 1886.
William P. Rees . . . . .	Majenica . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
Absalom R. Large . . . . .	Mt. Etna . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
Jacob W. Ford . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Buell M. Cobb . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	August 20, 1886.
George W. Stults . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	August 21, 1886.
William F. Bryson . . . . .	Roanoke . . . . .	August 25, 1886.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

John M. Harrod . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
Oscar H. Montgomery . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	February 3, 1885.
Albert P. Charles . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	February 20, 1885.
John M. Lewis . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
William H. Warner . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	April 8, 1885.
Fred Miller . . . . .	Valonia . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
James W. Allen . . . . .	Ewing . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
William H. Ewing . . . . .	Ewing . . . . .	September 23, 1885.
Levi C. Wright . . . . .	Medora . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
William T. Branaman . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	December 5, 1885.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## JACKSON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Byford E. Long . . . . .	Brownstown . . . . .	February 6, 1886.
George W. Gibson . . . . .	Houston . . . . .	February 18, 1886.
Elias M. Alter . . . . .	Medora . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
George M. Finley . . . . .	Medora . . . . .	May 7, 1886.
Frank Fassold . . . . .	Brownstown . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
Charles A. Knight . . . . .	Ewing . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
Reuben F. Everhart . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	May 18, 1886.
William B. Driskell . . . . .	Sparksville . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Asbury H. Manuel . . . . .	Freetown . . . . .	September 1, 1886.

## JASPER COUNTY.

Frank W. Babcock . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	November 13, 1884.
Francis J. Sears . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	January 12, 1885.
David J. Thompson . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	March 2, 1885.
David H. Patton . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	March 14, 1885.
George W. Ingram . . . . .	Wheatfield . . . . .	March 24, 1885.
John C. Dunn . . . . .	Dunnville Tefft . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
Edwin P. Hammond . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	May 12, 1885.
Charles O. Spencer . . . . .	De Motte . . . . .	May 21, 1885.
Robert Parker . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
William W. Watson . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	November 10, 1885.
Charles C. Warner . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
Frank Folts . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
William B. Austin . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Albert G. Robb . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
William H. Shaw . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
William H. B. Graham . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
James W. Douthit . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	September 25, 1886.

## JAY COUNTY.

M. A. Glentzer . . . . .	Bryant . . . . .	November 3, 1884.
J. J. McKinney . . . . .	Red Key . . . . .	November 7, 1884.
Jesse J. M. LaFollette . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	December 26, 1884.
O. H. Adair . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
Thomas Bosworth . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	January 19, 1885.
Orlando H. Tibbott . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	February 18, 1885.
Eldbridge S. Johnson . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	April 6, 1885.
Z. B. Lea . . . . .	Pennville . . . . .	April 17, 1885.
Nicholas Huart . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	May 27, 1885.
Luther I. Baker . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	June 6, 1885.
John W. Heddington . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
John F. LaFollette . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
W. D. McClellan . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	June 29, 1885.
William C. Cartwright . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
Charles W. McLaughlin . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	July 29, 1885.
Henry Heister . . . . .	Boundary . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
Judson A. Jaqua . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	December 30, 1885.
W. H. Williamson . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	January 25, 1886.
John M. Smith . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	January 25, 1886.
Nimrod Headington . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	January 26, 1886.
Harvey B. Koon . . . . .	New Pittsburg . . . . .	January 30, 1886.
David T. Skinner . . . . .	Salamonia . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
John C. M. Shanks . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Charles E. Walters . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Benjamin F. Graves . . . . .	Pennville . . . . .	June 14, 1886.
William C. Ladd . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	July 25, 1886.
George H. Faulkner . . . . .	Red Key . . . . .	August 4, 1886.
Joseph L. Carl . . . . .	Dunkirk . . . . .	August 16, 1886.
Caleb A. Markland . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	August 27, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James F. Lewis . . . . .	Dupont . . . . .	January 7, 1885.
Simcon E. Leland . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
Lorenzo D. Dailey . . . . .	Brookburg . . . . .	February 28, 1885.
Perry E. Bear . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
Marcus A. Marks . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	March 21, 1885.
Jerome W. Flanders . . . . .	Dupont . . . . .	June 20, 1885.
John M. Golden . . . . .	North Madison . . . . .	June 26, 1885.
Frank M. Lee . . . . .	Saluda . . . . .	June 29, 1885.
John W. Senior . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
John W. Lincke . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
John N. Patton . . . . .	How . . . . .	August 20, 1885.
James Graham . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	August 25, 1885.
Joseph G. Marshall . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	September 26, 1885.
Lincoln V. Cravens . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 23, 1885.
Eugene G. Hay . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 26, 1885.
Graham B. Laird . . . . .	North Madison . . . . .	November 5, 1885.
William M. Jackman . . . . .	Manville . . . . .	November 11, 1885.
J. Y. Allison . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Newton W. Vawter . . . . .	North Madison . . . . .	November 20, 1885.
William A. Quigley . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	January 9, 1886.
Benjamin A. Nay . . . . .	Deputy . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Charles A. Burdsal . . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
John L. Jones . . . . .	Kent . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
James D. Robertson . . . . .	Deputy . . . . .	August 5, 1886.
William O. Ford . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 4, 1886.
William G. Friedley . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	October 29, 1886.

## JENNINGS COUNTY.

George F. Lawrence . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	January 7, 1885.
James M. Swarthout . . . . .	Six Mile . . . . .	January 13, 1885.
Hiram O'Connor . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
William T. Johnson . . . . .	Nebraska . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
William Fitzgerald . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Frank E. Little . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Joseph Hole . . . . .	Butlerville . . . . .	May 15, 1885.
Amos R. Shepherd . . . . .	Lovett . . . . .	May 27, 1885.
Harmon Dixon . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	March 4, 1886.
Alexander Shepherd . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	March 21, 1886.
James R. Pool . . . . .	Sherwood . . . . .	August 20, 1886.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

Abram Miller . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	December 15, 1884.
William C. Thompson . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
Richard M. Johnson . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
John M. Bailey . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
Samuel P. Oyler . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	February 21, 1885.
Robert M. Miller . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	March 13, 1885.
A. B. Hunter . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	March 31, 1885.
William Eldridge . . . . .	Rocklane . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Samuel A. Wilson . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	May 7, 1885.
William Edwin Dupree . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	May 21, 1885.
John C. McNutt . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	June 12, 1885.
Harry Wood . . . . .	Greenwood . . . . .	September 1, 1885.
William A. Johnson . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	September 3, 1885.
William C. Sandefur . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	September 10, 1885.
J. T. Crawford . . . . .	Greenwood . . . . .	September 24, 1885.
James H. Dorsey . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	September 28, 1885.
James D. McDonald . . . . .	Ninevah . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
David A. Leach . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	November 4, 1885.
Abraham C. Deupree . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	February 19, 1886.
F. H. Jones . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Wm. W. Hubbard . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	April 28, 1886.
Robert M. Miller . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Joseph M. Drybread . . . . .	Ninevah . . . . .	October 4, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## KNOX COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles C. Azbell . . . . .	Edwardsport . . . . .	November 7, 1884.
George W. McCoy . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	November 21, 1884.
Charles F. Weems . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	December 6, 1884.
Edgar H. DeWolf . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	December 20, 1884.
John C. Adams . . . . .	Monroe City . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
John T. Willis . . . . .	Bruceville . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
Milton P. Ghee . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
Charles S. Keith . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	May 1, 1885.
John E. Rogers . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	June 2, 1885.
Benjamin F. Willoughby . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	June 3, 1885.
Charles F. Breen . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	June 27, 1885.
Philip Reilly . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	August 3, 1885.
Orlando H. Cobb . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	September 11, 1885.
James S. Pritchett . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
James P. L. Weems . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
George P. Cobb . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	October 26, 1885.
James L. Keith . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	November 13, 1885.
William B. Grigsby . . . . .	Oaktown . . . . .	December 8, 1885.
William Sachs . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
William C. Mason . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles M. Wetzel . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	May 12, 1886.
Jerome Convey . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Jonathan Keith . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
J. E. Keith . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Henry H. Detering . . . . .	Freelandville . . . . .	June 2, 1886.
John Darwin Anderson . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	June 10, 1886.
Millard F. Ireland . . . . .	Edwardsport . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Charles E. Crane . . . . .	Sanborn . . . . .	October 22, 1886.

## KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Andrew G. Wood . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	November 28, 1884.
Reuben Williams . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
Ambrose B. Everhard . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
Caleb Hughes . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	December 13, 1884.
Philip H. Bowman . . . . .	Mentone . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
William S. Encell . . . . .	Mentone . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
William E. Groves . . . . .	Milford . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
Samson J. North . . . . .	Milford . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
William Zimmerman . . . . .	Leesburg . . . . .	September 9, 1885.
John H. Bruebaker . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	September 29, 1885.
William M. Summy . . . . .	Leesburg . . . . .	October 3, 1885.
Woodson S. Marshall . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	November 16, 1885.
Henry W. Graham . . . . .	Etna Green . . . . .	December 11, 1885.
Stanfield B. Frazier . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
C. W. Chapman . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	March 19, 1886.
Harriet D. Frazer . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Washington Messimore . . . . .	Sidney . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Melvin H. Summy . . . . .	Mentone . . . . .	May 13, 1886.
Francis E. Bowser . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
William Wallis . . . . .	Syracuse . . . . .	May 26, 1886.
Abraham Brubaker . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	May 31, 1886.
Benjamin Yohn . . . . .	North Webster . . . . .	June 16, 1886.
Hamilton J. Conner . . . . .	Silver Lake . . . . .	August 2, 1886.
Albion Beck . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	September 15, 1886.
John L. Weaver . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	September 29, 1886.
Isaiah J. Morris . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	October 5, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## LAGRANGE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William E. Robinson . . . . .	Lima . . . . .	November 11, 1884.
Eugene V. Case . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	December 1, 1884.
Isaiah Piatt . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	December 31, 1884.
George C. Ulmer . . . . .	Greenfield Mills . . . . .	March 13, 1885.
John T. Sullivan . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Isaac Collins . . . . .	Wolcottville . . . . .	May 23, 1885.
Amos A. Snyder . . . . .	Wolcottville . . . . .	August 1, 1885.
Samuel P. Bradford . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	August 15, 1885.
A. B. Bennett . . . . .	Turkey Creek . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
Francis M. Vedder . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	February 15, 1886.
Miles R. McClaskey . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
Frank J. Dunten . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	September 25, 1886.
Allen J. Vesey . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	October 13, 1886.

## LAKE COUNTY.

Charles F. Griffin . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Amos Altman . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	December 5, 1884.
John B. Peterson . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	January 8, 1885.
Byron C. Morton . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	January 29, 1885.
George W. Lawrence . . . . .	Lowell . . . . .	May 13, 1885.
Johannes Kopelke . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
George W. Waters . . . . .	Laurel . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
W. C. McMahan . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	February 16, 1886.
George R. Bassett . . . . .	Hobart . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Wellington A. Clark . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	May 31, 1886.
Samuel Griffin . . . . .	Hammond . . . . .	July 16, 1886.
George H. Boynton . . . . .	Hammond . . . . .	September 22, 1886.
Walter L. Allman . . . . .	Crown Point . . . . .	October 12, 1886.

## LAPORTE COUNTY.

Charles B. Andrew . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	December 2, 1884.
Dela F. Rose . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	December 15, 1884.
Joseph M. Wile . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
John A. Noble . . . . .	Rolling Prairie . . . . .	January 26, 1885.
James F. Gallagher . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	February 13, 1885.
Henry C. Shannon . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	February 27, 1885.
Allen J. Snook . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
Rudolph F. Krueger . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	March 13, 1885.
William F. Graf . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Dessa M. Skinner . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	April 25, 1885.
Linn D. Hay . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Ellsworth E. Weir . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
Jesse F. Church . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
Charles Spaeth . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
William E. Higgins . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	July 3, 1885.
William W. Noyes . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
Edgar D. Barrows . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	October 19, 1885.
Jonathan W. Crumacker . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	November 3, 1885.
Ira C. Hoops . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	November 25, 1885.
Jared H. Orr . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	February 11, 1886.
David J. Wile . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
Charles H. Truesdell . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	March 15, 1886.
John H. Bradley . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	March 23, 1886.
Leonidas A. Cole . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	March 29, 1886.
David Levison . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	May 25, 1886.
George C. Dorland . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	July 13, 1886.
William K. Barr . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	July 23, 1886.
Joseph J. Rumely . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	August 17, 1886.
Sidney L. Holman . . . . .	Michigan City . . . . .	August 21, 1886.
John P. Cathcart . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	August 30, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Robert N. Palmer . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Jeremiah Mosier . . . . .	Silvertown . . . . .	February 7, 1885.
Samuel P. Martin . . . . .	Mitchell . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
Samuel D. Luckett . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
Robert M. Alexander . . . . .	Mitchell . . . . .	March 24, 1885.
Lycurgus Duncan . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	May 23, 1885.
Joseph Giles . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
Rice M. Brown . . . . .	Mitchell . . . . .	June 20, 1885.
William H. Martin . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
Charles G. Berry . . . . .	Mitchell . . . . .	November 9, 1885.
Edward Conde . . . . .	Fort Ritner . . . . .	January 12, 1886.
Hugh L. Kimberlin . . . . .	Mitchell . . . . .	January 16, 1886.
Francis M. Hall . . . . .	Silvertown . . . . .	March 10, 1886.
Riley Jones . . . . .	Huron . . . . .	March 10, 1886.
William Hunter . . . . .	Heltonville . . . . .	May 18, 1886.
George O. Iseminger . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	May 25, 1886.
Daniel B. Guthrie . . . . .	Tunnelton . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
James A. Smith . . . . .	Bono . . . . .	June 1, 1886.
Lewis E. Erwin . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	July 17, 1886.
John Walls . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	October 5, 1886.

## MADISON COUNTY.

Ward L. Roach . . . . .	Elwood . . . . .	January 30, 1886.
Ira A. Kilbourne . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	February 8, 1886.
Edward B. Walker . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
Robert L. Clinton . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	March 2, 1886.
D. H. Heck . . . . .	Elwood . . . . .	April 8, 1886.
Henry C. Ryan . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Albert A. Small . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Cassius M. Greenlee . . . . .	Elwood . . . . .	June 13, 1886.
Frank G. Epply . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	July 5, 1886.
Francis A. Walker . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	October 4, 1886.

## MARION COUNTY.

Francis W. Hamilton . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 3, 1884.
William S. Hubbard . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 5, 1884.
Jacob S. McCullough . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 11, 1884.
William Watson Woollen . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 12, 1884.
Austin F. Denny . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 14, 1884.
Theodore L. Bacon . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
Byron C. Bryner . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
John Carter . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 17, 1884.
Augustus W. Applegate . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 22, 1884.
Samuel Griffin . . . . .	Cumberland . . . . .	November 24, 1884.
Reuben D. Logan . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
George Kothe . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Wilbur W. Wright . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 29, 1884.
Harry A. Buerk . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
Harry A. Metzger . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 22, 1884.
Charles Fiske . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 2, 1885.
Charles R. Hasely . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 5, 1885.
Fred A. Gregory . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
Merrill Moores . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
Howard Cole . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Albert T. Beek . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 30, 1885.
Kenneth G. Reid . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 31, 1885.
Orlando Knowlton . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 2, 1885.
William A. Foster . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 10, 1885.
Martin W. Putnam . . . . .	Brightwood . . . . .	February 13, 1885.
James Stevenson . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 16, 1885.
Ed Denny . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 17, 1885.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Edwin G. Lancaster	Indianapolis	February 17, 1885.
Lorenz Schmidt	Indianapolis	February 21, 1885.
John H. Heinrichs	Indianapolis	February 21, 1885.
Ralph M. Hedges	Indianapolis	February 26, 1885.
Alfred F. Potts	Indianapolis	February 26, 1885.
Otto Gresham	Indianapolis	March 7, 1885.
John A. Shepherd	Cumberland	March 9, 1885.
Frank P. Lindsay	Indianapolis	March 9, 1885.
Martin M. Hugg	Indianapolis	March 9, 1885.
William D. Tobin	Indianapolis	March 16, 1885.
Edward E. Sickler	Indianapolis	March 17, 1885.
Roger A. Sprague	Indianapolis	March 17, 1885.
George T. Moore	Indianapolis	March 18, 1885.
Wilson Morrow	Indianapolis	March 19, 1885.
Edward L. Mick	Indianapolis	April 4, 1885.
John C. Green	Indianapolis	April 10, 1885.
Charles V. Ferguson	Indianapolis	April 11, 1885.
William A. Ketcham	Indianapolis	April 13, 1885.
William G. Lennon	Indianapolis	April 17, 1885.
Emil C. Rossman	Indianapolis	April 23, 1885.
Frank H. Ewers	Indianapolis	April 23, 1885.
Hugo M. Hug	Indianapolis	April 23, 1885.
William A. Van Buren	Indianapolis	April 24, 1885.
John J. Price	Indianapolis	April 27, 1885.
James E. Franklin	Indianapolis	April 28, 1885.
H. S. Bigham	Indianapolis	May 4, 1885.
Nathaniel C. Carter	Indianapolis	May 5, 1885.
Charles Harrington	Indianapolis	May 11, 1885.
William C. Phipps	Indianapolis	May 13, 1885.
William C. Naylor	Indianapolis	May 15, 1885.
William E. Barton	Indianapolis	May 18, 1885.
William A. Reading	Indianapolis	May 21, 1885.
Henry Eitel	Indianapolis	May 23, 1885.
Frank O. Wadsworth	Indianapolis	May 25, 1885.
Albert Rosengarten	Indianapolis	May 27, 1885.
Granville M. Ballard	Indianapolis	May 27, 1885.
Augustus M. De Souchet	Indianapolis	May 27, 1885.
Charles C. Glazier	Indianapolis	June 2, 1885.
Thomas P. Mills	Indianapolis	June 3, 1885.
Eugene G. Kreider	Indianapolis	June 4, 1885.
William C. Smith	Indianapolis	June 4, 1885.
James A. Hamilton	Indianapolis	June 5, 1885.
Horace McKay	Indianapolis	June 8, 1885.
A. M. Bushnell	Indianapolis	June 15, 1885.
John W. Holtzman	Indianapolis	June 25, 1885.
John C. Ochiltree	Indianapolis	July 7, 1885.
William C. Anderson	Indianapolis	July 8, 1885.
Charles Thompson	Indianapolis	July 9, 1885.
Anna Dunlop	Indianapolis	July 10, 1885.
John R. Leonard	Indianapolis	July 18, 1885.
Frank H. Levering	Indianapolis	July 28, 1885.
Jesse B. Bridges	Indianapolis	August 5, 1885.
George P. Anderson	Indianapolis	August 7, 1885.
William W. Spencer	Indianapolis	August 10, 1885.
William P. Herod	Indianapolis	August 12, 1885.
Louis J. Metzger	Indianapolis	August 14, 1885.
John F. Julian	Indianapolis	August 24, 1885.
William E. Mick	Indianapolis	August 27, 1885.
Leonard Graves	Indianapolis	August 29, 1885.
Samuel L. Morrow	Indianapolis	August 31, 1885.
James W. Milligan	Indianapolis	September 1, 1885.
W. H. Corbaley	Indianapolis	September 3, 1885.
James M. Elder	Indianapolis	September 3, 1885.
Harry P. Burnett	Indianapolis	September 9, 1885.
Fabius M. Finch	Indianapolis	September 9, 1885.
John Scarry	Indianapolis	September 14, 1885.
Rowland Evans	Indianapolis	September 17, 1885.
Otto Delp	Indianapolis	September 17, 1885.
Jonathan M. Ridenour	Indianapolis	September 19, 1885.
Ralph Hill	Indianapolis	September 26, 1885.
Frank H. Blackledge	Indianapolis	October 12, 1885.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
H. B. Holloway . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	October 13, 1885.
Harrison P. Hood . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 16, 1885.
Thomas A. Goodwin . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 21, 1885.
Herman Sieboldt . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Carlin Hamlin . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 10, 1885.
Thomas C. Day . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 16, 1885.
Jonathan S. Harvey . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 17, 1885.
Oren D. Hadley . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 17, 1885.
Thomas H. Wright . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 18, 1885.
Flavius J. Van Vorhis . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 23, 1885.
Gilbert B. Manlove . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	December 31, 1885.
Perry A. Martin . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 7, 1886.
James J. Walsh . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 8, 1886.
Albert J. Beveridge . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 15, 1886.
Arthur V. Brown . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 15, 1886.
Henry D. Pierce . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 15, 1886.
Herman C. Tuttle . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 18, 1886.
William M. Coval . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 19, 1886.
Bennett F. Witt . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 20, 1886.
Robert B. Keith . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
James A. Pritchard . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
William Patterson . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	January 28, 1886.
Walter Rivers . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Joseph T. Fanning . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
James B. Lizius . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 5, 1886.
Horace M. Hadley . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 8, 1886.
James Johnston . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 10, 1886.
Horace Speed . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 12, 1886.
George M. Hawkins . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	February 13, 1886.
Orland M. Eastes . . . . .	Castleton . . . . .	February 13, 1886.
J. Lyle Clough . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Charles F. Robbins . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 2, 1886.
Miles Clifford . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 3, 1886.
Franklin L. Spahr . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 5, 1886.
John H. Daugherty . . . . .	Irvington . . . . .	March 5, 1886.
Harold Taylor . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 6, 1886.
William S. Garber . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
William Bosson . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
Charles E. Meredith . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 9, 1886.
Charles C. Heckman . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
George Lilly . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 13, 1886.
Daniel H. Wiles . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 13, 1886.
John L. Reardon . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 15, 1886.
Wilson F. Browder . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 16, 1886.
Arthur Holladay . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	March 27, 1886.
Bertha E. Williams . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 1, 1886.
William A. Hughes . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
Nathan Morris . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 7, 1886.
James Sulgrove . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
William D. Ernst . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Robert Kempf . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William C. Smock . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Albert G. Hardin . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George C. Hitt . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Mary H. Peacock . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Joshua E. Florea . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John McClellan . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
John O. Moore . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
John B. Brewer . . . . .	Southport . . . . .	May 7, 1886.
John C. Hardie . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	May 8, 1886.
C. R. Myers . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 1, 1886.
Charles K. Wasson . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 2, 1886.
Marshall E. Palmer . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 9, 1886.
George W. Stubbs . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 15, 1886.
Burton F. Watts . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 16, 1886.
Charles W. Gorsuch . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 22, 1886.
William H. Wilhelm . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Charles H. McCarer . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
Charles E. Test . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	July 2, 1886.
James W. Swails . . . . .	Acton . . . . .	July 6, 1886.
William H. Talbott . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	July 12, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles E. Coffin . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 13, 1886.
Horace E. Smith . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 13, 1886.
Jesse Fletcher . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 15, 1886.
Charles McBride . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 20, 1886.
Ferdinand A. Lehr . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 24, 1886.
Harry F. Coder . . . . .	Indianapolis	July 30, 1886.
Fred D. Miner . . . . .	Indianapolis	August 5, 1886.
Daniel A. Goodin . . . . .	Indianapolis	August 6, 1886.
Van B. Stiarwalt . . . . .	Indianapolis	August 14, 1886.
Margaretta S. Elder . . . . .	Indianapolis	August 23, 1886.
Gustavus A. Murgler . . . . .	Indianapolis	September 3, 1886.
John T. Lecklider . . . . .	Indianapolis	September 6, 1886.
Robert L. Bradley . . . . .	Indianapolis	September 7, 1886.
Ovid B. Jameson . . . . .	Indianapolis	September 8, 1886.
Lyndsay M. Brown . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 5, 1886.
Calvin F. Rooker . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 7, 1886.
Chester Allen . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 20, 1886.
Louis Newberger . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 21, 1886.
Richard W. Thompson . . . . .	Bridgeport	October 25, 1886.
Ross Clarke . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 25, 1886.
William Rowe . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 26, 1886.
George W. Empey . . . . .	Indianapolis	October 29, 1886.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

Charles P. Drummond . . . . .	Plymouth	December 18, 1884.
Levi R. Stooky . . . . .	Bremen	December 27, 1884.
William B. Hess . . . . .	Plymouth	January 19, 1885.
John W. Parks . . . . .	Plymouth	January 22, 1885.
Rollo B. Oglesbee . . . . .	Plymouth	January 23, 1885.
David E. Snyder . . . . .	Plymouth	February 6, 1885.
William L. Johnson . . . . .	Plymouth	May 26, 1885.
Thomas J. Payne . . . . .	Plymouth	June 12, 1885.
John S. Bender . . . . .	Plymouth	August 5, 1885.
Zebedee D. Boulton . . . . .	Bourbon	August 20, 1885.
Albertus C. Capron . . . . .	Plymouth	September 10, 1885.
Alphonso W. Hardesty . . . . .	Ilion	October 10, 1885.
David McDuffie . . . . .	Plymouth	October 16, 1885.
John D. Thomas . . . . .	Bourbon	November 6, 1885.
Orlando M. Packard . . . . .	Plymouth	November 9, 1885.
Hiram J. Macomber . . . . .	Bremen	January 20, 1886.
William H. Bollman . . . . .	Burr Oak	January 27, 1886.
William K. Corbin . . . . .	Plymouth	April 24, 1886.
Manfred H. Corbin . . . . .	Plymouth	April 24, 1886.
John D. McLaren . . . . .	Plymouth	May 3, 1886.
John W. Houghton . . . . .	Plymouth	May 4, 1886.
Christian Seiler, Jr. . . . .	Bremen	June 16, 1886.
James S. Leland . . . . .	Argos	July 20, 1886.
John Neff . . . . .	Tyner City	August 26, 1886.
Sylvester J. Holly . . . . .	Argos	October 15, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles M. Mears . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	December 12, 1884.
Charles H. Crane . . . . .	Mountain Springs . . . . .	January 30, 1885.
Holmes Given . . . . .	South Martin . . . . .	February 10, 1885.
Cornelius S. Wood . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	February 26, 1835.
Thomas M. Clarke . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
Charles H. McCarty . . . . .	West Shoals . . . . .	May 7, 1885.
Alexander Sharrum . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	July 22, 1885.
Samuel M. Reeve . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
Allen T. Rose . . . . .	Trinity Springs . . . . .	August 4, 1885.
Cutler S. Dobbins . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
Hilary Q. Houghton . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	August 18, 1885.
Ephraim Moser . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	December 10, 1885.
James T. Rogers . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	February 22, 1886.
Abraham L. Huff . . . . .	Keck's Church . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
James B. Love . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	August 13, 1886.
James N. Jeter . . . . .	Trinity Springs . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
William T. Hurt . . . . .	Trinity Springs . . . . .	September 15, 1886.

## MIAMI COUNTY.

John Champ . . . . .	Macy . . . . .	November 20, 1884.
Joseph H. Larimer . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
Robert H. Ross . . . . .	Bennett's Switch . . . . .	January 20, 1885.
Joseph A. Faust . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	February 10, 1885.
Lewis P. Holman . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
William W. Sullivan . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
William J. B. Fenmore . . . . .	Macy . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
John W. Eward . . . . .	Xenia . . . . .	June 9, 1885.
Walter C. Bailey . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	June 12, 1885.
James A. Long . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
Ira B. Myers . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	July 7, 1885.
George W. Kenny . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	July 22, 1885.
Erasmus W. Hiller . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
James M. Calvert . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	October 13, 1885.
Charles A. Cole . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	October 20, 1885.
Ethan T. Reasoner . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	December 7, 1885.
John H. Shaffer . . . . .	Bennett's Switch . . . . .	January 11, 1886.
Samuel L. Pleister . . . . .	Miami . . . . .	February 1, 1886.
Collins E. Miller . . . . .	North Grove . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
John J. Farrar . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	March 13, 1886.
W. F. LaBonta . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	April 7, 1886.
John Tudor . . . . .	Denver . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
John F. Melton . . . . .	Amboy . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
John F. Overman . . . . .	Amboy . . . . .	May 13, 1886.
Flora B. Gilbert . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	May 22, 1886.
William J. Smith . . . . .	Denver . . . . .	June 18, 1886.
John Mitchell . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	September 1, 1886.
William E. Mowbray . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	September 3, 1886.

## MONROE COUNTY.

Thomas W. Sparks . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	February 4, 1885.
John D. Morgan . . . . .	Kirksville . . . . .	March 5, 1885.
William P. Rogers . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	May 27, 1885.
John Graham . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	June 26, 1885.
James B. Clarke . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
William J. Kiug . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	January 4, 1886.
Nicholas S. Mayfield . . . . .	Clear Creek . . . . .	February 18, 1886.
Richard W. Carr . . . . .	Harrodsburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James H. Burkhardt . . . . .	Smithville . . . . .	May 12, 1886.
John C. Bennington . . . . .	Unionville . . . . .	June 21, 1886.
Ira C. Batman . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	July 10, 1886.
Jackson H. Clendenin . . . . .	Fairfax . . . . .	September 28, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Albert D. Thomas	Crawfordsville	January 19, 1885.
Charles L. Thomas	Crawfordsville	January 20, 1885.
John H. Burford	Crawfordsville	January 24, 1885.
Nathan T. Darnall	New Ross	February 4, 1885.
Alfred D. Lafland	Crawfordsville	February 23, 1885.
James M. Seller	Crawfordsville	February 26, 1885.
George A. Hanmore	Crawfordsville	March 7, 1885.
Charles K. Ellis	Wingate	March 16, 1885.
William T. Brush	Crawfordsville	March 18, 1885.
Amos Ebrite	New Richmond	March 24, 1885.
Thomas Kelsey	Crawfordsville	March 27, 1885.
Albert C. Jennison	Crawfordsville	April 16, 1885.
William H. Miles	Brown's Valley	April 21, 1885.
Benjamin Crane	Crawfordsville	May 14, 1885.
Oliver McLe d	Brown's Valley	May 15, 1885.
James Oxley	Elmdale	May 19, 1885.
Charles Johnston	Crawfordsville	June 11, 1885.
George W. Wasson	Crawfordsville	June 17, 1885.
Charles W. Bone	Darlington	July 15, 1885.
Frank D. Abraham	Crawfordsville	August 26, 1885.
Jere West	Crawfordsville	August 31, 1885.
William G. McClure	Mace	September 5, 1885.
H. J. Webster	Waynetown	September 9, 1885.
Elijah Voorhees Brookshire	Crawfordsville	September 25, 1885.
Samuel S. Martin	Potato Creek	December 5, 1885.
Charles W. Wright	Crawfordsville	January 13, 1886.
Thomas M. Campbell	Darlington	January 23, 1886.
James H. Cleaveland	Parkersburg	January 27, 1886.
William P. Hart	Crawfordsville	February 9, 1886.
James Wright	Crawfordsville	March 4, 1886.
John H. Grimes	Alama	March 11, 1886.
James H. White	Linden	March 23, 1886.
Charles Miller	Ladoga	April 8, 1886.
Thos. V. Maxedon	Darlington	April 12, 1886.
John W. Dunham	Shannonville	April 12, 1886.
William W. Morgan	Crawfordsville	April 22, 1886.
David McDonald	Elmdale	April 29, 1886.
Thomas L. Stiwell	Crawfordsville	May 11, 1886.
Charles A. McClure	Whitlock	July 6, 1886.
George D. Hurley	Crawfordsville	July 25, 1886.
Charles N. Williams	Crawfordsville	August 7, 1886.
Walter F. Hulet	Darlington	August 9, 1886.
John M. Schultz	Crawfordsville	August 10, 1886.
Melville W. Bruner	Crawfordsville	August 23, 1886.
William M. Reeves	Crawfordsville	September 15, 1886.
Ben T. Ristine	Crawfordsville	September 27, 1886.

## MORGAN COUNTY.

William C. Rhea	Eminence	December 30, 1884.
John N. Gregory	Brooklyn	January 5, 1885.
James H. Jordan	Martinsville	January 29, 1885.
John S. Hubbard	Monrovia	March 2, 1885.
Robert W. McNaught	Hall	March 16, 1885.
Henry S. Shake	Hall	March 17, 1885.
William E. McCord	Martinsville	June 11, 1885.
Francis M. McNair	Martinsville	September 10, 1885.
John S. Newby	Martinsville	September 24, 1885.
Jarvis J. Hilton	Martinsville	October 27, 1885.
A. P. Willard Bridges	Alaska	December 21, 1885.
Alfred M. Smith	Eminence	March 20, 1886.
John E. Richardson	Brooklyn	April 7, 1886.
Evan Hadley	Monrovia	April 19, 1886.
William H. Kay	Mooresville	May 6, 1886.
Nathan A. Whitaker	Martinsville	May 29, 1886.
Watt Pearcy	Martinsville	July 31, 1886.
John L. Morris	Morgantown	August 31, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## NEWTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Ezra B. Jones . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
E. Little Urnston . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
Horace K. Warren . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
Robert J. Yeoman . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	April 21, 1885.
John J. Brenner . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	May 21, 1885.
Augustus D. Babcock . . . . .	Goodland . . . . .	July 14, 1885.
Ward L. Roach . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	October 2, 1885.
James T. Saunderson . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	December 29, 1885.
James W. Oswald . . . . .	Goodland . . . . .	March 9, 1886.
Charles R. Ball . . . . .	Rose Lawn . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
William Cummings . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
Frank A. Comparet . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
John J. Brenner . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	May 28, 1886.
John Gordon . . . . .	Goodland . . . . .	September 23, 1886.
George A. Cummings . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	October 27, 1886.

## NOBLE COUNTY.

George W. Best . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	December 6, 1884.
Francis Williams . . . . .	Avilla . . . . .	March 23, 1885.
Welcome S. Peterson . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	April 17, 1885.
Frank M. Prickett . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Robert P. Barr . . . . .	Kendallville . . . . .	May 8, 1885.
Luke H. Wrigley . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	June 6, 1885.
P. V. Hoffman . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	June 10, 1885.
Amanda E. Worden . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	August 30, 1885.
John Baughman . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	August 30, 1885.
Lon D. Fleming . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
Samuel P. Stewart . . . . .	Avilla . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
Abe Goldsmith . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	December 19, 1885.
Joseph S. Conlogue . . . . .	Kendallville . . . . .	January 14, 1886.
William B. Hall . . . . .	Kendallville . . . . .	February 6, 1886.
Vincent C. Mains . . . . .	Kendallville . . . . .	February 8, 1886.
Daniel T. Zimmerman . . . . .	Wawaka . . . . .	March 22, 1886.
Andrew Jackson . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	May 7, 1886.
Byron P. Gray . . . . .	Wolf Lake . . . . .	June 14, 1886.
Daniel W. Green . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	June 16, 1886.
Samuel E. Alvord . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	August 20, 1886.
Frank P. Bothwell . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	October 28, 1886.

## OHIO COUNTY.

Stephen H. Stewart . . . . .	Rising Sun . . . . .	November 8, 1884.
Will W. Williams . . . . .	Rising Sun . . . . .	December 16, 1884.
John B. Coles . . . . .	Rising Sun . . . . .	May 14, 1885.
David S. Wilber . . . . .	Rising Sun . . . . .	November 7, 1885.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

William Farrell . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	February 19, 1885.
Henry W. Nickerson . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	June 18, 1885.
Josiah H. Charms . . . . .	French Lick . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
James F. Collins . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	November 5, 1885.
William A. Kerby . . . . .	Stamper's Creek . . . . .	December 29, 1885.
James N. Murphy . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	March 30, 1886.
W. B. Hill . . . . .	Young's Creek . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William B. Gilliatt . . . . .	Young's Creek . . . . .	June 19, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## OWEN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John H. Crow . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
Jerome B. Scott . . . . .	Freedom . . . . .	December 12, 1884.
Alfred W. Fullerton . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	December 18, 1884.
John J. Summerlat . . . . .	Coal City . . . . .	December 30, 1884.
William A. Montgomery . . . . .	Gosport . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
Vincent Anderson . . . . .	Quincey . . . . .	January 19, 1885.
E. I. Aiken . . . . .	Coal City . . . . .	January 29, 1885.
James R. Henry . . . . .	Gosport . . . . .	March 30, 1885.
Armstead L. Nickols . . . . .	Jordan Village . . . . .	April 25, 1885.
Daniel P. Campbell . . . . .	Poland . . . . .	May 22, 1885.
Harlan Richards . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	June 16, 1885.
Luther U. Downey . . . . .	Gosport . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
John M. Kinney . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
Warren E. Meek . . . . .	Cataact . . . . .	August 23, 1885.
Henry J. Hochstetter . . . . .	Coal City . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
Wesley Coffey . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	November 3, 1885.
William Williams . . . . .	Patrickburg . . . . .	December 9, 1885.
John F. Lautenschlager . . . . .	Hausertown . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Wiley E. Dittmore . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	May 18, 1886.
Ed. S. Davis . . . . .	Gosport . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
John Heath . . . . .	Poland, Clay County . . . . .	June 11, 1886.
Albert W. Dyer . . . . .	Vilas . . . . .	June 28, 1886.
Jackson Hutson . . . . .	Cataact . . . . .	October 6, 1886.
Edward J. Barton . . . . .	Arney . . . . .	October 20, 1886.
Joshua R. Merrel . . . . .	Patrickburg . . . . .	October 21, 1886.

## PARKE COUNTY.

William L. Thompson . . . . .	Bellemore . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
O. J. Innis . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
James O. Denman . . . . .	Mansfield . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Henry Daniels . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	April 7, 1885.
John W. Sage . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	July 16, 1885.
Thomas K. Harvey . . . . .	Delta . . . . .	September 19, 1885.
L. E. Acker . . . . .	Guion . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Elwood C. Siler . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
Hiram E. Hadley . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	December 8, 1885.
James Jacobs . . . . .	Montezuma . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
Charles J. Davis . . . . .	Waterman . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Eliannah S. Vickrey . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	April 28, 1886.
Thomas F. Leech . . . . .	Judson . . . . .	June 15, 1886.
Hugh P. Hoeker . . . . .	Hollandsburg . . . . .	July 10, 1886.
Joseph C. Vickery . . . . .	Annapolis . . . . .	September 10, 1886.

## PERRY COUNTY.

Daniel R. McKim . . . . .	Huffman . . . . .	November 15, 1884.
William Lamar, Sr . . . . .	Huffman . . . . .	February 19, 1885.
August E. Peter . . . . .	Leopold . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Sam K. Connor . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	March 16, 1885.
Joseph P. Clemans . . . . .	Cannelton . . . . .	March 25, 1885.
Smith McCallister . . . . .	Bristow . . . . .	May 14, 1885.
Charles D. Patrick . . . . .	Bristow . . . . .	May 18, 1885.
M. F. Babbitt . . . . .	Cannelton . . . . .	July 3, 1885.
Charles H. Mason . . . . .	Cannelton . . . . .	February 15, 1886.
William S. Lamb . . . . .	Tell City . . . . .	February 16, 1886.
Eugene C. Vance . . . . .	Cannelton . . . . .	February 18, 1886.
Alfred Critchfield . . . . .	Birdseye . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Thomas J. Gibson . . . . .	Branchville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## PIKE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Wilson J. Grimes . . . . .	Winslow . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
John A. Stephens . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	November 20, 1884.
Arthur H. Taylor . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	November 24, 1884.
John Hornbrook . . . . .	Union . . . . .	January 15, 1885.
Sylvester Beach . . . . .	Augusta . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Abe L. Case . . . . .	Otwell . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
John W. Wilson . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	January 22, 1885.
John H. Armstrong . . . . .	Otwell . . . . .	March 19, 1885.
Harden B. Shively . . . . .	Spurgeon . . . . .	April 7, 1885.
George W. Monroe . . . . .	Pikesville . . . . .	April 8, 1885.
John H. McConnell . . . . .	Winslow . . . . .	May 19, 1885.
James N. Taylor . . . . .	Velpen . . . . .	June 30, 1885.
Edwin Smith . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	October 14, 1885.
E. A. Ely . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	December 16, 1885.
Cicero J. Agee . . . . .	Stendal . . . . .	March 29, 1886.
John J. Collins . . . . .	Winslow . . . . .	May 15, 1886.
Henry Shoulders . . . . .	Augusta . . . . .	June 8, 1886.
John W. Stilwell . . . . .	Stendal . . . . .	June 17, 1886.
W. F. Townsend . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	June 30, 1886.
Edward P. Richardson . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	June 30, 1886.
Levi Lockhart . . . . .	Stendal . . . . .	July 1, 1886.
James H. Weedman . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	August 3, 1886.
Arthur W. Thompson . . . . .	Arthur . . . . .	August 16, 1886.
George B. Ashby . . . . .	Winslow . . . . .	October 18, 1886.

## PORTER COUNTY.

Pete Crumpacker . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
Patrick W. Clifford . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	December 19, 1884.
John C. Coulter . . . . .	Chesterton . . . . .	January 12, 1885.
J. Hanford Skinner . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	August 29, 1885.
John H. Gillette . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	September 25, 1885.
Perry Blake . . . . .	Lake Station . . . . .	December 28, 1885.
John Gondring . . . . .	Chesterton . . . . .	January 25, 1886.
S. P. Corboy . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	February 9, 1886.
Nelson J. Bozarth . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
William Gibbs . . . . .	Hebron . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles C. Price . . . . .	Boone Grove . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William E. Pinney . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
John Skelton . . . . .	Hebron . . . . .	May 13, 1886.
John C. Stewart . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	July 3, 1886.
Charles G. Trowe . . . . .	Salt Creek . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Elijah C. Wood . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	October 13, 1886.

## POSEY COUNTY.

Charles M. Spencer . . . . .	Mount Vernon . . . . .	January 23, 1885.
Edward A. Pitts . . . . .	Solitude . . . . .	February 10, 1885.
John W. Spencer . . . . .	Mount Vernon . . . . .	May 18, 1885.
John R. Raben . . . . .	Fort Wendel . . . . .	July 17, 1885.
Henry Hunsdon . . . . .	New Harmony . . . . .	September 16, 1885.
William P. Edson . . . . .	Mount Vernon . . . . .	September 2, 1885.
D. O. Barker . . . . .	Mount Vernon . . . . .	September 16, 1885.
George Schenck . . . . .	St. Philip . . . . .	October 12, 1885.
Samuel D. McReynolds . . . . .	Poseyville . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Frank D. Wimmer . . . . .	Mount Vernon . . . . .	May 3, 1886.
E. W. Rice . . . . .	Valparaiso . . . . .	October 20, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## PULASKI COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles H. Garrigus . . . . .	Francesville . . . . .	November 23, 1884.
Robert L. Mattingly . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	February 14, 1885.
Nathan S. Hazen . . . . .	Francesville . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
W. B. Burson . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
Henry A. Steis . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Joseph P. Gray . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	March 16, 1886.
John W. Vint . . . . .	Lakeside . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Samuel A. March . . . . .	Pulaski . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Peter A. Follman . . . . .	Monterey . . . . .	August 11, 1886.
R. A. Nye . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	September 17, 1886.

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

Thomas T. Moore . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	January 6, 1885.
Marshall A. Moore . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Granville C. Moore . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Silas A. Hays . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Francis D. Ader . . . . .	Bainbridge . . . . .	January 29, 1885.
William E. Stevenson . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	February 14, 1885.
Thomas J. Williams . . . . .	Roachdale . . . . .	February 16, 1885.
Daniel T. Summers . . . . .	Groveland . . . . .	April 17, 1885.
John A. Crose . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	May 22, 1885.
Jesse W. Weik . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	May 28, 1885.
Winfield S. Cox . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	June 15, 1885.
R. H. Whitted . . . . .	Morton . . . . .	June 19, 1885.
Thomas M. Bosson . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	September 30, 1885.
Benjamin F. Corwin . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	October 10, 1885.
John Burnside . . . . .	Russellville . . . . .	November 13, 1885.
Nathan W. Ader . . . . .	Bainbridge . . . . .	December 7, 1885.
James S. Nutt . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	December 29, 1885.
John S. Alexander . . . . .	Portland Mills . . . . .	February 11, 1886.
Abner F. Fields . . . . .	Wheaton . . . . .	February 11, 1886.
Helen R. Hathaway . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
George W. Homan . . . . .	Portland Mills . . . . .	February 26, 1886.
Henry H. Mathias . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
Addison Daggy . . . . .	Greencastle . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Robert Glover . . . . .	Fincastle . . . . .	May 7, 1886.
William H. Walden . . . . .	Putnamville . . . . .	May 13, 1886.
Joseph B. Bowen . . . . .	New Maysville . . . . .	September 24, 1886.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Amandus B. Schuyler . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	November 7, 1884.
James S. Cotton . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Martin B. Miller . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	December 2, 1884.
Luther W. Norton . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	December 12, 1884.
William P. DeBolt . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	January 2, 1885.
Theodore Stockney . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
John W. Newton . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	February 4, 1885.
Gideon F. Shaw . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
John A. Moorman . . . . .	Farmland . . . . .	February 12, 1885.
Leander A. Canada . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	April 14, 1885.
Arlando Sipe . . . . .	Ridgeville . . . . .	April 15, 1885.
Seymour R. Allen . . . . .	Ridgeville . . . . .	April 15, 1885.
John E. Heikes . . . . .	Windsor . . . . .	April 22, 1885.
L. H. Karns . . . . .	Parker . . . . .	May 16, 1885.
James G. Nichols . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	June 5, 1885.
Fremont Garrett . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	June 6, 1885.
Alexander Vorhis . . . . .	Randolph . . . . .	June 12, 1885.
George M. Snyder . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
George W. Reitenour . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	August 22, 1885.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Ira Swaine . . . . .	Modock . . . . .	September 7, 1885.
Ellis C. Pyle . . . . .	Saratoga . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
Isaiah P. Watts . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	October 9, 1885.
Daniel C. Braden . . . . .	Ridgeville . . . . .	October 19, 1885.
John W. Williams . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	October 21, 1885.
James E. Watson . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	October 31, 1885.
Reverdy Puckett . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	November 9, 1885.
Johial H. Curtis . . . . .	Spartanburg . . . . .	November 14, 1885.
Richard M. Hunt . . . . .	Trenton . . . . .	January 20, 1886.
Edward S. Jaqua . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	January 21, 1886.
Cyrus Bousman . . . . .	Saratoga . . . . .	February 24, 1886.
Webster Lambert . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	March 18, 1886.
Jacob H. Platt . . . . .	Ridgeville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Colvin W. Diggs . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
James P. Goodrich . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	August 12, 1886.
Waldo M. Halliday . . . . .	Lynn . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Benjamin F. March . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	September 1, 1886.
Theo. Shockney . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	September 16, 1886.
Melmoth E. Lindsay . . . . .	Neff . . . . .	September 24, 1886.
John R. Engle . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
Wesley S. Karns . . . . .	Sherman . . . . .	October 27, 1886.
Miles M. Holaday . . . . .	Losantville . . . . .	October 31, 1886.

## RIPLEY COUNTY.

Charles B. Johnson . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Elias D. Mullan . . . . .	Rei. . . . .	December 12, 1884.
William G. Holland . . . . .	Vernon . . . . .	January 8, 1885.
Samuel M. Jones . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	February 4, 1885.
Charles E. Weischan . . . . .	Spades . . . . .	February 14, 1885.
James B. Loyd . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Josiah P. Day . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Charles K. Bagot . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	May 13, 1885.
Jeremiah S. Hull . . . . .	Lockspring . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
James S. Jordan . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	September 2, 1885.
H. A. J. Yater . . . . .	Holton . . . . .	October 1, 1885.
Frank E. Otto . . . . .	Friendship . . . . .	February 10, 1886.
Nicholas Morbach . . . . .	Osgood . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
B. F. Ferris . . . . .	Sunmar . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Peter O. Cornet . . . . .	New Marion . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
Benjamin F. Harrell . . . . .	New Marion . . . . .	May 13, 1886.
Peter P. Cornet . . . . .	New Marion . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
John St. Clair . . . . .	Batesville . . . . .	May 16, 1886.
John H. Borgstede . . . . .	Batesville . . . . .	July 20, 1886.
Adam Stockinger . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	September 23, 1886.
Alonzo B. Wolley . . . . .	Correct . . . . .	September 25, 1886.
Daniel M. Redlon . . . . .	Pierceville . . . . .	October 19, 1886.
John Hughes . . . . .	New Marion . . . . .	October 23, 1886.

## RUSH COUNTY.

James P. Orr . . . . .	Glenwood . . . . .	November 5, 1884.
James W. Tucker . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	November 7, 1885.
John Dearing . . . . .	Homer . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
Thomas J. Newkirk . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
John S. Mathers . . . . .	Arlington . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
Ulysses D. Cole . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	July 23, 1885.
James H. Hill . . . . .	Carthage . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
William A. Johnston . . . . .	Raleigh . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
James W. Brown . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	October 15, 1885.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## RUSH COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Owen S. Hill . . . . .	Carthage . . . . .	October 17, 1885.
Douglas Morris . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	October 21, 1885.
George W. Campbell . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
Howard E. Barrett . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	December 23, 1885.
Frank J. Hall . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	January 13, 1886.
Arthur B. Irvin . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	January 27, 1886.
Hiram R. Paxton . . . . .	Mays . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
George R. Kelly . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	February 6, 1886.
Alford B. Flinn . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
William F. Shannon . . . . .	Richland . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
George Wiltse . . . . .	Carthage . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Charles F. Kennedy . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	June 10, 1886.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

James S. Walker . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Henry E. Jewett . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	January 22, 1885.
John H. J. Sierp . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Samuel C. Wolf . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	August 20, 1885.
Ben. F. Hollowell . . . . .	Deputy . . . . .	August 29, 1885.
Weston C. Finley . . . . .	Leota . . . . .	October 28, 1885.
John W. Montgomery . . . . .	Austin . . . . .	October 28, 1885.
Joseph S. Morgan . . . . .	Austin . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
James S. Walker . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Asbury Thompson . . . . .	Holman Station . . . . .	May 12, 1886.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

Oliver J. Glessner . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	December 30, 1884.
James W. Haymond . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	February 9, 1885.
William O. Davison . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	April 20, 1885.
Charles T. Sprague . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	May 9, 1885.
Hopkins E. Hoban . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
John C. Smith . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	September 8, 1885.
Robert W. Harrison . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	October 21, 1885.
Jesse A. McConnell . . . . .	Gwynville . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
Horace M. Ferris . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	November 3, 1885.
George W. F. Kirk . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	November 30, 1885.
John Perry . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	December 19, 1885.
Thomas B. Cary . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	March 9, 1886.
Calvin Straley . . . . .	Smithland . . . . .	March 31, 1886.
Charles McDaniel . . . . .	Blue Ridge . . . . .	April 8, 1886.
Corydon W. Morrison . . . . .	Morristown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William C. Clendening . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Daniel T. Culbertson . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	May 10, 1886.
James B. McFadden . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	August 31, 1886.
Robert D. Hobbs . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	October 23, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## SPENCER COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James M. Owen . . . . .	Newberry . . . . .	November 30, 1884.
Bartley Inco . . . . .	Gentryville . . . . .	November 28, 1884.
John P. Ashby . . . . .	Eureka . . . . .	January 8, 1885.
Simon Eger . . . . .	Troy, Perry County . . . . .	February 23, 1885.
W. J. Wade . . . . .	Lake . . . . .	March 6, 1885.
Jacob Weller . . . . .	Mariah Hill . . . . .	April 14, 1885.
John Chewning . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	May 2, 1885.
Samuel D. Finch . . . . .	Grandview . . . . .	May 15, 1885.
Joseph H. Nelson . . . . .	Grandview . . . . .	May 16, 1885.
John J. Turnham . . . . .	Dale . . . . .	July 16, 1885.
Joshua Coon . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	September 2, 1885.
Levi Haines . . . . .	Newtonville . . . . .	March 19, 1886.
George W. McVey . . . . .	Midway . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Charles Jones . . . . .	Dale . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
William Woodward . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
W. C. Mason . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
Frederick A. Henring, Jr. . . . .	Gentryville . . . . .	September 15, 1886.
A. S. Dyer . . . . .	Huffman . . . . .	October 19, 1886.

## STARKE COUNTY.

Joseph N. McCormick . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	January 31, 1885.
Henry R. Robbins . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	September 15, 1885.
Cary O. Chapman . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	October 3, 1885.
Henry R. Robbins . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
John Finn . . . . .	San Pierre . . . . .	July 5, 1886.
Simon Bybel . . . . .	North Judson . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
Thomas J. Thompson . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	September 1, 1886.
Joshua Switzer . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	October 27, 1886.

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

E. Volney Bingham . . . . .	Mishawaka . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
Joseph G. Orr . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	December 11, 1884.
Abraham N. Deacon . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	December 26, 1884.
Charles W. Wiley . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	December 27, 1884.
Olney B. Maples . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	December 30, 1884.
Louis A. Hull . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	December 31, 1884.
B. Edward . . . . .	Notre Dame . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Robert P. Kizer . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
Johathan P. Creed . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 9, 1885.
Alpheus O. Van Liew . . . . .	Lakeview . . . . .	April 18, 1885.
Fannie Fisher . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	May 7, 1885.
Wellington Rush . . . . .	Lakeville . . . . .	May 27, 1885.
Edward W. Campbell . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	August 12, 1885.
Adolph S. Ginz . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	September 17, 1885.
Asa Harper . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	October 24, 1885.
John F. Kirby . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
Brenton H. Beall . . . . .	Walkerton . . . . .	December 10, 1885.
Edward H. Harris . . . . .	New Carlisle . . . . .	December 24, 1885.
Albert R. Hudson . . . . .	Mishawaka . . . . .	December 26, 1885.
Lewis W. Ruth . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	January 16, 1886.
John E. Fisher . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	February 10, 1886.
Samuel A. Kline . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	February 13, 1886.
Jeanie Anderson . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	March 1, 1886.
Francis M. Jackson . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 2, 1886.
Edgar H. Spain . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Alexander Wilhelm . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	June 18, 1886.
John J. Schwindler . . . . .	Mishawaka . . . . .	July 9, 1886.
Jacob D. Henderson . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	July 23, 1886.
Sam. J. Nicolas . . . . .	Walkerton . . . . .	August 28, 1886.
Fred. W. Martin . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	September 8, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## STEBUBEN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Jesse H. Carpenter . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	February 6, 1885.
Marvin B. Butler . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	March 3, 1885.
Jesse M. Gale . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
George W. Poland . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
William W. Snyder . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	June 22, 1885.
Francis Macartney . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	August 10, 1885.
William H. Waller . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	September 5, 1885.
Stephen Powers . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	September 5, 1885.
Newton G. Ball . . . . .	Fremont . . . . .	September 19, 1885.
Harman L. Hutson . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	January 21, 1886.
Amasa S. Elitharp . . . . .	Turkey Creek . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
James W. Bassett . . . . .	Fremont . . . . .	August 12, 1886.
Lawrence Gates . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	August 30, 1886.
Edward G. Douthitt . . . . .	Angola . . . . .	September 22, 1886.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Charles R. Robbins . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	December 8, 1884.
John T. Hays . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	January 22, 1885.
James E. Speake . . . . .	Carlisle . . . . .	February 7, 1885.
Nicholas Davis . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 2, 1885.
William C. Barrett . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 7, 1885.
James L. Berry . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 11, 1885.
William T. Crawford . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 17, 1885.
Ben. S. Wolfe . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 19, 1885.
John C. Chaney . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	April 15, 1885.
Arthur A. Holmes . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	April 29, 1885.
Joseph W. Billman . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	April 30, 1885.
Frederick Briggs . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	May 4, 1885.
Isaac H. Kalley . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	July 6, 1885.
John C. Briggs . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	August 22, 1885.
Charles E. Barrett . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
John S. Bays . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	October 28, 1885.
James W. Hinkle . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	January 8, 1886.
John T. Beasley . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	January 18, 1886.
Orion B. Harris . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	March 22, 1886.
William H. Thixton . . . . .	Fairbanks . . . . .	May 8, 1886.
Joel Hendricks . . . . .	Farmersburg . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Ed. G. Carithers . . . . .	Graysville . . . . .	June 18, 1886.
Lida F. Garrison . . . . .	Dugger . . . . .	July 22, 1886.

## SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Andrew J. Works . . . . .	Allensville . . . . .	March 16, 1885.
Addison Works . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	March 16, 1885.
John W. Shirey . . . . .	Patriot . . . . .	March 31, 1885.
Richard C. Moore . . . . .	Patriot . . . . .	April 13, 1885.
John Orem . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	June 1, 1885.
Francis M. Griffith . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	October 15, 1885.
Jason G. Gurley . . . . .	Patriot . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Julius Dufour . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	October 12, 1886.
Lewis F. Works . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	October 12, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Samuel Mustard . . . . .	Lafayette	November 8, 1884.
Ralph D. Moore. . . . .	Lafayette	November 21, 1884.
Jasper M. Dresser. . . . .	Lafayette	November 22, 1884.
Elwood Mead. . . . .	Lafayette	December 1, 1884.
William J. Atwell . . . . .	Lafayette	December 30, 1884.
Samuel T. Stallard . . . . .	Lafayette	December 30, 1884.
Robert P. Davidson . . . . .	Lafayette	January 10, 1885.
Fred M. White . . . . .	Lafayette	January 13, 1885.
Charles E. Claypool. . . . .	Lafayette	February 6, 1885.
William M. Baldrige . . . . .	Lafayette	February 27, 1885.
James B. Shaw . . . . .	Lafayette	March 17, 1885.
George B. Chamberlain. . . . .	Lafayette	March 17, 1885.
Noah Justice . . . . .	Lafayette	March 19, 1885.
John L. Miller . . . . .	Lafayette	March 19, 1885.
Joseph W. Wilstach. . . . .	Lafayette	March 28, 1885.
Elijah W. Lawhon . . . . .	Lafayette	March 28, 1885.
Columbus Brockenbrough . . . . .	Lafayette	May 9, 1885.
Charles H. Eldridge. . . . .	Lafayette	May 28, 1885.
John E. Godman . . . . .	Lafayette	June 17, 1885.
Henry C. Tyler . . . . .	Lafayette	June 19, 1885.
George W. Ball . . . . .	Lafayette	June 28, 1885.
Harry Hermann . . . . .	Lafayette	June 20, 1885.
Thomas Sharpe Wilson . . . . .	Lafayette	July 20, 1885.
Edward Bowman, Jr. . . . .	Lafayette	September 10, 1885.
Mortimer Levering . . . . .	Lafayette	October 17, 1885.
Thomas Underwood. . . . .	Lafayette	November 21, 1885.
Leroy E. Cowgil. . . . .	Clark's Hill	December 5, 1885.
Ambrow K. Aholtz . . . . .	Lafayette	December 8, 1885.
Henry H. Vinton . . . . .	Lafayette	December 11, 1885.
Charles W. Travis . . . . .	Shawnee Mound.	December 22, 1885.
George B. Hawthorne. . . . .	Lafayette	December 18, 1885.
William H. Bryan . . . . .	Lafayette	January 27, 1886.
Joseph W. Breckenridge . . . . .	Lafayette	January 27, 1886.
Fred. R. Levering. . . . .	Lafayette	March 17, 1886.
John A. Wilstach . . . . .	Lafayette	April 2, 1886.
Francis S. Lentz . . . . .	Dayton.	April 3, 1886.
William J. Roseberry . . . . .	Lafayette	April 6, 1886.
Edwin R. Rush . . . . .	Battle Ground.	April 9, 1886.
William R. Wood . . . . .	Lafayette	May 27, 1886.
James B. Milner . . . . .	Lafayette	July 1, 1886.
H. L. Gordon . . . . .	Lafayette	July 8, 1886.
John Connolly . . . . .	Lafayette	July 21, 1886.
Godlove O. Behm, Jr. . . . .	Lafayette	September 9, 1886.
Joseph Yundt . . . . .	Lafayette	September 13, 1886.
John Levering . . . . .	Lafayette	September 15, 1886.
Van S. Burton . . . . .	Dayton.	September 16, 1886.
Harry A. Orth. . . . .	Lafayette	October 9, 1886.
William S. Potter . . . . .	Lafayette	October 9, 1886.

## TIPTON COUNTY.

R. B. Beauchamp . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 24, 1884.
William R. Oglesbay . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	December 4, 1884.
Thomas T. Walker . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	December 5, 1884.
Jacob C. Lutz . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	December 17, 1884.
Ezra L. Pickering. . . . .	Windfall.	January 2, 1885.
William H. Clemmons . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
R. W. Wright . . . . .	Windfall.	January 26, 1885.
Andrew D. Riffe. . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	February 20, 1885.
George H. Gifford . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	February 26, 1885.
George V. Haynes. . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	March 3, 1885.
Sylvester E. Ault . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	March 5, 1885.
Perry Behymer . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	June 22, 1885.
William W. Clark. . . . .	Kempton . . . . .	July 8, 1885.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## TIPTON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Walter W. Mount . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
Frank M. Hancock . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	September 4, 1885.
James N. Waugh . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	October 1, 1885.
John S. Suit . . . . .	Groomsville . . . . .	November 7, 1885.
John W. Robinson . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
William Shope . . . . .	Kempton . . . . .	November 19, 1885.
Lewis Land . . . . .	Curtisville . . . . .	December 3, 1885.
Benjamin F. Hinds . . . . .	New Lancaster . . . . .	December 11, 1885.
John Q. Seright . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	December 29, 1885.
Silas I. Davis . . . . .	Goldsmith . . . . .	February 11, 1886.
Farlow S. Zeek . . . . .	Windfall . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
William H. Handolph . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Samuel A. Culver . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Elijah B. Martindale . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	June 21, 1886.
John E. Ballinger . . . . .	Sharpsville . . . . .	June 22, 1886.
J. A. Teter . . . . .	Goldsmith . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
George W. Coleman . . . . .	Normanda . . . . .	August 26, 1886.
Leander Goodwin . . . . .	Curtisville . . . . .	October 13, 1886.

## UNION COUNTY.

James W. Connaway . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Robert Moor . . . . .	College Corner . . . . .	March 31, 1885.
James McManus . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
Leland A. Stanford . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	November 6, 1885.

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

August Brauns . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	November 22, 1884.
Jesse W. Walker . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	November 22, 1884.
G. M. Daussman . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	December 29, 1884.
Paul C. Curmick . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
Cyrus K. Drew . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	February 20, 1885.
Clinton Straser . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	February 24, 1885.
James H. Genung . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	February 24, 1885.
Alfred C. Tanner . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	March 9, 1885.
Robert D. Richardson . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	April 28, 1885.
Isidor Esslinger . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 5, 1885.
James G. Owen . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 9, 1885.
Albion Fellows . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 12, 1885.
Charles L. Roberts . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	June 23, 1885.
Fred. Frank . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	June 23, 1885.
Hiram E. Read, Jr. . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 7, 1885.
Charles D. Hirst . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 11, 1885.
H. A. Mattison . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 16, 1885.
John Brownlee . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 20, 1885.
Will W. Read . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
Andrew J. McCutchan . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	September 8, 1885.
Cave J. Morris . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	September 14, 1885.
John H. Foster . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
A. C. Hawkins . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 8, 1885.
Joel E. Williamson . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 9, 1885.
S. B. Vance . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	November 30, 1885.
Andrew C. Vance . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	November 30, 1885.
Charles B. Harris . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	December 7, 1885.
James B. Rucker . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	December 18, 1885.
Harry B. Cormick . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	January 11, 1886.
John W. Rank . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	March 13, 1886.
M. R. Antner . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	March 17, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Elizabeth E. Walker . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	March 22, 1886.
Moses Weil . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
Cicero Buchanan . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	April 28, 1886.
Louis Sieffert . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
Harry A. Wortman . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
George W. Moore . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	May 11, 1886.
John J. Marlett . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	June 11, 1886.
James A. Clippenger . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 14, 1886.
James M. Hinson . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	July 19, 1886.
John W. Nexsen . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	August 24, 1886.
Henry S. Bennett . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	September 9, 1886.
Rosetta Rosenfeld . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	October 23, 1886.

## VERMILLION COUNTY.

Platte Z. Anderson . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	November 26, 1884.
John A. Wilterwood . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	December 27, 1884.
Melvin B. Davis . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	February 12, 1885.
J. C. Davis . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	March 7, 1885.
James B. Perrin . . . . .	Eugene . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Lewis H. Reed . . . . .	St. Bernice . . . . .	November 17, 1885.
Alvin B. Casebeer . . . . .	Hillsdale . . . . .	December 10, 1885.
William Salsgaver . . . . .	Gessie . . . . .	January 4, 1885.
Oscar B. Gibson . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	March 23, 1886.
Benjamin R. Whitcomb . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	April 7, 1886.
Benjamin F. Spicer . . . . .	St. Bernice . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Monroe G. Hosford . . . . .	Eugene . . . . .	May 18, 1886.
J. C. Sawyer . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	August 26, 1886.
E. H. Dunlop . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	October 19, 1886.

## VIGO COUNTY.

Michael M. Joab . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 22, 1884.
Fred. Siedentopf . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 27, 1884.
William H. Duncan . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 22, 1884.
Sidney B. Davis . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 15, 1885.
Clara Badgley . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 16, 1885.
Thomas A. Anderson . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 21, 1885.
Frank Brittlebank . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 24, 1885.
Andrew F. Winn . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 27, 1885.
Henry C. Nevitt . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	February 17, 1885.
Jacob J. Dailey . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
Burton E. Lockwood . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	April 25, 1885.
John C. Reichert . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 6, 1885.
Francis D. Crews . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 6, 1885.
Robert N. Bennett . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 14, 1885.
William F. French . . . . .	Pimento . . . . .	May 18, 1885.
Patrick C. Henry . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 18, 1885.
Henry Boyd . . . . .	Youngstown . . . . .	June 17, 1885.
A. B. Felsenthal . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 2, 1885.
James P. Stunkard . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 6, 1885.
William W. Rumsey . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 8, 1885.
Hugh D. Roquet . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 22, 1885.
Dick T. Morgan . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 28, 1885.
Harry J. Baker . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 30, 1885.
Frederick A. Ross . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	August 26, 1885.
William C. Ball . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	September 15, 1885.
James E. Piety . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 3, 1885.
Olive M. Leggett . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 5, 1885.
Worth B. Steele . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 15, 1885.
Henry W. Taylor . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 31, 1885.
Edwin W. Black . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 9, 1885.
George W. Faris . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 12, 1885.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## VIGO COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William H. Soale . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 13, 1885.
Quincy A. Hunt . . . . .	Prairie Creek . . . . .	November 21, 1885.
Samuel Royse . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	November 28, 1885.
Julius Brittlebank . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	December 11, 1885.
John C. Tichenor . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 4, 1886.
Obadiah C. Fuqua . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 4, 1886.
James H. Turner . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	January 11, 1886.
Buena V. Marshall . . . . .	Beach's Block . . . . .	January 29, 1886.
Frederick P. Leonard . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	February 4, 1886.
Greene B. Owen . . . . .	New Goshen . . . . .	February 10, 1886.
Benjamin G. Cox . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	February 12, 1886.
John F. Lawson . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	February 22, 1886.
William H. Spencer . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	February 25, 1886.
David S. Donaldson . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 2, 1886.
Samuel C. Stinson . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 6, 1886.
William A. Hamilton . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 16, 1886.
Elizabeth Eaglesfield . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 19, 1886.
J. Irving Riddle . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 21, 1886.
Samuel M. Huston . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	March 23, 1886.
James C. Faris . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Leslie D. Thomas . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
Theodore Markle . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
Bezaleel Holmes . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 24, 1886.
August Stukenberg . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	May 29, 1886.
Charles C. Givens . . . . .	Lewis . . . . .	June 18, 1886.
Benton G. Hanna . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	June 25, 1886.
Elmer F. Williams . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	July 15, 1886.
Thomas H. Hite . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	September 8, 1886.
Richard S. Tennant . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
Horace B. Jones . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 8, 1886.
Gustave C. Linderman . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 9, 1886.

## WABASH COUNTY.

Macy Good . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Charles Flinn . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	November 20, 1884.
John T. Owens . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Henry D. Lawshe . . . . .	Somerset . . . . .	December 17, 1884.
Stephen Lewis . . . . .	Lafontaine . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
Frank P. Wilson . . . . .	Perru . . . . .	February 16, 1885.
William H. Bent . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	February 25, 1885.
Aaron Simon . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	March 4, 1885.
James D. Connor, Jr. . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	March 7, 1885.
John H. Dicken . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	March 10, 1885.
Lewis T. Murphy . . . . .	Lagro . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Lewis Keagle . . . . .	Laketon . . . . .	April 14, 1885.
Warren Bigler . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	May 1, 1885.
J. Will Egnew . . . . .	Lagro . . . . .	May 10, 1885.
Charles F. Arthur . . . . .	N. Manchester . . . . .	May 22, 1885.
John C. Sivey . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	May 29, 1885.
Henry Comstock . . . . .	Liberty Mills . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Anthony W. Hoffman . . . . .	Roann . . . . .	June 11, 1885.
Harry C. Pettitt . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	August 10, 1885.
Edward Smith . . . . .	Lagro . . . . .	August 10, 1885.
George I. Herrick . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	August 22, 1885.
Benjamin F. Lines . . . . .	Lafontaine . . . . .	August 23, 1885.
Francis M. Eagle . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	September 6, 1885.
Joseph B. Harter . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	September 6, 1885.
A. H. Plummer . . . . .	Roann . . . . .	September 9, 1885.
Frank C. Payne . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	September 30, 1885.
T. G. Chambers . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	October 30, 1885.
James W. Stewart . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	January 9, 1886.
Johnson M. Burdge . . . . .	North Manchester . . . . .	January 28, 1886.
Eugene T. Banks . . . . .	Liberty Mills . . . . .	February 1, 1886.
Jesse T. Hutchens . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	February 17, 1886.
B. F. Williams . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	March 8, 1886.
John B. Shipley . . . . .	Disco . . . . .	March 11, 1886.
D. S. Colhoun . . . . .	Liberty Mills . . . . .	March 25, 1886.
James P. Ross . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	March 29, 1886.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## WARREN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John F. Sale . . . . .	Pine Village . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
Robert A. Parritt . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	January 10, 1885.
Elmer C. Record . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	March 28, 1885.
William P. Rhodes . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	April 1, 1885.
James M. Hunter . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	July 9, 1885.
William B. Durborow . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	December 21, 1885.
Anson B. McAdams . . . . .	Green Hill . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John W. Elder . . . . .	State Line . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John R. Crask . . . . .	Rainsville . . . . .	June 9, 1886.
John W. Nirn . . . . .	Green Hill . . . . .	June 7, 1886.
Lewis E. Willhide . . . . .	Independence . . . . .	June 30, 1886.
W. L. Rabourn . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
Washington I. James . . . . .	Independence . . . . .	August 16, 1886.
Arthur E. Yount . . . . .	Independence . . . . .	September 10, 1886.
Thomas C. Bailey . . . . .	Green Hill . . . . .	October 11, 1886.

## WARRICK COUNTY.

Campbell Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Lynnville . . . . .	December 17, 1884.
Sidney B. Hatfield . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	December 24, 1884.
Charles J. Keegan . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	June 12, 1885.
A. J. Rutledge . . . . .	Newburg . . . . .	July 22, 1885.
G. H. Hazen . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	August 21, 1885.
Joel Skelton . . . . .	Tennysen . . . . .	January 26, 1886.
Alvin L. Powers . . . . .	Lynnville . . . . .	September 13, 1886.
James M. Zimmerman . . . . .	Lynnville . . . . .	September 14, 1886.
W. Z. Bennett . . . . .	Tennysen . . . . .	September 28, 1886.
John W. Lewis . . . . .	Newburg . . . . .	October 18, 1886.
William M. Hoggatt . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	October 28, 1886.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Thomas J. Lester . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	November 17, 1884.
Thaddeus Huston . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	November 25, 1884.
Albert M. Fleenor . . . . .	Delaney's Creek . . . . .	December 10, 1884.
George M. Morris . . . . .	Canton . . . . .	March 30, 1885.
Robert B. Mitchell . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	April 4, 1885.
Addison G. Cauble . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	June 4, 1885.
Asa Elliott . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	December 12, 1885.
John C. Lawler . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	December 15, 1885.
Samuel H. Mitchell . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	December 30, 1885.
Daniel M. McIntosh . . . . .	Hardinsburg . . . . .	January 11, 1886.
John J. Hardin . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	February 13, 1886.
Henry A. Smith . . . . .	Saltilloville . . . . .	March 3, 1886.
John F. Green . . . . .	Fredericksburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Hugh B. Neely . . . . .	Rush Creek Valley . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Thomas J. Shepard . . . . .	Martinsburg . . . . .	June 9, 1886.
William R. England . . . . .	Little York . . . . .	June 19, 1886.
Charles Shamo . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	June 26, 1886.
James M. Graves . . . . .	Fredericksburg . . . . .	July 16, 1886.
William H. Paynter . . . . .	Salem . . . . .	September 17, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Charles E. Shiveley	Richmond	November 18, 1884.
Henry N. Johnson	Richmond	November 19, 1884.
Henry C. Starr	Richmond	November 21, 1884.
William A. Peelle	Richmond	November 25, 1884.
Samuel Bellis	Richmond	December 7, 1884.
Joseph H. Kibbey	Richmond	December 12, 1884.
James W. Henderson	Richmond	December 18, 1884.
Benjamin F. Harris	Richmond	December 18, 1884.
Nathan D. Wolford	Fountain City	January 14, 1885.
John T. Deal	Richmond	January 15, 1885.
Samuel C. Whitesell	Hagerstown	January 19, 1885.
Charles C. Binkley	Richmond	January 23, 1885.
Isaac C. Doan	Richmond	January 26, 1885.
James H. Gentry	Centerville	January 27, 1885.
Oliver C. Cook	Richmond	February 17, 1885.
George W. Callaway	Milton	March 5, 1885.
William H. Foulke	Cambridge City	March 12, 1885.
Frank C. Kibbey	Richmond	March 16, 1885.
James W. Nichols	Richmond	March 30, 1885.
William H. Cappeller	Centerville	April 10, 1885.
S. E. Swayne	Richmond	April 20, 1885.
John P. Thistlethwaite	Richmond	May 6, 1885.
John Yaryan	Richmond	May 8, 1885.
Joseph J. Dickinson	Richmond	May 18, 1885.
John L. Rupe	Richmond	May 20, 1885.
Benjamin Stratton	Richmond	June 5, 1885.
Alpheus G. Compton	Dublin	June 11, 1885.
William C. Bernhardt	Richmond	July 6, 1885.
Luther C. Abbott	Richmond	July 9, 1885.
William H. Moore	Milton	July 10, 1885.
Jesse Hiatt	Dublin	August 31, 1885.
Thomas H. Hazelrigg	Richmond	August 17, 1885.
William P. Knode	Hagerstown	October 6, 1885.
John C. Kibby	Richmond	November 21, 1885.
Sarah E. Mendenhall	Richmond	November 23, 1885.
Alexander C. Walker	Hagerstown	January 1, 1886.
James W. Roney	Richmond	January 13, 1886.
John W. Banks	Richmond	January 27, 1886.
Cassius M. Ginther	Richmond	April 7, 1886.
Henry A. Fetta	Richmond	April 9, 1886.
Henry J. Franklin	Green's Fork	April 12, 1886.
Allen K. Daugherty	Green's Fork	April 16, 1886.
Lafayette Harrison	Bethel	April 24, 1886.
Perry J. Freeman	Richmond	April 27, 1886.
William W. Ellis	Whitewater	May 3, 1886.
Oliver White	Richmond	May 5, 1886.
Daniel W. Mason	Cambridge City	May 24, 1886.
Paul V. Washburn	Richmond	June 25, 1886.
Thaddeus Hill	Richmond	August 2, 1886.
Jonathan W. Newman	Richmond	October 5, 1886.

## WELLS COUNTY.

A. L. Sharpe	Bluffton	December 16, 1884.
John Beatty	Bluffton	February 12, 1885.
Charles E. Lacey	Bluffton	February 16, 1885.
John A. McFadden	Bluffton	March 2, 1885.
Eli Arnold	Montpelier	May 7, 1885.
Abram Simmons	Bluffton	June 13, 1885.
Augustine N. Martin	Bluffton	September 17, 1885.
Ephraim Ruth	Poneto	September 26, 1885.
Henry S. Cloud	Mount Zion	December 30, 1885.
Winfield M. Hanna	Bluffton	March 11, 1886.
Isaac Engel	Nottingham	May 3, 1886.
Jacob H. C. Smith	Bluffton	May 18, 1886.
Asbury Dugley	Bluffton	June 4, 1886.
Ferdinand Effinger	Bluffton	September 22, 1886.
Robert Clark	Zanesville	September 30, 1886.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

## WHITE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Patrick H. Carr . . . . .	Monon . . . . .	January 3, 1885.
Charles W. E. Welty . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	January 9, 1885.
Orlando McConahay . . . . .	Monon . . . . .	March 20, 1885.
Addison K. Sills . . . . .	Monon . . . . .	April 24, 1885.
Truman F. Palmer . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	May 18, 1885.
Patrick Hays . . . . .	Idaville . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
Thomas J. Bunnell . . . . .	Wolcott . . . . .	May 25, 1885.
William Guthrie . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	June 8, 1885.
Frank A. Ewing . . . . .	Buffalo . . . . .	September 16, 1885.
W. S. Bushnell . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	November 27, 1885.
William E. Uhl . . . . .	Monticello . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George W. King . . . . .	Chalmers . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
J. E. Dunham . . . . .	Reynolds . . . . .	October 11, 1886.

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

Joel B. Long . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Michael Sickafoose . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	November 19, 1884.
Isaiah B. McDonald . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	January 8, 1885.
James S. Collins . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	February 14, 1885.
Ephraim R. Strong . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	April 11, 1885.
Joseph W. Adair . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	June 29, 1885.
Ellen J. Gandy . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	August 24, 1885.
J. D. Wurtsbaugh . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	September 22, 1885.
Cassius O. Smith . . . . .	Collins . . . . .	September 28, 1885.
Philemon H. Clugstin . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	September 30, 1885.
George F. Birt . . . . .	Larwill . . . . .	December 21, 1885.
John W. Orndorf . . . . .	Churubusco . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John J. Alms . . . . .	Larwill . . . . .	May 17, 1886.
Luella Davis . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	June 5, 1886.
Samuel F. Barr . . . . .	Churubusco . . . . .	August 20, 1886.
Cyrus B. Tulley . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	September 24, 1886.

# COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

*Appointed During the Fiscal Years Commencing November 1, 1884,  
and Ending October 31, 1886.*

DATE OF COMMISSION.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	STATE.
November 4, 1884	Rufus K. McHarg	New York City	New York.
November 7, 1884	Sidney H. Peddar	London	England.
November 10, 1884	Lipman Levy	Columbus	Ohio
November 20, 1884	E. V. Joice	San Francisco	California.
December 17, 1884	James Birney	Cleveland	Ohio.
January 9, 1885	Edward J. Jones	Boston	Massachusetts.
February 13, 1885	Randolph Stalnaker, Jr.	Wheeling	West Virginia.
March 19, 1885	Joseph T. Harrison	Cincinnati	Ohio.
March 25, 1885	Bolling Selden	Baltimore	Maryland.
April 3, 1885	George P. Kingsley	Orange	New Jersey.
April 17, 1885	Vincent Rosemon	New York City	New York.
April 23, 1885	James Crowe	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
April 30, 1885	Henry S. Stearns	Hartford	Connecticut.
May 4, 1885	Frederick W. Terrell	Montreal	Canada.
May 26, 1885	Charles Edgar Mills	New York City	New York.
May 26, 1885	John B. Corliss	Detroit	Michigan.
June 13, 1885	Charles Taylor	New York City	New York.
June 22, 1885	Robert R. Odell	Minneapolis	Minnesota.
June 25, 1885	Alfred Ingraham	New Orleans	Louisiana.
July 9, 1885	Henry C. Banks	New York City	New York.
July 22, 1885	Charles Nettleton	New York City	New York.
July 28, 1885	W. L. Shelton	Jackson	Mississippi.
July 31, 1885	McLain Jones	Jefferson City	Missouri.
August 31, 1885	Theodore D. Rand	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
October 8, 1885	Adolph Deeds	Baltimore	Maryland.
November 2, 1885	Benjamin E. Andrews	Brooklyn	New York.
November 9, 1885	Albert H. Osborn	New York City	New York.
November 23, 1885	Henry E. Tainter	Hartford	Connecticut.
November 23, 1885	Thomas J. Hunt	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
November 25, 1885	Samuel Jennison	Boston	Massachusetts.
December 31, 1885	John A. Hillery	New York City	New York.
January 13, 1886	Philip H. Huffman	Baltimore	Maryland.
January 16, 1886	H. E. Garsed	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
February 1, 1886	C. B. Freeman	Chattanooga	Tennessee.
February 2, 1886	G. H. Tanner	Atlanta	Georgia.
February 26, 1886	Bernard J. Kelly	New York City	New York.
March 29, 1886	Thomas W. Folsom	New York City	New York.
April 3, 1886	Meloney C. Soniat	New Orleans	Louisiana.
April 5, 1886	Thomas B. Clifford	New York City	New York.
April 5, 1886	Walter D. Griscom	Baltimore	Maryland.
April 12, 1886	David Mitchell	Denver	Colorado.
April 15, 1886	G. Evett Reardon	Baltimore	Maryland.
May 17, 1886	Augustus F. Warr	Liverpool	England.
May 24, 1886	Solomon A. Emanuel	New York City	New York.
July 23, 1886	Tobias G. Ridgeway	London	England.
July 29, 1886	Charles D. Greene, Jr.	St. Louis	Missouri.
August 4, 1886	John Sparhawk	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
August 16, 1886	Charles S. Bundy	Washington	Dist. of Columbia.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

*Appointed and Elected During the Fiscal Years Commencing November 1, 1884, and Ending October 31, 1886.*

## ADAMS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Jacob J. Magley . . . . .	Preble Township . . . . .	Appointed August 12, 1885.
John A. Ehrmann . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Jeremiah Archbold . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Robert Case . . . . .	Magley . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Henry Scheele . . . . .	Preble . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
James H. Ward . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
George M. T. Houck . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
James R. Smith . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	November 6, 1886.
Millard F. Cowan . . . . .	Bobo . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Elisha Merriman . . . . .	Willshire, Ohio . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Henry P. Merriman . . . . .	Monroe . . . . .	June 19, 1886.
Christy Stogdill . . . . .	Vera Cruz . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John W. Cowens . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
George R. Dickerson . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	February 1, 1888.
Fletcher Rayn . . . . .	Hartford Township . . . . .	Appointed September 21, 1886.

## ALLEN COUNTY.

Solomon Snider . . . . .	Marion Township . . . . .	Appointed June 18, 1885.
Robert L. Romy . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed June 22, 1885.
Stephen W. Chase . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed September 10, 1885.
P. W. Jackson . . . . .	Huntertown . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
James A. Crippin . . . . .	New Haven . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Valentine Linker . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 25, 1886.
Conrad Schwantz . . . . .	New Haven . . . . .	March 15, 1888.
Alva C. Disler . . . . .	Ari . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Stephen Hathaway . . . . .	Heller's Corners . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
George Morse . . . . .	Smiley, Ohio . . . . .	May 16, 1886.
Calvin Thomas . . . . .	Heller's Corners . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Shaffer . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Sheehan . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Alcibiades J. Dogget . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Frank P. Hardesty . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
J. J. Reehling . . . . .	Sheldon . . . . .	December 7, 1886.
Cornelius Farrell . . . . .	Sheldon . . . . .	December 14, 1886.
Robert H. Horn . . . . .	Harlan . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
William Shoup . . . . .	Harlan . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Daniel Porter . . . . .	Hall's Corners . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Amos Chausse . . . . .	Chamberlain . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Hiram Porter . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Thomas Hunt . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Daniel Ryan . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Harry F. France . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	October 26, 1887.
Charles A. Hayes . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	March 15, 1888.
Chester A. Searlett . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Daniel S. Harding . . . . .	Fort Wayne . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Solomon J. Snider . . . . .	Poe . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Nicholas Ladig . . . . .	Maples . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John L. Tillman . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James Mettle . . . . .	Chamberlain . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Albert W. Bunn . . . . .	Leo . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Christian J. Schlater . . . . .	Leo . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Jacob Cassady . . . . .	Monroeville . . . . .	Appointed June 19, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William Funtselman . . . . .	Jackson Township . . . . .	Appointed October 27, 1885.
William W. Stader . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Henry Rethевич . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Thomas C. Akern . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Simeon Cox . . . . .	Clifford . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Sanford H. Drybread . . . . .	Taylorsville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Valentine Stillabower, Sr. . . . .	Taylorsville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John H. Bradford . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jose H. Parker . . . . .	Azalia . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Mann Smith . . . . .	Moore's Vineyard . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William H. Crittenden . . . . .	Burnsville . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Nathan C. Giltner . . . . .	Petersville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Andraes . . . . .	Jonesville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Henry J. Behrman . . . . .	Waymansville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Oscar M. McCullough . . . . .	Columbus . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Richard Talbert . . . . .	South Bethany . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Benjamin F. Robertson . . . . .	Hartsville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George Beckman . . . . .	Jackson Township . . . . .	Appointed September 13, 1886.

## BENTON COUNTY.

Rinaldo Sutton . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
Thomas Parks . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Herbert C. Woodhams . . . . .	Otterbein . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Thomas J. Thompson . . . . .	Otterbein . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William H. Herman . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Austin V. Flint . . . . .	Fowler . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
James R. McConnell . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Basel J. Parker . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Charles G. Mauzy . . . . .	Boswell . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Hugh C. Siddons . . . . .	Talbot . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Peter Wolf . . . . .	Ambia . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

James J. Maddox . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	Appointed June 4, 1885.
Benjamin D. Friar . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Samuel Gettys . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
James Morrical . . . . .	Montpelier . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Elisha C. Landon . . . . .	Priam . . . . .	April 18, 1886.

## BOONE COUNTY.

Nathaniel Bryan . . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed March 13, 1885.
George W. Johnson . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Robert T. Culley . . . . .	Northfield . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David O. Mann . . . . .	Royalton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Thomas W. Dooley . . . . .	Elizaville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Martin Spillman . . . . .	White Lick . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William Keller . . . . .	Reece's Mills . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John M. Ross . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Harvey B. Darnall . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Alexander M. McMillan . . . . .	Northfield . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Solomon Serring . . . . .	Advance . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William A. Crosby . . . . .	Jamestown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William H. Ragsdale . . . . .	Cason . . . . .	April 11, 1886.
James L. Sailors . . . . .	Thorntown . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
L. B. Moore . . . . .	Thorntown . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Samuel Lewis . . . . .	Jackson Township . . . . .	Appointed June 25, '86.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## BROWN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John L. Dew . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed March 16, 1885.
William A. Mason . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed March 4, 1885.
James Huntsman . . . . .	Spearsville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James F. Harbaugh . . . . .	Morgantown . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Kelp . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Lawrence Clark . . . . .	Mt. Liberty . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Elijah Lucas . . . . .	Mt. Liberty . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Benjamin F. Whitehorn . . . . .	Story . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John Robertson . . . . .	Peter Cooper . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
W. D. Clark . . . . .	Elkin-ville . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William A. Mason . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	June 10, 1886.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

William D. Cochran . . . . .	Lockport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Richard Cable . . . . .	Lockport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John T. Johnson . . . . .	Burlington . . . . .	October 5, 1886.
David M. Carr . . . . .	Burlington . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
H. M. Bosworth . . . . .	Pymont . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Solomon P. Winters . . . . .	Darey . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joshua M. Hendrix . . . . .	Carroll . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
William W. Shaw . . . . .	Carroll . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles Fortwangler . . . . .	Delphi . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
George W. Collins . . . . .	Oekley . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Schuyler Johnson . . . . .	Radnor . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Michael McGrecvy . . . . .	Burrows . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Edward McKenner . . . . .	Rockfield . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles N. Gipson . . . . .	Pittsburg . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Hayes . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John O. Smith . . . . .	Wildecot . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## CASS COUNTY.

Isaac N. Holman . . . . .	Jackson Township . . . . .	Appointed October 6, 1885.
William Booher . . . . .	Tipton Township . . . . .	Appointed December 24, 1885.
Daniel Burket . . . . .	Lake Cicott . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joseph Grimes, Sr . . . . .	New Waverly . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Betts . . . . .	Galveston . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Simon Farlow . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Eli Cotner . . . . .	Ford's Crossing . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles T. Leach . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Abram Ellis . . . . .	Metea . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James S. Snethen . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Peter Euyart . . . . .	Hoover . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William Booher . . . . .	Walton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Ira B. Eidsen . . . . .	Onward . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
H. M. Landry . . . . .	Montez . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
J. L. Herand . . . . .	Curvton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Zeider . . . . .	Logansport . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles T. Leach . . . . .	Clay Township . . . . .	October 11, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## CLARK COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Abram J. Kiel . . . . .	Charlestown Township . . . .	Appointed January 3, 1885.
William A. Pearcy . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed March 20, 1885.
John W. Hazard . . . . .	Utica Township . . . . .	Appointed March 24, 1885.
Jerome B. Dustin . . . . .	Jefferson Township . . . . .	Appointed May 16, 1885.
Nelson Calkins . . . . .	Charlestown Township . . . . .	Appointed July 9, 1885.
George W. Davis . . . . .	Charlestown Township . . . . .	Appointed July 9, 1885.
Dudley Rogers . . . . .	Charlestown Township . . . . .	Appointed July 13, 1885.
Wm. H. Eifer . . . . .	New Washington . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
William E. Dalton . . . . .	Henryville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Hasten Campbell . . . . .	New Providence . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Frank F. Dean . . . . .	Bethlehem . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Newton Gray . . . . .	New Providence . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Cornelius D. Hunter . . . . .	Memphis . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Travonian T. Weir . . . . .	Memphis . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Geo. W. Davis . . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
H. D. Rogers . . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Thomas P. Knowland . . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Landon C. McCormick . . . . .	Sellersburg . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Arthur Thomas . . . . .	Bennettsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William A. Smith . . . . .	Solon . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Richard H. McNew . . . . .	Marysville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Ware . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William Lee . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Ephraim Keegwin . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Michael Connelly . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
George W. Hammond . . . . .	Jeffersonville . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Valentine Strobel . . . . .	Bennettsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
David Baldwin . . . . .	Oregon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## CLAY COUNTY.

John Boyle . . . . .	Washington Township . . . .	Appointed May 28, 1885.
Richard Gautz . . . . .	Sugar Ridge Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1885.
Alexander Haggart . . . . .	Knightsville . . . . .	Appointed November 12, 1885.
Barney Gallagher . . . . .	Carbon . . . . .	Appointed November 12, 1885.
Dorsey O. Elliott . . . . .	Van Buren Township . . . . .	Appointed March 11, 1886.
John L. Tiefel . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George Miller . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William D. Stewart . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Finley Ringo . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Owen Quigley . . . . .	Harmony . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joseph Hill . . . . .	Carbon . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James Cantwell . . . . .	Carbon . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George W. McMillan . . . . .	Asherville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John F. Baughman . . . . .	Asherville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Thomas McGriffs . . . . .	Cory . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Richard Gautz . . . . .	Saline . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles F. Thrasher . . . . .	Ashboro . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Elihu Puckett . . . . .	Coffee . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George F. Loring . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Adam Conder . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joseph C. Wilber . . . . .	Clay City . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James H. Bohannon . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George N. Beamer . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Samuel J. Kendall . . . . .	Bowling Green . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James Heath . . . . .	Poland . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John G. Ackelmere . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James M. Nees . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	October 29, 1887.
William H. Gifford . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Farmer J. James . . . . .	Posey Township . . . . .	Appointed September 10, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Isaac Cook . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	Appointed January 24, 1885.
Robert O. Brooks . . . . .	Michigan Township . . . . .	Appointed March 17, 1885.
William D. Fall . . . . .	Kirklin Township . . . . .	Appointed April 15, 1885.
William V. Wilson . . . . .	Ross Township . . . . .	Appointed April 20, 1885.
Abraham Pitzengerger . . . . .	Warren Township . . . . .	Appointed December 8, 1885.
Abel T. Heavilon . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed January 2, 1886.
Nicholas T. Rice . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Samuel H. Allen . . . . .	Cyclone . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
John W. Johnson . . . . .	Reese's Mills . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Samuel C. Tarr . . . . .	Jefferson . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Abel T. Heavilon . . . . .	Jefferson . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Eli Lackey . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
John W. Mercer . . . . .	Manson . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William Fickle . . . . .	Mulberry . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
J. D. Killenberger . . . . .	Edna Mills . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William V. Wilson . . . . .	Rossville . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Abraham R. Parker . . . . .	Kirklin . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Aaron M. Ward . . . . .	Kirklin . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Hiram Searcy . . . . .	Kirklin . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Olver P. Hawkins . . . . .	Michigantown . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Joseph Irby . . . . .	Boyleston . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Amos N. Ashpan . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
David C. McKown . . . . .	Middlefork . . . . .	July 19, 1886.
James Sandlin . . . . .	Hillisburg . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Thomas B. Fletcher . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Henry Keever . . . . .	Scireleville . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William H. Horniday . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William T. Merrick . . . . .	Forest . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
George C. Harbaugh . . . . .	Perry Township . . . . .	Appointed June 10, 1886.
Isaac Cook . . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed June 17, 1886.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

* James Dean . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Greenbury S. Ott . . . . .	Leavenworth . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James C. Mills . . . . .	Pilot Knob . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Isaac Eddleman . . . . .	Milltown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John W. Tower . . . . .	Marengo . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Harvey H. Denbo . . . . .	English . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
John L. Miller . . . . .	English . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Isaac Bullington . . . . .	English . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
August Velcien . . . . .	Boston Station . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John O. Gilmore . . . . .	Boston Station . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Alford W. Harris . . . . .	Grantsburg . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
Granville J. Froman . . . . .	Fredonia . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William S. Coleman . . . . .	Fredonia . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Theodore Shaw . . . . .	Jennings Township . . . . .	Appointed July 7, 1886.

\* Resigned.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## DAVISS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James P. Wallace . . . . .	Veale Township . . . . .	Appointed March 26, 1885.
William T. Lewis . . . . .	Barr Township . . . . .	Appointed July 8, 1885.
William G. Comber . . . . .	Steele Township . . . . .	Appointed September 22, 1885.
B. J. Smiley . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	Appointed September 22, 1885.
James M. Hayes . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	Appointed December 28, 1885.
Burrill T. Meredith . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
* Johnson Allen . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George W. Wilson . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
James Buckley . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Elisha Horrall . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Samuel C. Taylor . . . . .	Glendale . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
William W. Kyle . . . . .	Alfordsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James M. Hayes . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Plummer . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
James P. Taylor . . . . .	Odon . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William R. Summers . . . . .	Cannelburg . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George Buzan . . . . .	Plainville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Adam C. McFadden . . . . .	Plainville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Columbus C. Coleman . . . . .	Elnora . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Martin V. B. Wallace . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed June 22, '86.

\* Refused to qualify.

## DEARBORN COUNTY.

D. H. Clark . . . . .	Manchester Township* . . . . .	Appointed March 18, 1885.
Levi Miller . . . . .	Lawrenceburg Township . . . . .	Appointed June 22, 1885.
Robert H. Davis . . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed June 22, 1885.
Levi Miller . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Charles F. Hayes . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Robert L. Davis . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John Egan . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George Bowlby . . . . .	Harrison, Ohio . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John Grubbs . . . . .	Harrison, Ohio . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George Proctor . . . . .	Dillsborough . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Christian Licking . . . . .	Farmers' Retreat . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George W. Sawdon . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Henry C. Miller . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Albert Steinmetz . . . . .	Guilford . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Edward C. Ewbank . . . . .	Guilford . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Charles R. Campbell . . . . .	Guilford . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Lewis Ewbank . . . . .	Guilford . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Oliver M. Rugg . . . . .	Logan . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
*John V. Canfield . . . . .	Moore's Hill . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
George Transier . . . . .	Moore's Hill . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
T. B. Powell . . . . .	Wilmington . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Armor Peck . . . . .	Wilmington . . . . .	November 3, 1886.
Henry Sahn . . . . .	Lawrenceville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Russell S. True . . . . .	Wright's Corners . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William L. Edwards . . . . .	Manchester . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Sanford E. Givan . . . . .	Manchester . . . . .	Appointed July 1, 1886.
Andrew Young . . . . .	Lawrenceburg . . . . .	Appointed September 10, 1886.
John E. Young . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Appointed September 13, 1886.

\* Refused to qualify.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## DECATUR COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Hamilton Grey . . . . .	Clarksburg . . . . .	Appointed May 26, 1885.
W. W. Dixon . . . . .	Greensburg . . . . .	Appointed November 18, 1885.
Aden B. Starks . . . . .	Milford . . . . .	Appointed December 26, 1885.
James Ryan . . . . .	Millhausen . . . . .	Appointed December 29, 1885.
James Ryan . . . . .	Millhausen . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Taylor F. Meek . . . . .	Kingston . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James Bailey . . . . .	Clarksburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James A. Myers . . . . .	Harris City . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Hugh T. McCracken . . . . .	Forest Hill . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Goodson McCalip . . . . .	Hartsville . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
James Scott . . . . .	Westport . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Edward S. Fraley . . . . .	Forest Hill . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Edgar Barnes . . . . .	St. Paul . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Daniel Thorp . . . . .	Sandusky . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Peter Growe . . . . .	Newpoint . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William W. Dixon . . . . .	Greensburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Edmon H. Walker . . . . .	Adams Township . . . . .	Appointed June 25, 1886.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

Aaron D. Moore . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	June 18, 1885.
Frederick Smith . . . . .	Cedar Creek . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John P. Wiant . . . . .	Dekalb . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James H. Abel . . . . .	Blair . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William W. Tomlinson . . . . .	Butler . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Henry Aldrich . . . . .	Butler . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Aaron D. Moore . . . . .	Moorsville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Isaac Hagie . . . . .	Auburn . . . . .	October 27, 1887.
Cyrus M. Phillips . . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Oliver P. Smith . . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	April 23, 1887.
Nathan Crossley . . . . .	Custer . . . . .	April 23, 1887.
Frederick Gfeller . . . . .	Smithfield Township . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Frank N. Miser . . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Jennings . . . . .	Butler . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Henry Harvey . . . . .	Garrett . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Joseph Conrad . . . . .	Garrett . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

Jonas Warfel, Sr . . . . .	Yorktown . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1884.
James D. Reynolds . . . . .	Yorktown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Abel Shaw . . . . .	Harrison . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William H. Coffin . . . . .	Harrison . . . . .	November 6, 1886.
Byron B. Allen . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James H. Garrard . . . . .	Anthony . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George Johnsonbaugh . . . . .	Royerton . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George W. Carter . . . . .	Eaton . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Albro G. Gates . . . . .	New Burlington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Watt . . . . .	Muncie . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Thomas M. Goff . . . . .	Desoto . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel Bullock . . . . .	Albany . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Simon Sherry . . . . .	Granville . . . . .	November 6, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## DUBOIS COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James A. Finch . . . . .	Madison Township . . . . .	Appointed July 7, 1885.
Edmond Bridges . . . . .	Hillham . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Aaron Moore . . . . .	Ludlow . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
George Abel . . . . .	Haysville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
George W. McCain . . . . .	Portersville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
James A. Finch . . . . .	Ireland . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Tobias Zoeller . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John Urieh . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Franklin Hopkins . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Felix Snider . . . . .	Celestine . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Bernard Knust . . . . .	Celestine . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Isaac Harmon . . . . .	Celestine . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Henry Brady . . . . .	Altoga . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Reuben Bates . . . . .	Altoga . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Joseph Klessmer . . . . .	St. Anthony . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Redmon Spurlock . . . . .	Huntingburg . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William Harris, Jr. . . . .	Huntingburg . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Henry Hoffman . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
August Luebbehause . . . . .	Henryville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John D. Zimmerman . . . . .	Ferdinand . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John Schmidt . . . . .	Ferdinand . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
William McHarris . . . . .	Boone Township . . . . .	Appointed April 19, 1886.
Frank Funk . . . . .	Bainbridge Township . . . . .	Appointed September 21, 1886.

## ELKHART COUNTY.

James W. Ernsberger . . . . .	Wa-hington Township . . . . .	Appointed December 16, 1884.
S. W. Smith . . . . .	Jackson Township . . . . .	Appointed December 16, 1884.
Lester Sawyer . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Hiram Stetler . . . . .	Benton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David Snively . . . . .	Benton . . . . .	April 13, 1887.
Conrad Smith . . . . .	Millersburg . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Daniel Smeltzer . . . . .	Wakarusa . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Zachariah T. Mapes . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Jacob L. Powell . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Jacob L. Powell . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John M. Hoover . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Sparklin . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Peter Winebrenner . . . . .	Middlebury . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
J. H. Myers . . . . .	Middlebury . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
E. A. Dausman . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Augustus C. Fink . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Isaac Grimes . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John W. Baxter . . . . .	Vistula . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John H. Dillon . . . . .	New Paris . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James W. Ernsberger . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James I. Greenan . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Martin Thomas . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Leander Anderson . . . . .	Goshen . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Aaron B. Craig . . . . .	South Westport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Herbert A. Bishop . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Robert M. Thorn . . . . .	Vistula . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Martin Thomas . . . . .	Concord Township . . . . .	Appointed April 26, 1886.
Eri Jewett . . . . .	Vistula . . . . .	Appointed August 9, 1886.
William Hollinger . . . . .	Harrison Township . . . . .	Appointed September 13, 1886.
Harry A. Early . . . . .	Locke Township . . . . .	Appointed October 19, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Joshua Leach . . . . .	Connersville . . . . .	Appointed December 12, 1884.
James T. Kenner . . . . .	Orange . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Ira Kellogg . . . . .	Bentonville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jonathan M. Riggs . . . . .	Lyon's Station . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Branson Frazier . . . . .	Everton . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Joshua Leach . . . . .	Connersville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Henry Barton . . . . .	Connersville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Frank T. Williams . . . . .	Harrisburg . . . . .	April 12, 1886.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

John W. Flickner . . . . .	Edwardsville . . . . .	Appointed June 6, 1885.
Robert A. Kirby . . . . .	Georgetown . . . . .	Appointed January 16, 1886.
Lawrence B. Huckleby . . . . .	New Albany . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joseph Vaser . . . . .	New Albany . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David Baker . . . . .	Greenville . . . . .	June 4, 1886.
Ira C. Gunn . . . . .	New Albany . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John W. Flickner . . . . .	Edwardsville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Andrew J. Wheeler . . . . .	Floyd Knob . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Curtis Atkins . . . . .	Floyd Knob . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Robert A. Kirby . . . . .	Georgetown . . . . .	April 15, 1886.

## FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Benson S. Miller . . . . .	Cain Township . . . . .	Appointed February 14, 1885.
John B. Yeager . . . . .	Logan Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1885.
Frank McCreanor . . . . .	Wabash Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1885.
William Yount . . . . .	Troy Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1885.
Joseph H. Williams . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	Appointed January 12, 1886.
Francis M. Shell . . . . .	Yeddo . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joshua Cates . . . . .	Cates . . . . .	May 5, 1886.
David Teegarden . . . . .	Cates . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William J. Foster . . . . .	Snoddy's Mills . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Benson S. Miller . . . . .	Hillsboro . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David Myer . . . . .	Hillsboro . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Pembroke S. Welch . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	August 26, 1886.
Richard A. Booe . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles M. Reeves . . . . .	Newtown . . . . .	April 20, 1887.
Israel Keifer . . . . .	Rob Roy . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
Samuel Robinson . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James Hoover . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Elijah East . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joseph H. Williams . . . . .	Riverside . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Israel Keifer . . . . .	Shawnee Township . . . . .	Appointed August 18, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John Morgan . . . . .	Posey Township . . . . .	Appointed June 18, 1885.
John P. Miles . . . . .	Mt. Carmel . . . . .	Appointed December 17, 1885.
Emmet R. Wilson . . . . .	Mixerville . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
Joseph Smith . . . . .	Brookville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Rothermel . . . . .	Brookville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Michael A. Ripberger . . . . .	St. Peter's . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Julius C. Burgoyne . . . . .	Laurel . . . . .	November 6, 1886.
John Morgan . . . . .	Andersonville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John D. Abbott . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Caspar M. Gaupel . . . . .	Oldenburg . . . . .	November 6, 1886.
Ben Kroger . . . . .	Huntersville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
William J. Waltz . . . . .	Drewersburg . . . . .	April 16, 1886.

## FULTON COUNTY.

Levi Heilbrun . . . . .	Rochester Township . . . . .	Appointed March 13, 1885.
George T. Metzger . . . . .	Union Township . . . . .	Appointed June 22, 1885.
Thomas Barker . . . . .	Blue Grass . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Charles E. Newton . . . . .	Kewanna . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Peter M. Buchanan . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Charles J. Stradley . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Frederick W. Daniels . . . . .	Akron . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Alvin E. Sheets . . . . .	Grant . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
David Ginther . . . . .	Aubbeenanbee Township . . . . .	Appointed July 1, 1886.

## GIBSON COUNTY.

Clem James . . . . .	Wabash Township . . . . .	Appointed December 6, 1884.
John Wilhelm . . . . .	Somerville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Martin Meyer . . . . .	Buckskin . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James E. Chappell . . . . .	Oakland City . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William L. Murphy . . . . .	Francisco . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Ten Barge . . . . .	Haubstadt . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Caspar Gram . . . . .	Ft. Branch . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Abraham Gudgel . . . . .	McGary's . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William Kimball . . . . .	Owensville . . . . .	July 5, 1886.
A. J. Wright . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Presley A. Bryant . . . . .	Ft. Branch . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James S. Taylor . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Lewis Jones . . . . .	Patoka . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David Wadkins . . . . .	Union, Pike County . . . . .	April 15, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## GRANT COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Joseph Bond . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed March 18, 1885.
Taylor West . . . . .	Mier . . . . .	Appointed April 21, 1885.
Benjamin Bond . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed December 19, 1885.
John J. Brown . . . . .	Hanfield . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John G. King . . . . .	Sweetser . . . . .	October 28, 1886.
Silas G. Morehead . . . . .	Jalapa . . . . .	January 2, 1888.
David F. Highly . . . . .	Mier . . . . .	April 20, 1887.
Taylor West . . . . .	Mier . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
William H. Hilburn . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Edwin Fergus . . . . .	Upland . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
George C. Cariens . . . . .	New Cumberland . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Joseph W. Patterson . . . . .	Fairmount . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James P. Collins . . . . .	Point Isabel . . . . .	November 16, 1887.
William H. Miller . . . . .	Point Isabel . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
E. B. Williams . . . . .	Swayzee . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Emery C. King . . . . .	Sweetzer . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William Jones . . . . .	Marion . . . . .	April 20, 1887.
William H. Lightle . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James H. Pierce . . . . .	Monroe Township . . . . .	Appointed June 26, 1886.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Henry H. McHaley . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	Appointed December 26, 1884.
Orval Ham . . . . .	Stockton Township . . . . .	Appointed March 25, 1885.
George W. Cook . . . . .	Cass Township . . . . .	Appointed June 17, 1885.
James R. Baxter . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Frank Workman . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Anderson B. Crook . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
De La F. Scott . . . . .	Newberry . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Benjamin F. Musselman . . . . .	Newberry . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Ezekial Duncan . . . . .	Koleen . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Homer T. Fields . . . . .	Owensburg . . . . .	December 12, 1886.
Jacob Anderson . . . . .	Solsberry . . . . .	November 12, 1887.
Benjamin J. Meredith . . . . .	Cincinnati . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Henry H. McHaley . . . . .	McVile . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Thomas R. Cook . . . . .	Solsberry . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
John McIntosh . . . . .	Newark . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
Harrison D. Hunt . . . . .	Dixon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Nathan D. Clark . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James Stacker . . . . .	Jasonville . . . . .	May 14, 1887.
Cornelius N. Robertson . . . . .	Wright . . . . .	May 14, 1887.
Cornelius M. Whalen . . . . .	Linton . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Jephtha Moss . . . . .	Linton . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John S. Page . . . . .	Marco . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
James S. Edwards . . . . .	Lyons . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James F. Cantwell . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Daniel Riggs . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel J. Heston . . . . .	Worthington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Ezekial Duncan . . . . .	Koleen . . . . .	Appointed June 22, 1886.
Henry Baker . . . . .	Fairplay Township . . . . .	Appointed October 22, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William H. C. Green . . . . .	Adams Township . . . . .	Appointed January 19, 1885.
Samuel Yeaman . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
James Clinton . . . . .	Jolietville . . . . .	January 19, 1887.
Marion L. Beaver . . . . .	New Britton . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Elijah S. Phillips . . . . .	Boxley . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Mahlon Day . . . . .	Carmel . . . . .	December 22, 1886.
Isaac W. Stanton . . . . .	Carmel . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William M. Bolton . . . . .	Fisher's Switch . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
George Rondabush . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William F. Paswater . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Thomas Foland . . . . .	Strawtown . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John Fitzpatrick . . . . .	Atlanta . . . . .	April 16, 1886.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

John Davis . . . . .	Brandywine Township . . . . .	Appointed December 13, 1884.
John A. Curry . . . . .	West Land . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joel Manning . . . . .	Milner's Corner . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
William H. Moore . . . . .	Fountaintown . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James B. Johnson . . . . .	Carrollton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Moses Bates . . . . .	Mt. Comfort . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Andrew M. Harvey . . . . .	Mt. Comfort . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William Roberts . . . . .	Maxwell . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William R. Ferrell . . . . .	Eden . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James W. Jackson . . . . .	Eden . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Sylvanus C. Staley . . . . .	Charlottsville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George W. Sowerwine . . . . .	Wilkinson . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John McKelvey . . . . .	Philadelphia . . . . .	January 2, 1888.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

James A. Rosenbarger . . . . .	Boone Township . . . . .	Appointed December 15, 1884.
Francis M. Hardin . . . . .	Mauckport . . . . .	Appointed April 6, 1885.
Jacob S. Homer . . . . .	Lanesville . . . . .	Appointed June 18, 1885.
John H. Lohmeyer . . . . .	Heth Township . . . . .	Appointed September 24, 1885.
Arthur J. Cunningham . . . . .	Evan's Landing . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John R. Summers . . . . .	Evan's Landing . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Mark F. Watson . . . . .	Valley City . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Alvin A. Dawson . . . . .	New Amsterdam . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James A. Barnes . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John E. McKinney . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	April 2, 1887.
Reuben Bartley . . . . .	Elizabeth . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James H. Wright . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James L. Slaughter . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Philip E. Lottich . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Thomas B. Deweese . . . . .	Georgetown . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Jacob S. Horner . . . . .	Lanesville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Henry Vogt . . . . .	Lanesville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Adam Crecelius . . . . .	Idlewild . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Philip Fejock . . . . .	Fredericksburg . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
C. C. H. Kerns . . . . .	Laconia . . . . .	April 17, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## HARRISON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
George H. Denbo . . . . .	Laconia . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Henry H. Richard . . . . .	Mauckport . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Harvey H. Steepleton . . . . .	Mauckport . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Isaac Reed . . . . .	Mauckport . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Elbert Murr . . . . .	Sharp's Mills . . . . .	April '2, 1887.
George Hilderbrand . . . . .	Frenchtown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Turley . . . . .	New Salisbury . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Scharf . . . . .	New Middletown . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Peter Wilbaker . . . . .	Palmyra . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James L. Slaughter . . . . .	Corydon . . . . .	Appointed June 14, 1886.
John C. Hardin . . . . .	Heth Township . . . . .	Appointed October 13, 1886.

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

James M. Wills . . . . .	Middle Township . . . . .	Appointed June 18, 1885.
Thomas B. Archer . . . . .	Plainfield . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Amos S. Wills . . . . .	Clayton . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Elisha McAnnieh . . . . .	Stilesville . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Daniel McAnnieh . . . . .	Stilesville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Joseph Williams . . . . .	Coatsville . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
W. J. Munday . . . . .	New Winchester . . . . .	August 19, 1887.
James C. Crews . . . . .	New Winchester . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
J. R. Dowden . . . . .	Lizton . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
John F. Kenney . . . . .	Pittsboro . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Thomas J. Sandusky . . . . .	Brownsburg . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Aaron O. Sparks . . . . .	Brownsburg . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
William G. McCabe . . . . .	Brownsburg . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
William J. Adams . . . . .	Eel River Township . . . . .	Appointed July 15, 1886.

## HENRY COUNTY.

Josiah Needham . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	Appointed March 6, 1885.
Francis A. Taylor . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	Appointed June 23, 1885.
Winfield E. Jackson . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Joseph Alf . . . . .	Lewisville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Joseph D. Griffin . . . . .	Lewisville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Cornelius C. Weaver . . . . .	New Lisbon . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Amos Stevenson . . . . .	Straughn's . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
David B. Welker . . . . .	Millville . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
Josiah Needham . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
James A. Cotton . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
William Addison . . . . .	Cadiz . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
Levi M. Keesling . . . . .	Mechanicsburg . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Samuel S. Cannaday . . . . .	Mount Summit . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Lambert Macy . . . . .	Greensboro . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John W. Dunbar . . . . .	Mount Summit . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Jacob H. Kilmer . . . . .	Blountsville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Jay A. Buck . . . . .	Dunreith . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
David A. Wickersham . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Francis A. Taylor . . . . .	Spiceland . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
George W. Showers . . . . .	Sulphur Springs . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John W. Abbott . . . . .	Mooreland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Cornelius C. Weaver . . . . .	Dudley Township . . . . .	Appointed October 10, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John Q. Symons . . . . .	Union Township . . . . .	Appointed December 17, 1884.
John Bohan . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John H. Colville . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Rawlings . . . . .	Alto . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John T. Ratcliff . . . . .	Russiaville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Samuel Doty . . . . .	Burlington . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Thomas Griffith . . . . .	Oakford . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
David Jackman . . . . .	Center . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Jary Randolph . . . . .	Jerome . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Cornelius Rice . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
C. C. Strong . . . . .	Plevna . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
William Maudlin . . . . .	Kokomo . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
E. P. Myers . . . . .	Jewell . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Vinson Gilliland . . . . .	Greentown . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Peter L. Paullis . . . . .	Huntington Township . . . . .	Appointed March 18, 1885.
John W. Enochs . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	Appointed March 18, 1885.
George L. Miars . . . . .	Milo . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1885.
Samuel Anson . . . . .	Union Township . . . . .	Appointed February 18, 1886.
John Hackett . . . . .	Roanoke . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
James E. Summers . . . . .	Goblesville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George W. McClland . . . . .	Bippus . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
John E. Spencer . . . . .	Andrews . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
James M. Hildebrand . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
John E. Vitz . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
John E. Beaver . . . . .	Huntington . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
James X. Walker . . . . .	Markle . . . . .	April 11, 1886.
John B. Harris . . . . .	Majenica . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
William L. Pritchett . . . . .	Rivers . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Aaron L. Thompson . . . . .	Monument City . . . . .	April 11, 1886.
Allen Rinearson . . . . .	Banquo . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Endsley G. Andrews . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Henry J. Cole . . . . .	Warren . . . . .	April 11, 1886.
Charlton Broughman . . . . .	Plumb Tree . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

Thomas G. Wilson . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	Appointed November 24, 1884.
James Hunsucker . . . . .	Brownstown . . . . .	Appointed December 8, 1884.
Thomas Spall . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	Appointed March 11, 1885.
Hamilton Dixon . . . . .	Sparksville . . . . .	Appointed June 12, 1885.
Alexander M. Woods . . . . .	Brownstown Township . . . . .	Appointed September 16, 1885.
James M. Smith . . . . .	Tampico . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
John F. Johnson . . . . .	Tampico . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Oscar F. Lawell . . . . .	Brownstown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## JACKSON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James W. Allen . . . . .	Ewing . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Gustave Breitfield . . . . .	Dudleytown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Halleck Dannettell . . . . .	Dudleytown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Abel T. Simons . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
James Gahn . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Thomas Spall . . . . .	Uniontown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John W. Hamacher . . . . .	Crothersville . . . . .	June 17, 1886.
Austin Collicotte . . . . .	Spraytown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Jesse Isaacs . . . . .	Cortland . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Alexander H. Dixon . . . . .	Sparksville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William Zike . . . . .	Mooney . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Isaac E. Fish . . . . .	Eclipse . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John W. Goble . . . . .	Houston . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
Isaac Smith . . . . .	Freetown . . . . .	March 27, 1887.

## JASPER COUNTY.

Turner A. Knox . . . . .	Zard . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Emanuel Martin . . . . .	Zard . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James W. Conard . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Perry DeSelms . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Albert Summers . . . . .	Wheatfield . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Elias Marion . . . . .	Blackford . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Stroan . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Simon Kenton . . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Troxell . . . . .	De Motte . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John W. Adkins . . . . .	Tefft . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joseph Brey . . . . .	Kouts, Porter County . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William O. Moore . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James D. Mason . . . . .	Remington . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William C. McCord . . . . .	Rensselaer . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Henry Beaver . . . . .	Zard . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Francis M. Goff . . . . .	Blackford . . . . .	April 15, 1886.

## JAY COUNTY.

Ira T. Sage . . . . .	Red Key . . . . .	November 2, 1886
Joseph C. Wickersham . . . . .	Dunkirk . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
David Miller . . . . .	Balbec . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Adelma Lupton . . . . .	Pennville . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
John Steed . . . . .	Powers . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
George H. Gravatt . . . . .	Mills' Corners . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James Ruple, Jr . . . . .	Mills' Corners . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Andrew J. Ashley . . . . .	Bluff Point . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William J. Townsend . . . . .	Bryant . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
Cyrus Stanley . . . . .	Westchester . . . . .	June 4, 1887.
Isaac Simmons . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	May 2, 1886.
John J. Bockoven . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
John Kemp . . . . .	Salamonia . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
William Ashcroft . . . . .	Hector . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
James V. Ashcroft . . . . .	New Corydon . . . . .	April 29, 1886.
Martin Lithart . . . . .	New Corydon . . . . .	May 1, 1886.
Joseph C. Wickersham . . . . .	Dunkirk . . . . .	Appointed May 10, 1886

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Thomas Clegg . . . . .	Lancaster Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1885.
G. N. Consley . . . . .	Saluda . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Thomas McNutt . . . . .	Chelsea . . . . .	May 6, 1886.
Charles L. Hawkins . . . . .	Brooksbury . . . . .	February 14, 1887.
John R. Baker . . . . .	Brooksbury . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
A. E. Hammel . . . . .	Brooksbury . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Benjamin Van Antwerp . . . . .	Barboursville . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
James W. Gardner . . . . .	Jay, Switzerland County . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Thomas A. Snodgrass . . . . .	Hanover . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Joseph T. Reynolds . . . . .	Dupont . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
George M. Julian . . . . .	Swanville . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Joshua T. Bennett . . . . .	Kent . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John T. Earhart . . . . .	Creswell . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
John W. Allen . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Newton W. Bucknell . . . . .	Madison . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
John Dishinger . . . . .	Graham . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Miletus R. Rayburn . . . . .	Faulkner . . . . .	April 20, 1886.

## JENNINGS COUNTY.

Emsley Suits . . . . .	Columbia Township . . . . .	Appointed March 12, 1885.
James D. Hudson . . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed September 16, 1885.
William Clerkin . . . . .	Butlerville . . . . .	Appointed December 12, 1885.
William D. Morris . . . . .	San Jacinto . . . . .	May 4, 1886.
Jacob Wolf . . . . .	Nebraska . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel O'Connor . . . . .	Zenas . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John H. Clarkson . . . . .	Zenas . . . . .	July 8, 1887.
William Swift . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
James L. Yater . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William Bricker . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	April 27, 1886.
Abbott A. Keefer . . . . .	Scipio . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David Petree . . . . .	Scipio . . . . .	May 4, 1886.
Edwin Coryell . . . . .	Cana . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Harmon Dixon . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	May 20, 1887.
Thompson H. Hudson . . . . .	Paris Crossing . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John A. Miller . . . . .	Brewersville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Riordon . . . . .	Six Mile . . . . .	April 15, 1887.
John W. Dundon . . . . .	Six Mile . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George Wetzel . . . . .	Lovett . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Short . . . . .	Lovett . . . . .	June 20, 1886.
Thomas Giboney . . . . .	Vernon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joseph Rogers . . . . .	Vernon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

Thomas Hoover . . . . .	Needham Township . . . . .	Appointed June 27, 1885.
Thomas Stine . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
John H. Wooley . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
James K. Barnett . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Alexander Tennant . . . . .	Rocklane . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Shadrack C. Brown . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Abram D. Whitesides . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
William Small . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Isaac N. Shake . . . . .	Trafalgar . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Benton T. Lang . . . . .	Morgantown . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
John Owens . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
David H. Kay . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James E. McIlvain . . . . .	Ninevah . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
Levi Runsha . . . . .	Ninevah . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Winston B. Garr . . . . .	Bargersville . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
William H. Grass . . . . .	Smith Valley . . . . .	April 21, 1887.
Samuel E. Brewer . . . . .	Whiteland . . . . .	April 18, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## KNOX COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Robert L. Buckles . . . . .	Bicknell . . . . .	Appointed June 11, '85.
James H. Shouse, Jr. . . . .	Harrison Township . . . . .	Appointed December 17, 1885.
Robert L. Buckles . . . . .	Bicknell . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Francis M. Browning . . . . .	Sanborn . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Austin P. Cox . . . . .	Freelandsville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Albert Wittenmeyer . . . . .	Emison . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Samuel A. Kinkade . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John H. Massey . . . . .	Vincennes . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Franklin Myers . . . . .	Monroe City . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Nathan B. Sparks . . . . .	Monroe City . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John A. Smith . . . . .	Deekertown . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Malachi Staley . . . . .	Red Cloud . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William Walker . . . . .	Hazelton . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John M. Hart . . . . .	Monroe City . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Daniel Taylor . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1884.
Alexander Harley . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Appointed January 15, 1886.
Isaac N. Lucas . . . . .	Packerton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Cyrus M. Maxwell . . . . .	Pierceton . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
William Thomas . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
Virgil Barber . . . . .	Pierceton . . . . .	October 31, 1886.
Daniel Kaylor . . . . .	Pierceton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Scott D. Junkin . . . . .	North Webster . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Joseph R. Mock . . . . .	Syracuse . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Newton W. Green . . . . .	Syracuse . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Isaac H. Hall . . . . .	Milford Junction . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Granville B. Work . . . . .	Leesburg . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Lucius B. McKinley . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John H. Yeager . . . . .	Claypool . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Samuel Cauffman . . . . .	Silver Lake . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Ezra W. Uplinger . . . . .	Palestine . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John F. Johnson . . . . .	Mentone . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Simcon Lutes . . . . .	Atwood . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Alexander A. Harley . . . . .	Clunette . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Best . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Whiteleather . . . . .	Nappanee . . . . .	October 21, 1886.
Erwin Hosman . . . . .	Mentone . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William T. Townsend . . . . .	Etna Green . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Cyrus Fuller . . . . .	Milford Junction . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Whiteleather . . . . .	Scott Township . . . . .	Appointed July 14, 1886.
Alva Youce . . . . .	Turkey Creek Township . . . . .	Appointed August 1, 1886.
William M. Sunny . . . . .	Plain Township . . . . .	Appointed August 1, 1886.
Jacob Whiteleather . . . . .	Scott Township . . . . .	Appointed July 14, 1886.
Alva Youce . . . . .	Turkey Creek Township . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
William M. Sunny . . . . .	Plain Township . . . . .	August 10, 1886.
Harvey Hinman . . . . .	Lake Township . . . . .	September 29, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## LAGRANGE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Aaron D. Seybert	Scott	April 20, 1886.
William Peatland	White Pigeon, Mich.	April 20, 1886.
Josiah Rowe	Ligonier, Noble County	April 20, 1886.
Henry J. Ulmer	Lagrange	April 17, 1886.
J. W. Babcock	Haw Patch	April 22, 1887.
Delavan R. Willard	Ontario	April 20, 1886.
Anthony E. Keagy	Greenfield Mills	March 5, 1887.
Martin McDonald	South Milford	April 20, 1886.
Ralph Ashley	Brushy Prairie	May 27, 1887.
Thomas Eppert	Turkey Creek Township	Appointed October 12, 1886.

## LAKE COUNTY.

Sylvanus P. Van Winkle	Crown Point	April 12, 1886.
Timothy Cleveland	Crown Point	April 20, 1886.
Bernard Becker	Hanover Center	April 7, 1886.
Josephus H. Irish	Brunswick	October 29, 1887.
John E. Love	Creston	April 7, 1886.
William N. Northup	Lowell	April 7, 1886.
Anthony Seidler	Dyer	April 12, 1886.
John Small, r	St John's	April 12, 1886.
Amos Horner	Ross Station	April 12, 1887.
Justice P. Baldwin	Crown Point	April 12, 1886.
Aron Bacon	Palmer Station	April 12, 1886.
Martin J. Sanders	Lowell	April 12, 1886.
Warren W. Temple	Hebron	April 12, 1886.
Nelson A. Coplin	Hebron	April 12, 1886.
Wilbur F. Wheadon	Crown Point	April 12, 1886.
John Mathews	Hobart	April 12, 1886.
John F. Burroughs	Hammond	Appointed September 10, 1886.
Robert Atchison, Sr	Whiting	Appointed September 22, 1886.

## LAPORTE COUNTY.

Major D. Solloway	New Carlisle	November 6, 1886.
Joel C. Foster	Hatch's Mills	April 20, 1886.
Obadiah Helmick	Hatch's Mills	April 5, 1886.
Jasper Rhodes	Laporte	November 6, 1886.
William W. Lamphene	Laporte	November 6, 1886.
Ernest Kimball	Michigan City	April 5, 1886.
Merritt J. Stephenson	Michigan City	April 20, 1886.
Charles Selkirk	Waterford	April 20, 1886.
James A. Shaw	Waterford	April 20, 1886.
Edward King	Laporte	April 5, 1886.
Jacob Wile	Laporte	April 20, 1886.
Jerome E. Gilchrist	Laporte	April 20, 1886.
William T. O'Brien	Rolling Prairie	April 5, 1886.
Alexander S. Hastings	Rolling Prairie	April 5, 1886.
John Dare	Millcreek	April 5, 1886.
Francis Callihan	Millcreek	April 5, 1886.
James Kissell	Stillwell	April 5, 1886.
Thomas J. Baker	Stillwell	April 5, 1886.
George W. Wells	Laporte	April 5, 1886.
Caleb Hopkins	Laporte	April 5, 1886.
James S. Sanders	Westville	April 5, 1886.
Oliver H. Smith	Otis	April 5, 1886.
Arthur Brewer	Westville	April 20, 1886.
Vroman Aker	Wanatah	April 13, 1886.
Nelson J. Titus	Wellsboro	April 5, 1886.
Jacob A. Kettering	Walkerton	April 13, 1886.
John Jackson	Walkerton	April 5, 1886.
Jonathan Snyder	Wanatah	April 5, 1886.
John Taylor	Lacrosse	April 13, 1886.
James O'Reiley	Lacrosse	April 5, 1886.
William H. Beahm	Noble Township	Appointed July 1, 1886.
William France	Noble Township	Appointed July 8, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Anthony W. Jones . . . . .	Marion Township . . . . .	Appointed June 2, 1885.
Joseph Freed . . . . .	Saltello . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William R. Jolly . . . . .	River Vale . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Calvin R. Ale . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James L. Dillman . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
John M. Elmore . . . . .	Huron . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James Faubion . . . . .	Heltonville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George W. Speer . . . . .	Leesville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William P. Evans . . . . .	Fayetteville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Richard Fisher . . . . .	Guthrie . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## MADISON COUNTY.

E. U. Peters . . . . .	Boone Township . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1884.
George W. Burk . . . . .	Elwood . . . . .	Appointed December 8, 1884.
William Roach . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Enoch M. Jackson . . . . .	Anderson . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob B. Spitzmesser . . . . .	Summitville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Francis M. Shively . . . . .	Perkilsville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Lydick . . . . .	Linwood . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
DeWitt C. Hupp . . . . .	Alexandria . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Ward L. Roach . . . . .	Elwood . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John N. Noland . . . . .	Chesterfield . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
Stephen Fenimore . . . . .	Summitville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Charles L. Armington . . . . .	Chesterfield . . . . .	April 16, 1886.

## MARION COUNTY.

Cyrus Laughlin . . . . .	Irrington . . . . .	Appointed November 5, 1884.
James P. Able . . . . .	Lawrence Township . . . . .	Appointed November 17, 1884.
John C. Reed . . . . .	Traders' Point . . . . .	Appointed November 20, 1884.
Louis C. Wilson . . . . .	Irrington . . . . .	Appointed April 9, 1885.
Wesley Davidson . . . . .	West Indianapolis . . . . .	Appointed August 7, 1885.
Joseph P. Bailey . . . . .	Southport . . . . .	Appointed September 16, 1885.
John Porter . . . . .	Acton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joseph P. Bailey . . . . .	Southport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Robert G. Graydon . . . . .	Southport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
George Harness . . . . .	Glenn's Valley . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Isaac Coppock . . . . .	Valley Mills . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William L. Dewees . . . . .	West Newton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John D. Haworth . . . . .	West Newton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
S. W. McCormack . . . . .	Clermont . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David Newlin . . . . .	Wayne Township . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John L. Poor . . . . .	Pike Township . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John C. Reed . . . . .	Traders' Point . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William F. Landis . . . . .	Lawrence . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Howard D. Sterrett . . . . .	Castleton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Richard Kitley . . . . .	Julietta . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Louis C. Wilson . . . . .	Irrington . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Austin B. Harland . . . . .	Julietta . . . . .	Appointed October 12, 1886.
Luke Walpole . . . . .	Indianapolis . . . . .	Appointed October 22, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Lemmon H. Ross . . . . .	Inwood . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Charles B. Tibbetts . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Samuel Parker . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William H. Bunnell . . . . .	Walnut . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jacob Martin . . . . .	Argos . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Moses Keyser . . . . .	Bremen . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jonathan Lemert . . . . .	Teegarden . . . . .	November 22, 1886.
Robert S. Shaffer . . . . .	Tyner City . . . . .	May 9, 1887.
John Kunz . . . . .	Linkville . . . . .	November 12, 1886.
James M. Denniston . . . . .	LaPaz . . . . .	May 9, 1887.
Alfred N. Bogardus . . . . .	Maxinkuckee . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Oliver Morris . . . . .	Marmont . . . . .	October 29, 1886.
Anthony W. Boggs . . . . .	Argos . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel Barrett . . . . .	Tippecanoe Town . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Cornelius Tattle . . . . .	Donaldson . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Charles Frank . . . . .	Burr Oak . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Noah Surface . . . . .	Bourbon Township . . . . .	Appointed September 18, 1886.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

John T. Burgess . . . . .	West Shoals . . . . .	Appointed October 9, 1885.
Ira D. Caple . . . . .	Mountain Springs . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George N. Baker . . . . .	Mountain Springs . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
David D. Gore . . . . .	McCameron . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
William Marshall . . . . .	Dover Hill . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
William L. Elliott . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Addison M. Catterson . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James M. Baker . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John T. Burgess . . . . .	West Shoals . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Warren Lyon . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Abraham H. Love . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Anderson Cannon . . . . .	Loogootee . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William O. Simmons . . . . .	Shoals . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## MIAMI COUNTY.

Charles L. Van Winkle . . . . .	Deer Creek Township . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1884.
James H. McConnell . . . . .	Deer Creek Township . . . . .	Appointed December 20, 1884.
Courtney McKee . . . . .	Gilead . . . . .	Appointed March 17, 1885.
Joseph Shrock, Jr. . . . .	Peru Township . . . . .	Appointed June 19, 1885.
John C. Bellew . . . . .	Richland Township . . . . .	Appointed July 2, 1885.
George W. Hayworth . . . . .	Xenia . . . . .	Appointed July 6, 1885.
William W. Robbins . . . . .	Bunker Hill . . . . .	Appointed September 12, 1885.
Joseph Ammerman . . . . .	Miami . . . . .	Appointed September 19, 1885.
Philip M. Lawrence . . . . .	Denver . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Courtney McKee . . . . .	Gilead . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Ezra Jones . . . . .	Perrysburg . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
John W. Fetrow . . . . .	Chili . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Bruce Conner . . . . .	Chili . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
John Shilling . . . . .	Chili . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Joseph Oyler . . . . .	Bunker Hill . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Henry Oyler . . . . .	Peru . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
Jacob A. Shafer . . . . .	Bennetts . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
David Sherrick . . . . .	Miami . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
William Ellars . . . . .	Miami . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Henry Rose . . . . .	North Grove . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
John O. Frame . . . . .	Xenia . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
A. J. Ellaman . . . . .	Xenia . . . . .	April 25, 1886.
Orris Case . . . . .	Macy . . . . .	November 1, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## MONROE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
George East . . . . .	Harrodsburg . . . . .	Appointed June 3, 1885.
William Staley . . . . .	Bean Blossom Township . . . . .	Appointed June 3, 1885.
Chesley Acuff . . . . .	Stinesville . . . . .	Appointed July 6, 1885.
Sylvester Hoadley . . . . .	Stinesville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Chesley Acuff . . . . .	Stinesville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
James Robinson . . . . .	Bryant's Creek . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Levi G. Bruck . . . . .	Bryant's Creek . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Adam Walls . . . . .	Monroe Mills . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
George Gallyan . . . . .	Unionville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
George N. Brock . . . . .	Unionville . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
William M. Tate . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	April 7, 1886.
Robert Hendrickson . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
James M. Marksberry . . . . .	Ellettsville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Pleasant Brown . . . . .	Ellettsville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Richard M. Butcher . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John Edds . . . . .	Allen's Creek . . . . .	April 22, 1887.
John Taylor . . . . .	Maumee . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Thomas Lumpkins . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
L. A. Underwood . . . . .	Harrodsburg . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John Brogan . . . . .	Harrodsburg . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
George East . . . . .	Harrodsburg . . . . .	April 10, 1886.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

John B. Riley . . . . .	Ripley Township . . . . .	Appointed January 22, 1885.
Daniel W. Curtis . . . . .	Whitlock . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Emos Ebrite . . . . .	New Richmond . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Eli L. Myers . . . . .	Waynetown . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John L. Hawkins . . . . .	Alamo . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John A. Clark . . . . .	Alamo . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William J. Miles . . . . .	Brown's Valley . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Paris M. Conner . . . . .	Waveland . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Clayton Caplinger . . . . .	Lapland . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Jesse W. Cumberland . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles E. Davis . . . . .	Crawfordsville . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
John S. Bennett . . . . .	Linden . . . . .	April 24, 1887.
Richard C. Harper . . . . .	Darlington . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Milton B. Waugh . . . . .	Colfax . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Quincey Bundy . . . . .	Darlington . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William H. Utterbach . . . . .	Ladoga . . . . .	April 14, 1886.

## MORGAN COUNTY.

William H. Dryden . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	Appointed December 13, 1884.
Edward M. Ryan . . . . .	Eminence . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James M. Ham . . . . .	Wakeland . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William A. Shumaker . . . . .	Alaska . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William N. Hodges . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Joseph Godsey . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Robert B. Newby . . . . .	Mooreville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John Crank . . . . .	Hall . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Reuben S. Aldrich . . . . .	Waverly . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Richard M. Dill . . . . .	Morgantown . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James Jones . . . . .	Mahalasville . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
William Fowler . . . . .	Wilbur . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William J. Bragg . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Edward K. Thomas . . . . .	Waverly . . . . .	April 13, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## MORGAN COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Allen Young . . . . .	Waverly . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William R. McCracken . . . . .	Monrovia . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Andrew J. Baker . . . . .	Paragon . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Absalom Ross . . . . .	Paragon . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
*Andrew J. Long . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
†William G. Quick . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James M. Baldwin . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed June 21, 1886.
William H. Dryden . . . . .	Martinsville . . . . .	Appointed June 28, 1886.

\* Failed to qualify. † Deceased.

## NEWTON COUNTY.

Max J. Ahlgrim . . . . .	Rose Lawn . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Squire B. Davis . . . . .	Rose Lawn . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Giles Mandeville . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William W. Miller . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Robert Yeoman . . . . .	Pilot Grove . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
A. J. Dragoo . . . . .	Julian . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Wilson T. Griggs . . . . .	Brook . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Daniel S. Lathrop . . . . .	Goodland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Hugh Roberts . . . . .	Goodland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John J. Lawbaugh . . . . .	Lake Village . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Henry G. Burgher . . . . .	Lake Village . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William M. Beckwith . . . . .	Morocco . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Justice L. Simpson . . . . .	Tice . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Frank A. Whiteman . . . . .	Iroquois, Illinois . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Shepard Lattin . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John H. Ash . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
David M. Jones . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
A. Heilman . . . . .	Kentland . . . . .	Appointed June 16, 1886.

## NOBLE COUNTY.

George B. Pontious . . . . .	Cromwell . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Enos D. Messimore . . . . .	Cromwell . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Albert Weade . . . . .	Cromwell . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Henry Long . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John F. Bowman . . . . .	Ligonier . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Alvah O. Osborn . . . . .	Wawaka . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
William Stuff . . . . .	Wawaka . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William L. Reed . . . . .	Wolf Lake . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Jefferson Addis . . . . .	Merriam . . . . .	November 25, 1886.
William W. Bowen . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
John M. Brackney . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Henry G. Cobbs . . . . .	Rome City . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John Manning . . . . .	Kendallville . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Isaac J. Shambaugh . . . . .	Avilla . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
W. James Hogree . . . . .	La Otto . . . . .	April 25, 1887.
Isabuth H. Brown . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Nelson Prentiss . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
David M. Freeman . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James M. Denny . . . . .	Albion . . . . .	Appointed September 9, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## OHIO COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Omar A. Hunt . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Christian Cooper . . . . .	Bear Branch . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Alexander Campbell . . . . .	Bascom . . . . .	April 10, 1886.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Luke B. Cogswell . . . . .	Newton Stewart . . . . .	Appointed November 7, 1884.
Benoin Stinson . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	Appointed January 9, 1885.
John E. Payne . . . . .	French Lick . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob C. Woner . . . . .	Orleans . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
Theodore Stackhouse . . . . .	Orangeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David Wade . . . . .	Newton Stewart . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
Luke P. Cogswell . . . . .	Newton Stewart . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob M. Stultz . . . . .	Orleans . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
George W. Rice . . . . .	Orleans . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
William Pruett . . . . .	Orangeville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George W. Daily . . . . .	Voleen . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
John McDonald . . . . .	Voleen . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
William H. Hudelson . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
John R. Gifford . . . . .	Paoli . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James J. Baker . . . . .	Saltilloville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William H. Martin . . . . .	Stamper's Creek . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
Samuel S. Wible . . . . .	Stamper's Creek . . . . .	October 30, 1886.
John L. Russell . . . . .	Saltilloville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.

## OWEN COUNTY.

Noah Smith . . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	Appointed March 7, 1885.
William H. L. Carter . . . . .	Freedom . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Homer W. Stuckey . . . . .	Kimball . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John Rogers, Sr . . . . .	Gosport . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Levi Huber . . . . .	Jordan Village . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Christopher Neese . . . . .	Poland . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Vincent E. Williams . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John H. Crow . . . . .	Farmers . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Daniel Stautz . . . . .	Coal City . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Newton B. Bartof . . . . .	Arney . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
George W. Wark . . . . .	Patrickburg . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Jacob Royer . . . . .	Patrickburg . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
John A. McAuley . . . . .	Vandalia . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
David Wallace . . . . .	Catact . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Marcus L. Orrell . . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
James Beaman . . . . .	Jennings Township . . . . .	Appointed July 12, 1886.

## PARKE COUNTY.

John Leonard . . . . .	Rockville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Clark E. McDaniel . . . . .	Marshall . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Henry A. Myers . . . . .	Russell's Mills . . . . .	November 27, 1886.
Lancelot C. Ewbank . . . . .	Russell's Mills . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Jehu H. Woody . . . . .	Woody's Corner . . . . .	November 27, 1886.
John W. Jackson . . . . .	Sylvania . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
William B. Leonard . . . . .	Annapolis . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John Dove . . . . .	Montezuma . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
James Stephenson . . . . .	Montezuma . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
James Glenn . . . . .	Coloma . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John M. Boyd . . . . .	Armiesburg . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Solomon Dixon . . . . .	Roseville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
Silas Taylor . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
William Sparks . . . . .	Roseville . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
David H. Baldrige . . . . .	Rosedale . . . . .	April 19, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## PARKE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
John C. Gilkeson	Odd	November 7, 1886.
Seaman Loy	Bridgeton	November 7, 1886.
James O. Denman	Mansfield	April 19, 1886.
William Girton	Lena	April 19, 1886.
Samuel M. Thomas	Hollandsburg	April 19, 1886.
Richard L. Rusk	Gujon	April 19, 1886.
John S. Clark	Judson	April 19, 1886.
Isaac N. Hunt	Annapolis	November 7, 1886.
Willis W. McCoy	Bloomingsdale	April 19, 1886.
Lewis Mitchell	Byron	April 19, 1886.
George Durham	Byron	April 19, 1886.
J. W. Whitford	Liberty Township	Appointed July 8, 1886.
James Glass	Adams Township	Appointed September 28, 1886.

## PERRY COUNTY.

George W. Feltner	St. Croix	April 25, 1885.
Nicholas P. Marks	Troy	April 17, 1886.
Isaac Smith	Don Juan	April 27, 1886.
John Gilliland	Ranges	April 17, 1886.
William J. Priest	Bristow	November 7, 1886.
Mercurius Parr	Adyeville	November 7, 1886.
Martin V. Hall	Derby	April 17, 1886.
Victor Marchal	Leopold	November 7, 1886.
John Burke	Leopold	April 26, 1886.
Isaac T. Harrison	German Ridge	April 26, 1887.

## PIKE COUNTY.

Isaac B. Cook	Marion Township	Appointed December 19, 1884.
George B. Ashby	Winslow	Appointed June 20, 1885.
Harry Beadles	Velpen	Appointed August 12, 1885.
William E. McHugh	Washington Township	Appointed August 12, 1885.
Frederick E. Honroth	Stendal	November 3, 1886.
Alvester Beach	Augusta	April 19, 1886.
Amiel Harrison	Glezen	November 3, 1886.
Harry Beadles	Velpen	April 19, 1886.
Isaac M. Capehart	Survant	November 3, 1886.
James L. Parker	Spurgeon	April 19, 1886.
Joseph L. Harrison	Petersburg	April 19, 1886.
Isaac Rapp	Petersburg	April 19, 1886.
Isaac M. Jonson	Winslow	April 19, 1886.
Joseph Taylor	Glezen	April 19, 1886.
John Bradfield	Petersburg	April 19, 1886.
F. Wagley	Union	April 19, 1886.

## PORTER COUNTY.

Isaac Pratt	Valparaiso	November 7, 1886.
Isaac B. Peck	Deep River	April 12, 1886.
Isaac M. Tabor	Valparaiso	April 15, 1886.
Isaac Allen	Valparaiso	April 15, 1886.
Isaac C. Blachly	Salt Creek	April 15, 1886.
Isaac C. Cole	Woodville	April 15, 1886.
Isaac M. Haxton	Wheeler	April 15, 1886.
Isaac P. Chadwick	Kouts	April 15, 1886.
Isaac Stewart	Palmer, Lake County	April 15, 1886.
Isaac C. Mosier	Hebron	November 7, 1886.
Isaac W. Paramore	Hebron	April 12, 1886.
Isaac C. Shelton	Otis, Laporte County	April 12, 1886.
Isaac H. Farrell	Furnessville	April 12, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## POSEY COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Seth M. Leavenworth . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	Appointed May 4, 1885.
Charles Y. Hovey . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	October 24, 1886.
Seth M. Leavenworth . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Samuel Benthall . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	April 20, 1887.
Charles Alexander . . . . .	Grafton . . . . .	May 1, 1887.
William Duley . . . . .	Hovey . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Peter A. Sexton . . . . .	New Harmony . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Furney Lewis . . . . .	Poseyville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles Martin . . . . .	West Franklin . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Alfred Penal . . . . .	Caborn . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Wildimann . . . . .	St. Phillips . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Folz . . . . .	Blairsville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
George Huber . . . . .	Blairsville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James P. Carter . . . . .	Cynthiana . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
W. T. Brydon . . . . .	Griffin . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
J. B. Williams . . . . .	Wadesville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William A. Pitcher . . . . .	Oliver . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David Cox . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles J. Hovey . . . . .	Black Township . . . . .	Appointed April 26, 1886.
Finley Allison, Sr. . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed September 20, 1886.

## PULASKI COUNTY.

Ambrose Keitzer . . . . .	Monterey . . . . .	Appointed December 4, 1884.
Joseph Tunis . . . . .	Harrison Township . . . . .	Appointed March 14, 1885.
Edwin P. Patwin . . . . .	Van Buren Township . . . . .	Appointed March 14, 1885.
W. H. Tilton . . . . .	White Post Township . . . . .	Appointed December 29, 1885.
James Malia, Jr. . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Daniel L. Mohler . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
James S. Cornup . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Jefferson Vangundy . . . . .	Oak . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Jonas Good . . . . .	Pulaski . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Agideon Shank . . . . .	Pulaski . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Joseph C. Hathaway . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Noah R. Freeman . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Gerard T. Wickensham . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Samuel Biser . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Sedgwick R. Tyler . . . . .	Winamac . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
S. B. Edson . . . . .	Monterey . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
J. E. Johnson . . . . .	Monterey . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Ambrose Keitzer . . . . .	Monterey . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Peter J. Russell . . . . .	Lake Side . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John Adams . . . . .	Francesville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Cyrus L. Posey . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Theodore Rice . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Alston Nicholas . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
George W. Swisher . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Pierce Edwards . . . . .	Gundrum . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
H. G. Owen . . . . .	Lake Side . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John F. Shultz . . . . .	Medaryville . . . . .	Appointed September 16, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Anderson S. Gardner	Roachdale	Appointed Dec. 8, '84.
George H. Freeman	Roachdale	Appointed July 28, '85.
Daniel S. Duckworth	Marion Township	Appointed Oct. 1, '85.
Hans Anderson	Carpentersville	Appointed Dec. 23, '85.
Jerry Blaydes	Roachdale	April 20, 1886.
Hans Anderson	Carpentersville	April 20, 1886.
William W. Walsh	Fincaſtle	April 20, 1886.
William P. Camden	Raccoon	April 20, 1886.
George H. Freeman	Roachdale	April 20, 1886.
Samuel Collier	Bainbridge	April 20, 1886.
Robert Scobel	Bainbridge	November 16, 1886.
Charles Frakes	Brick Chapel	April 20, 18 6.
N. M. Bohanan	Fillmore	April 20, 1886.
John H. L. Monnett	Fillmore	April 20, 1886.
Alvah M. Perry	Fillmore	April 20, 1886.
Leonard Fortune	Fillmore	April 20, 1886.
J. M. Etter	Manhattan	April 20, 1886.
Daniel Craft	Manhattan	April 20, 1886.
James H. McAninch	Belle Union	April 20, 1886.
Washington T. Scott	Belle Union	April 20, 1886.
Peter Shopple	Cloverdale	April 20, 1887.
James B. Moser	Cloverdale	June 27, 1887.
Adam L. Ellis	Greencastle	April 27, 1886.
T. W. McNeff	Greencastle	April 27, 1886.
Jehu C. Jones	Greencastle	April 27, 1886.
James Forgey	Morton	April 17, 1886.
John Latham	Clinton Falls	April 15, 1886.
Willis Mark	Putnamville	April 15, 1886.
John Cooper	Putnamville	April 17, 1886.
John Kesterson	Putnamville	April 17, 1886.
David B. Eggers	Floyd Township	Appointed July 19, 1886.
Marshall B. Gorton	Russellville	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886.
John B. Mayhall	New Maysville	Appointed Sept. 21, '86.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

James H. Williamson	Ridgeville	Appointed Dec. 23, '85.
Isaac M. Wilcox	Lynn	Appointed Dec. 23, '85.
John M. Collett	Deerfield	Appointed Dec. 28, '85.
Leverdy Puckett	Winchester	July 8, 1886.
Cyrus G. Robins	Lynn	April 5, 1886.
Joel R. Parker	Arba	April 15, 1886.
Abraham Symons	Farmland	April 15, 1886.
Obias B. Julian	Branson	April 15, 1886.
Martin L. Canady	Losantville	April 5, 1886.
William P. Harris	Trenton	December 23, 1886.
W. S. Harris	Trenton	May 9, 1886.
Joseph T. Thomas	Carlos City	April 5, 1886.
William H. Harrison	Farmland	May 9, 1886.
John M. Collett	Randolph	October 25, 1886.
John W. Lyons	Castle	April 5, 1886.
John W. Williams	Union City	November 5, 1886.
Joshua Harlan	Union City	April 5, 1886.
Isaiah H. Oren	Farmland	April 15, 1886.
Peter Robison	Farmland	October 31, 1886.
James H. Williamson	Ridgeville	April 15, 1886.
Isaac Addington	Ridgeville	April 5, 1886.
John K. Owens	Harrisville	April 15, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## RIPLEY COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
James R. Perry . . . . .	Osgood . . . . .	Appointed December 31, 1884.
Herman Oelrich . . . . .	Morris . . . . .	Appointed January 9, 1886.
James H. Connelly . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John Harper . . . . .	Versailles . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William Beining . . . . .	Crop Plains . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Charles W. Hatch . . . . .	Milan . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William H. Christie . . . . .	New Marion . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Samuel Cox . . . . .	Holton . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Richard M. J. Willey . . . . .	Napoleon . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Ephraim Wagner . . . . .	Napoleon . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Herman Oelrich . . . . .	Morris . . . . .	April 23, 1887.
Frederick A. Floodter . . . . .	Sunman . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles Johnson . . . . .	Batesville . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William Williams . . . . .	Steamboat Landing . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
George W. Baylor . . . . .	Napoleon . . . . .	April 23, 1887.
Martin Mallenkamp . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
James Mildman, Sr. . . . .	Osgood . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles J. Wade . . . . .	Center Township . . . . .	Appointed July 7, 1886.

## RUSH COUNTY.

William H. O. Goldsmith . . . . .	New Salem . . . . .	Appointed March 1885.
William F. Shannon . . . . .	Richland Township . . . . .	Appointed July 13, 1886.
George Wiltsee . . . . .	Carthage . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
John F. Hackleman . . . . .	Charlottesville . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Thomas A. Jones . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Ethan A. Willey . . . . .	Moscow . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
John J. Springer . . . . .	Milroy . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Thomas Miller . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Benjamin F. Hudelson . . . . .	Ogden . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Brice D. Forts . . . . .	Knightstown . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Dallas T. Saul . . . . .	Raleigh . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
William Saxon . . . . .	Glenwood . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Hixon H. Stevens . . . . .	New Salem . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Frederick Colway . . . . .	Richland . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
William H. O. Goldsmith . . . . .	New Salem . . . . .	April 30, 1886.
Benjamin F. Kiplinger . . . . .	Rushville . . . . .	April 30, 1886.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

Abraham Kimberlin . . . . .	Lexington . . . . .	Appointed April 1, 1886.
Rufus T. A. Harris . . . . .	Vienna Township . . . . .	Appointed June 8, 1886.
Lewis H. Baldwin . . . . .	Austin . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Isaac Miller . . . . .	Austin . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William Sweet . . . . .	Holman Station . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Robert F. Green . . . . .	Lexington . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
John C. Richey . . . . .	Leota . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Isaac Coker . . . . .	Vienna . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Nathan B. Patterson . . . . .	Scottsburg . . . . .	Appointed September 28, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William J. Fisher . . . . .	Bengal . . . . .	Appointed October 27, 1884.
Robert S. Wells . . . . .	Noah . . . . .	Appointed October 27, 1884.
George F. Walker . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed October 27, 1884.
Joshua Spurlin . . . . .	Washington Township . . . . .	Appointed December 22, 1884.
Thomas Beynon . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed January 9, 1885.
James Ellsberry . . . . .	Noble Township . . . . .	Appointed June 13, 1885.
William H. Runyan . . . . .	Hendricks Township . . . . .	Appointed September 17, 1885.
George W. Smith . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	Appointed October 23, 1885.
John M. Wines . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Appointed December 12, 1885.
John Means, Sr. . . . .	London . . . . .	Appointed December 12, 1885.
George F. Walker . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed May 3, 1886.
William M. Deiwert . . . . .	Winterrowd . . . . .	April 16, 1887.
Thomas Ellis . . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	April 17, 1887.
John G. Thompson . . . . .	Sulphur Hill . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
J. B. Alexander . . . . .	Lewis Creek . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Frank Hulsman . . . . .	Prescott . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William H. Runyan . . . . .	Marietta . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Robert S. Wells . . . . .	Noah . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William C. Wicker . . . . .	Noah . . . . .	April 17, 1887.
Daniel Bowers . . . . .	Mt. Auburn . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Orlando Hungerford . . . . .	Blue Ridge . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Seth Ferris . . . . .	Fountaintown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Isaiah C. Owens . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Vancleve . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Stephen I. Tucker . . . . .	Fairland . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Oliver C. Stites . . . . .	London . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James T. Rush . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Thomas Beynon . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George F. Walker . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed May 3, 1886.
George F. Walker . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed June 18, 1886.
George F. Walker . . . . .	Boggstown . . . . .	Appointed July 10, 1886.

## SPENCER COUNTY.

William T. Logsdone . . . . .	Eureka . . . . .	Appointed September 17, 1885.
Moses A. Masterson . . . . .	Santa Claus . . . . .	Appointed December 23, 1885.
James C. McCoy . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	November 18, 1887.
John L. Stewart . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	January 5, 1888.
Robert W. Gore . . . . .	Newtonville . . . . .	February 28, 1887.
Charles S. Finch . . . . .	Grandview . . . . .	February 28, 1887.
Matthias Eden . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	November 8, 1887.
J. D. Price . . . . .	Huff . . . . .	November 12, 1886.
*Joseph G. Sturm . . . . .	St. Meinrad . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles Lehn . . . . .	Mariah Hill . . . . .	February 25, 1887.
George W. Totten . . . . .	Gentryville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David J. Smith . . . . .	Chrisney . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Moses Masterson . . . . .	Santa Claus . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William H. Taylor . . . . .	Buffaloville . . . . .	November 12, 1886.
Simon Miller . . . . .	Lake . . . . .	January 15, 1887.
William T. Logsdon . . . . .	Eureka . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Fahr . . . . .	Clay Township . . . . .	Appointed June 26, 1886.

\*Refused to qualify.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## STARKE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
W. R. Grant . . . . .	Ora . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Jason W. Heath . . . . .	Ober . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
William H. Myers . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Joseph Scott . . . . .	Grovertown . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Thomas Blue . . . . .	Grovertown . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Joseph Lancaster . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Ira A. Peace . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Albert Miller . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Joseph Shaw . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Spencer C. Records . . . . .	Aldine . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
A. F. Rosenberry . . . . .	Knox . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
James M. Tucker . . . . .	North Judson . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Dickerson B. Kellogg . . . . .	English Lake . . . . .	April 21, 1886.
Milo Eatinger . . . . .	North Jackson . . . . .	Appointed June 28, 1886.
Mathias D. Harness . . . . .	Hamlet . . . . .	Appointed June 28, 1886.

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Stephen D. Stack . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	Appointed December 22, 1885.
Edgar T. Henderson . . . . .	Walkerton . . . . .	Appointed December 22, 1885.
Stephen D. Stack . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Silas George . . . . .	Walkerton . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Uriah F. Townsend . . . . .	Walkerton . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jacob Rupe . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
Jason I. Daymore . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Adam Hunsberger . . . . .	Mishawaka . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John Pontious . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Ullery . . . . .	South Bend . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
George B. Avery . . . . .	Woodland . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John M. Truax . . . . .	Wakarusa . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Daniel R. McKenzie . . . . .	North Liberty . . . . .	November 1, 1886.

## STEBEN COUNTY.

James K. Howell . . . . .	Fremont Township . . . . .	Appointed September 8, 1885.
William H. Lemmon . . . . .	Crooked Creek . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
James W. Bassett . . . . .	Fremont . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
William Balch . . . . .	Ray . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Lewis I. C. Young . . . . .	Ray . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Valentine W. Rathburn . . . . .	Fremont . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
George A. Brown . . . . .	Lake Gage . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
David S. Hughes . . . . .	Flint . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Monroe F. Wright . . . . .	Salem Center . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Levi N. Bodley . . . . .	Salem Center . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
David E. Vananken . . . . .	Pleasant Lake . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George Cogswell . . . . .	Oufa . . . . .	April 24, 1886.
James Wolcott . . . . .	Fremont Township . . . . .	Appointed October 4, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
William R. Frakes . . . . .	Hymera . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William H. Snider . . . . .	Shelburn . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Jackson Hinkle . . . . .	Farmersburg . . . . .	April 23, 1886.
Wilson Trueblood . . . . .	Fairbank . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Absalom Fouts . . . . .	Graysville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
William Rogers . . . . .	Graysville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Charles B. Robbins . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Martin M. Pope . . . . .	Cass . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Rankin B. McKissick . . . . .	Dugger . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John R. Walker . . . . .	Carlisle . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
William G. Engle . . . . .	Paxton . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John Wood . . . . .	Merom . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John W. Mills . . . . .	Cass Township . . . . .	Appointed _____ 27, 1886.

## SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

William S. Tower . . . . .	Jefferson Township . . . . .	Appointed June 13, 1885.
Selar Mead . . . . .	Posey Township . . . . .	Appointed June 20, 1885.
John Hollcroft . . . . .	Vevay . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James M. Long . . . . .	Quercus Grove . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James Stewart . . . . .	Quercus Grove . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Eugene W. Heath . . . . .	East Enterprise . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Abraham Johnson . . . . .	Bennington . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
John S. Hulley . . . . .	Bennington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John A. Claghorn . . . . .	Vineyard . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Eugene W. Heath . . . . .	East Enterprise . . . . .	Appointed June 19, 1886.

## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Noah Justice . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
James B. Shaw . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Edgar C. Davis . . . . .	Odell . . . . .	November 2, 1886.
William W. Boland . . . . .	Sugar Grove . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Guilford B. Snodgrass . . . . .	Stockwell . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Selathiel Cowgill . . . . .	Clark's Hill . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel Hisler . . . . .	Pyrmont, Carroll County . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Dora Ammermon . . . . .	Romney . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
William Lugar . . . . .	Montmorenci . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Wilbert M. Baker . . . . .	Dayton . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
David M. Reser . . . . .	Culvers . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Moses Wood . . . . .	Battle Ground . . . . .	October 1, 1886.
James R. Oilar . . . . .	Battle Ground . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Thomas J. Kendall . . . . .	Battle Ground . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Charles E. Lutz . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Frank Edmunds . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Frank F. Pierce . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	April 9, 1886.
Charles H. Weaver . . . . .	West Point . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
John Buchanan . . . . .	West Point . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George W. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	Culvers . . . . .	April 9, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## TIPTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Augustus McGill . . . . .	Wildcat Township . . . . .	Appointed June 30, 1885.
George H. Cook . . . . .	Windfall . . . . .	Appointed August 6, 1885.
John W. Ellis . . . . .	Goldsmith . . . . .	Appointed September 10, 1885.
John H. Morris . . . . .	Hobbs . . . . .	Appointed December 19, 1885.
James M. Casey . . . . .	Sharpsville . . . . .	February 3, 1887.
Nathan U. Springer . . . . .	Sharpsville . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Lewis W. Philpott . . . . .	Hobbs . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
John H. Morris . . . . .	Hobbs . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Thomas J. Carver . . . . .	Groomesville . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
David T. Hutcherson . . . . .	Windfall . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Joel Sasser . . . . .	Windfall . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
James M. Smith . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Isaac N. Springer . . . . .	Tipton . . . . .	November 5, 1886.
Joseph VanHorn . . . . .	Jackson . . . . .	April 18, 1886.
Presley E. Jackson . . . . .	Ekin . . . . .	April 22, 1886.
Charles F. Marquand . . . . .	Ekin . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Jefferson Reese . . . . .	Kempton . . . . .	Appointed September 10, 1886.

## UNION COUNTY.

John Heim . . . . .	Brownsville . . . . .	Appointed September 15, 1885.
William W. Lafuze . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Charles B. Ragan . . . . .	Brownsville . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
John S. Goldvaugh . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Thomas T. Pierce . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	April 12, 1886.
Daniel Schuster . . . . .	Quakertown . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
W. H. Stevens . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Jesse Osborn . . . . .	Dunlopsville . . . . .	April 21, 1887.
William Dunbar . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	April 20, 1886.
Thomas J. Bennett . . . . .	Liberty . . . . .	November 7, 1886.

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

Samuel Day . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	Appointed January 12, 1885.
Samuel Day . . . . .	Evansville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Thaddeus McTernan . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
George A. Wright . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Charles Vogt . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Richard Litchfield . . . . .	. . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Henry L. Graff . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Herman Wortmann, Jr. . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John W. Pearce . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Brackett Mills . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Thomas J. Mooney . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Henry Meinert . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Francis A. Barker . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Philip Freund . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Adolph Miehle . . . . .	. . . . .	April 15, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## VERMILLION COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Isaac H. Strain . . . . .	Highland Township . . . . .	Appointed June 15, 1885.
George H. Fisher . . . . .	Dana . . . . .	Appointed September 16, 1885.
George W. Vandevender . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Oliver P. Martin . . . . .	Quaker Hill . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Thomas Thompson . . . . .	Eugene . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
George H. Fisher . . . . .	Dana . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Hezekiah Casebeer . . . . .	Hillsdale . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
Charles G. Eaton . . . . .	St. Bernice . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Neil J. McDougall . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	November 8, 1886.
Samuel Stingley . . . . .	Perrysville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Peter L. Wright . . . . .	Perrysville . . . . .	April 16, 1886.

## VIGO COUNTY.

David Goldman . . . . .	Harrison Township . . . . .	Appointed April 18, 1885.
W. I. Stark . . . . .	Fontanet . . . . .	Appointed August 21, 1885.
James W. Watts . . . . .	Sandford . . . . .	Appointed October 28, 1885.
A. B. Felsenthal . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
W. M. Slaughter . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Alexander Thomas . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Cornelius Meagher . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Joseph M. Wildy . . . . .	Terre Haute . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Marion Howe . . . . .	Maxville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Reagan . . . . .	St. Mary's . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James H. Huntwork . . . . .	Pimento . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Pleasant Bledsoe . . . . .	Pimento . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Linus Moyer . . . . .	Riley . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Nathaniel Donham . . . . .	Riley . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Ferguson . . . . .	Prairieton . . . . .	October 22, 1886.
Woodford Malone . . . . .	Prairieton . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
James W. Walls . . . . .	Sandford . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
J. J. Stewart . . . . .	Burnett . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Jacob Elliott . . . . .	Prairie Creek . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
W. I. Stark . . . . .	Fontanet . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
J. S. Leachman . . . . .	Fontanet . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
C. F. Wood . . . . .	Lewis . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John W. Fortune . . . . .	Prairie Creek . . . . .	Appointed August 16, 1886.

## WABASH COUNTY.

William Stewart . . . . .	La Fontain . . . . .	Appointed December 9, 1884.
Benjamin P. Steele . . . . .	Liberty Mills . . . . .	May 30, 1887.
William H. Warvel . . . . .	Servia . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Andrew Egnew . . . . .	La Gro . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Christian W. Spicker . . . . .	Spickerville . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Albert Taylor . . . . .	Treaty . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
William Stewart . . . . .	La Fontaine . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Abraham Dillman . . . . .	Silver Lake . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Thomas Meranda . . . . .	Laketon . . . . .	April 13, 1886.
Addison M. Grover . . . . .	Wabash . . . . .	Appointed April 27, 1886.
Benjamin P. Steele . . . . .	Liberty Mills . . . . .	Appointed June 26, 1886.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## WARREN COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Samuel Fisher . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	Appointed June 13, 1885.
John Wagoner . . . . .	Marshfield . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
David James . . . . .	West Lebanon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Columbus W. Osburn . . . . .	West Lebanon . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Frank Allen . . . . .	Independence . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
George Black . . . . .	State Line City . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
H. Postlethwaite . . . . .	Hedrich . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Jacob Harkrider . . . . .	Rainsville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
V. R. Crobb . . . . .	Walnut Grove . . . . .	November 3, 1886.
Nathaniel W. Gehring . . . . .	Walnut Grove . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Peter W. Anderson . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Abner V. Holmes . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Benjamin R. Gregory . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Squire N. Osburn . . . . .	Rainsville . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
F. M. Sears . . . . .	Hedrich . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Isaac N. Belew . . . . .	Green Hill . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
R. Mondy . . . . .	Covington . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
A. B. Cronklute . . . . .	Marshfield . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Bestana Munson . . . . .	Independence . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Samuel C. Fisher . . . . .	Williamsport . . . . .	Appointed June 25, 1886.

## WARRICK COUNTY.

James Hart . . . . .	Folsomville . . . . .	May 2, 1885.
Ralph C. Foster . . . . .	Ohio Township . . . . .	Appointed October 28, 1885.
John O'Grady . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	Appointed January 14, 1886.
David Watson . . . . .	Yankeetown . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Solomon Eble . . . . .	Yankeetown . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Alfred Abshire . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John O'Grady . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	April 6, 1886.
Jesse F. Rough . . . . .	Weltes . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
William D. Ferguson . . . . .	Lynnville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Samuel W. Mills . . . . .	Boonville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Josiah W. Stephens . . . . .	Scalesville . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Samuel Alexander . . . . .	Chandler . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
John Bristow . . . . .	Newburg . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
Bradford Dilbeck . . . . .	Elberfield . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Thomas E. Oskins . . . . .	Selvin . . . . .	April 10, 1886.
James W. Davis . . . . .	Heilman . . . . .	April 10, 1886.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Edward W. Conner . . . . .	Livonia . . . . .	Appointed June 15, 1885.
Joseph M. Seifres . . . . .	Little York . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
William H. Gregory . . . . .	Lawler . . . . .	August 22, 1886.
Norbin A. Cornwell . . . . .	Fort Ritner . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
John W. Ralston . . . . .	Claysville . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
Eli Elrod . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	November 7, 1887.
Thomas B. Voyles . . . . .	Organ Spring . . . . .	November 7, 1886.
Chesterfield Wible . . . . .	Livonia . . . . .	April 15, 1886.
John Cromer . . . . .	Fredericksburg . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Moses Roberts . . . . .	Hardinsburg . . . . .	April 17, 1886.
Elijah H. Morris . . . . .	Martinsburg . . . . .	April 17, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Benjamin F. Harris	Richmond	Appointed March 5, 1885
David C. Paulus	Boston Township	Appointed December 21, 1885
John Dye	Abington	October 29, 1886.
Samuel Clevenger	Abington	May 4, 1887
Henry D. Overholser	Boston	April 5, 1886.
Abinther V. Lamb	Green's Fork	October 29, 1886.
John A. Locke	Dalton	April 13, 1886.
Lorenzo D. Anderson	Bethel	April 5, 1886.
Cyrus C. Saxton	White Water	April 25, 1887.
Albert Oler	Williamsburg	October 24, 1886.
John J. Miller	Jacksonburg	April 5, 1886.
W. F. Stevenson	Cambridge City	April 5, 1886.
William H. Dougherty	Jacksonburg	April 5, 1886.
William B. Reed	Dublin	April 5, 1886.
James A. Hawkins	Hagerstown	April 5, 1886.
Aaron M. Waltz	Hagerstown	May 17, 1886.
Maberry M. Lacey	Fountain City	May 4, 1886.
Thomas H. Frazier	Economy	April 5, 1886.
David Werking	Milton	April 5, 1886.
Benjamin F. Harris	Richmond	April 5, 1886.
John S. Lyle	Richmond	May 24, 1887.
Jonathan Mendenhall	Webster	April 5, 1886.
Isaac P. C. Steddom	Webster	April 5, 1886.
Joseph F. Hatfield	Center Township	Appointed June 29, 1886.
Benjamin F. Brown	Green's Fork	Appointed July 12, 1886.

## WELLS COUNTY.

Joseph Unrue	Warren	April 22, 1887.
John Earl	Zanesville	November 4, 1886.
John H. Crum	Waikie	June 6, 1886.
David T. Smith	Bluffton	May 10, 1886.
Seth Myers	Reiffsburg	April 17, 1886.
Ezra D. Merriman	Murry	April 17, 1886.
John W. Sweeny	Bluffton	April 17, 1886.
David Isnogle	Ossian	May 4, 1887.

## WHITE COUNTY.

John B. Bunnell	Wolcott	Appointed December 11, 1884.
Walter Carr	Reynolds	April 16, 1886.
Eli Albertson	Forney	April 16, 1886.
Frank Davis	Brookston	April 16, 1886.
Alfred Holladay	Brookston	April 16, 1886.
Thomas T. Hayes	Brookston	April 16, 1886.
Jeremiah Hancock	Monticello	April 16, 1886.
Amos Lucy	Idaville	April 16, 1886.
John B. Bunnell	Wolcott	April 16, 1886.
John T. Rader	Seafield	April 16, 1886.
Aaron Wood	Reynolds	April 16, 1886.
John M. Bailey	Reynolds	April 16, 1886.
Albert M. Littleton	Dern	November 6, 1886.
John Rayman	Round Grove	April 18, 1886.
James Dutton	Headlee	April 16, 1886.
James C. Gress	Chalmers	April 16, 1886.
William D. Wilson	Chalmers	April 16, 1886.
Henry P. Bennett	Monticello	April 16, 1886.
S. Bending	Monticello	April 16, 1886.
Henry M. Baughman	Monon	April 16, 1886.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Gideon W. Wilcox . . . . .	Loraine . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Philip H. Welshimer . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Charles D. Stickler . . . . .	Peabody . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Joshua Simon . . . . .	Churubusco . . . . .	April 5, 1886.
Austin W. Carter . . . . .	Collins St tion . . . . .	April 16, 1886.
Jacob Wunderlich . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Thomas Jellison . . . . .	South Whitley . . . . .	April 19, 1886.
John Frachsel . . . . .	Larwill . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
John E. Merriman . . . . .	South Whitley . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
William A. Blain . . . . .	Hecla . . . . .	November 28, 1886.
James Staples . . . . .	Columbia City . . . . .	April 14, 1886.
Will A. Davis . . . . .	Columbus Township . . . . .	Appointed September 8, 1886.
Henry C. Pressler . . . . .	Smith Township . . . . .	Appointed September 24, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER, 1884.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

## DECATUR.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John D. Hale . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Michael McGriff. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Andrew Gottschalk. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
Lewis C. Miller . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Abraham McW. Bollman. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	October 5, 1887.
John E. Smith . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James T. Simcoke. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## ALLEN COUNTY.

## FORT WAYNE.

Willis D. Maier . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
LeGroff Nelson . . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John Dalman . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
Adolph Louis Griebel. . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Thomas S. Heller . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	June 15, 1888.
James M. Dinneen . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 12, 1886.
Ochnig Bird Wiley . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 12, 1886.

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

## COLUMBUS.

Thomas C. Burgess . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James S. Brown . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
August Keel. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 1, 1887.
James C. Laughlin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Samuel M. Dennison . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Willard M. Hart. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
William A. Hayes. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## BENTON COUNTY.

## FOWLER.

Mahlon D. Smith . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Michael Scanlon . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
James A. McKnight . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 4, 1886.
Joseph F. Smith. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1887.
Newton Sheets . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Albert J. Purdy . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Robert L. Harrell. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 20, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

## HARTFORD CITY.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Isaiah Cortwright. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	August 20, 1889.
Isaac W. Wingate. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	August 24, 1887.
John R. Huffman. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
John P. A. Leonard. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Jeremiah P. Cronin. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	August 17, 1889.
Francis M. Kirby. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Smith Casterline. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## BOONE COUNTY.

## LEBANON.

Israel Curry. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	October 27, 1888.
Jacob S. Cobb. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Eli Smith. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	September 4, 1887.
John M. Ball. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	March 11, 1887.
David W. Campbell. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry N. Coons. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Millard F. Orear. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## BROWN COUNTY.

## NASHVILLE.

Joshua Metheny. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Thomas J. Taggart. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John S. Williams. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	March 4, 1887.
William H. Beaty. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	September 2, 1887.
Joel R. Carter. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 12, 1888.
* Captain I. Taggart. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Alfred T. Gee. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Samuel C. Wilson, appointed July 3, 1886, to fill vacancy, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

## DELPHI.

William A. Porter. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Samuel U. Heiland. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Samuel J. Bricker. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Craven Smith. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Elias Hustand. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Robert Young. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Charles Pigman. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 18, 1886.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## CASS COUNTY.

## LOGANSPORT.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Charles W. Fisk . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 5, 1888.
James Stanley . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 21, 1887.
Harry Torr . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Anthony Grusenmeyer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Jacob J. Rothermel . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 18, 1886.
Michael O. Jordan . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Walter A. Osmer . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.

## CLARK COUNTY.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

Richard McGill . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1888.
Charles S. Hay . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 22, 1887.
Jacob S. Fry . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
John L. Delahunt . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
* Evan Shelby . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 28, 1886.
Edwin S. Coots . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Victor W. Lyon . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

\* Christopher Peaceley, appointed April 14, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## CLAY COUNTY.

## BRAZIL.

Abram W. Turner . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
George Stearley . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
John W. White . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 3, 1887.
James T. Casteel . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Owen T. Stark . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 6, 1886.
William H. Lowry . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 20, 1886.
Thomas B. Robertson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 20, 1886.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

## FRANKFORT.

Elwood Avery . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John A. Petty . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Newton J. Gaskill . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
James A. Hedgecock . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 14, 1887.
Alexander B. Given . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Walter L. Shores . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
James R. Brown . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

## LEAVENWORTH.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William S. Ross . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 2, 1887.
Thomas B. Cummins . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
John B. Panky . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 24, 1887.
William L. Temple . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Isaac F. Johnson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Levi H. Brown . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Daniel J. Paschal . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

## DAVIESS COUNTY.

## WASHINGTON.

Joseph J. Lacy . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 10, 1888.
John A. Bair . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
Richard H. Greenwood . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1887.
James C. Lavelle . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John H. Kidwell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 15, 1887.
William C. Slater . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
Thomas J. Smiley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## DEARBORN COUNTY.

## LAWRENCEBURG.

Warren Tebbs . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Daniel M. Guard . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
James D. Gatch . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 22, 1886.
Julius Severin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
George C. Columbia . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Albert D. Jackson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Albert F. Gridley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 22, 1886.

## DECATUR COUNTY.

## GREENSBURG.

Merritt C. Welch . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 23, 1886.
John Q. A. Garrison . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William D. Daily . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1887.
James Kennedy . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 17, 1887.
James E. Mendenhall . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Conrad Ehrhardt . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
James A. H. Stagg . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

## AUBURN.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Daniel Y. Husselman . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	October 25, 1888.
John W. Boyle . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Silas J. Brandon . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Thomas H. Tomlinson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
John Butt . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 2, 1886.
J. Francis Picker . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Jay J. VanAuken . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

## MUNCIE.

George F. McCulloch . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	August 22, 1887.
Coleman H. Maitlen . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 26, 1887.
John W. Taylor . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 8, 1887.
William Dragoo . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James L. Streeter . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Charles W. Smith . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Edmond H. Stradling . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## DUBOIS COUNTY.

## JASPER.

* Bazil L. Greene . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	August 18, 1885.
George Cox . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
William H. Bretz . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Isadore Schuhmacher. . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Nenian Haskins. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Moritz Fritz . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 25, 1886.
George R. Wilson . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 25, 1886.

\* Died. Joseph I. Schumacher, appointed to fill vacancy, August 20, 1885, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## ELKHART COUNTY.

## ELKHART.

Otis D. Thompson. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Charles E. Thompson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Cyrus Seiler . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Conrad L. Landgraser . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Josiah W. Kronk . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Charles S. Frink . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Henry Cook . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

## CONNERSVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Thomas M. Little . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Samuel Kirkham . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Preston H. Kensler . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 3, 1887.
John Payne . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William A. Young . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 28, 1888.
John Farmer . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Charles R. Williams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

## NEW ALBANY.

* John Z. Mitchell . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Jacob Loesch . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William R. Atkins . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 8, 1887.
John H. Lemon . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Andrew B. Weir . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1886.
Charles Schwartzel . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
George M. Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Resigned. Henry R. W. Meyer, appointed to fill vacancy, August 29, 1885, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

## COVINGTON.

James L. Allen . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 29, 1886.
Perry Glascock . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
William G. Miles . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 16, 1887.
* William P. Patterson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	December 28, 1886.
William Lamb . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Murphy Lewis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James Williams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

\* Resigned. Goldsmith Goodin, appointed to fill vacancy, June 17, 1885, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

## BROOKVILLE.

William H. Bracken . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 14, 1888.
Jacob Gerber . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
William M. McCleery . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Louis Federmann . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
John P. Schiltz . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 5, 1887.
George E. Squier . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
William H. Younts . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## FULTON COUNTY.

## ROCHESTER.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Isaiah Walker. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Robert C. Wallace. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James Ware. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	September 5, 1887.
John C. Phillips. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	March 4, 1887.
Jacob Herring. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Frideus C. Wilson. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Henry A. Barnham. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	March 4, 1887.

## GIBSON COUNTY.

## PRINCETON.

James S. Epperson. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Hugh D. McGary. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 11, 1886.
William N. Tiehnor. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	September 7, 1887.
John W. Johnson. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	October 26, 1888.
Solomon Vanada. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Elijah Ward. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Alexander H. Polk. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 11, 1886.

## GRANT COUNTY.

## MARION.

Cyrus W. Neal. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Orange R. Holman. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Herman D. Reasoner. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	August 2, 1887.
John Nelson Turner. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Benjamin Hamaker. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	August 21, 1889.
Lindley M. Overman. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Isaac Hamilton. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## GREENE COUNTY.

## BLOOMFIELD.

Henry Gastineau. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Nelson M. Quillen. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Edwin R. Stropes. . . . .	Treasurer. . . . .	September 7, 1887.
*John L. Harrell. . . . .	Auditor. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John A. Pate. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Francis M. Parker. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William Axe. . . . .	Coroner. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\*James Harrell, appointed May 3, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

## NOBLESVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Walter N. Evans . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Elihu Hawkins . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Anderson C. Scott. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1887.
James W. Crooks . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 7, 1889.
Jacob P. Wheeler . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Kenton C. Hershey . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Edwin F. Cottingham. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 16, 1886.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

## GREENFIELD.

Charles Downing . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Uriah S. Jackson. . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Charles H. Fort . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
James Mannix . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 2, 1887.
Ira Collins. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 16, 1886.
William A. Justice . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Winfield S. Fries . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 16, 1886.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

## CORYDON.

Daniel F. Lemmon . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 7, 1888.
Socrates J. Bence. . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
John C. Graves . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 15, 1886.
Amzi W. Brewster . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
* Edward L. Hunter. . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Andrew J. Glaze . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Amos Zenor . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 21, 1886.

\* Died. Henry Wright, appointed September 21, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

## DANVILLE.

William R. McClelland. . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	July 26, 1888.
William P. Ayers . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Hadley. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1887.
John Kendall . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Adrian A. Parsons . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
* Mit. Phillips. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
† Charles M. Griggs. . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Failed to qualify. Eldridge C. Wells, appointed April 7, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

† James I. Wills, appointed April 27, 1887, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## HENRY COUNTY.

## NEW CASTLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Adolph Rogers . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	October 29, 1888.
George H. Cain . . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	August 23, 1887.
Frank J. Vestal. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1887.
Joshua I. Morris. . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Jonathan C. Boone . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	October 31, 1887.
Robert A. Smith. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Daniel K. Cook . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## HOWARD COUNTY.

## KOKOMO.

Hamilton M. Sailors . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Luther McReynolds. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John Gennebeck . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William H. Sellers . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1888.
Seth Slyter . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Richard H. Smith. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William F. Mann . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

## HUNTINGTON.

Samuel Buchanan . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	April 16, 1887.
John W. Bowman. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Beaver. . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Ezra T. Lee . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Porter Ayers . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	April 16, 1887.
Cyrus Carey. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry H. Wagoner . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

## BROWNSTOWN.

Frank Burrell. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	February 24, 1888.
Hugh A. Burrell . . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Kleinmeyer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1887.
Benjamin F. Price . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 25, 1888.
* Jesse N. Gallamore . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 3, 1888.
Daniel H. Brown . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Thomas Carr . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Elisha D. Brown, appointed July 21, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## JASPER COUNTY.

## RENSSELAER.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
James F. Irwin . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	May 1, 1888.
Samuel E. Yeoman . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
William M. Hoover . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1887.
George M. Robinson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Thomas Antrim . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	May 1, 1888.
Phillip Blue . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 24, 1886.
James C. Thrawls . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.

## JAY COUNTY.

## PORTLAND.

William S. Fleming . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Colby C. Wingate . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
John T. Hamlin . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Palmer J. Smith . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Patterson M. Hearn . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James Gillum . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
James R. Stewart . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

## MADISON.

William H. Mathews . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William Middleton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 20, 1887.
*William P. Graham . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James H. Crozier . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 31, 1888.
Jesse Wagner . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Thomas W. Forshee . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James H. Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\*Thomas Graham, appointed March 19, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## JENNINGS COUNTY.

## VERNON.

Amos Thomas . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James H. Meek . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
*Charles Gautier . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 7, 1887.
Charles D. Shank . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John S. Morris . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Anderson McGannon . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Charles W. Miles . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\*Died. William A. Schuck, appointed August 10, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

## FRANKLIN.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Samuel Harris . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
George C. Stuart . . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	August 20, 1887.
David Swift . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
William B. Jennings . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 5, 1887.
* Jefferson R. Clemmer . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
† Howard Thompson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Wilson T. Hougham . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 21, 1886.

\* James T. Trout, appointed June 15, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

† Resigned. John F. McClellan, appointed August 7, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

William T. Ragsdale, appointed June 26, 1886, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of John F. McClellan.

## KNOX COUNTY.

## VINCENNES.

George R. Alsop . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	February 24, 1888.
Martin L. Seddelmeyer. . . . .	Sheriff. . . . .	November 13, 1886.
* Spear S. Hollingsworth . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James A. Dick . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Frederick Hall . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
† Edward W. Cooper . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
† Robert P. Mayfield . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Charles G. Mathesie, appointed May 12, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

† Thomas Robertson, appointed September 12, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

† Resigned. J. C. Hennon, appointed December 15, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

## WARSAW.

Joseph H. Taylor . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Jerry E. Stephenson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Henry P. Comstock . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Joseph S. Baker. . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Andrew S. Millice . . . . .	Recorder. . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Abner B. Thomas . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
George W. McCarter . . . . .	Surveyor. . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## LAGRANGE COUNTY.

## LAGRANGE.

Jacob Newman . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	May 22, 1889.
Charles L. Carter . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Francis H. Halbert . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 6, 1887.
John Paul Jones . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William H. Yarwood . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
James Chandler . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
John Cox . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## LAKE COUNTY.

## CROWN POINT.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
George I. Maillet . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Rodman H. Wells . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
John P. Merrill . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 29, 1887.
Horace Marble . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1889.
Edward P. Ames . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
James G. Vanderwalker . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	September 16, 1887.
John Fisher . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

## LAPORTE COUNTY.

## LAPORTE.

Charles S. McClung . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	May 5, 1889.
William Everhart . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William A. Martin . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 15, 1887.
Amos C. Hall . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Alexander J. Mullen, Jr. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
David J. McMurray . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 14, 1888.
Hiram Burner . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

## BEDFORD.

Thomas V. Thornton . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 11, 1887.
William Day . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	February 24, 1887.
Robert Kelly . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Isaac H. Crin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James H. McPheeters . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Hamilton Stillson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
John B. Malott . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1886.

## MADISON COUNTY.

## ANDERSON.

Charles A. Henderson . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Thomas R. Moore . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Nathan T. Call . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1887.
John E. Canady . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William A. Hunt . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Addison D. Williams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	December 10, 1886.
Amos T. Davis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 18, 1886.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## MARION COUNTY.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Moses G. McLain . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
George H. Carter . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	December 9, 1886.
Miram W. Miller . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 4, 1887.
Justus C. Adams . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 2, 1887.
William F. Keay . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 24, 1888.
Isaac W. Stratford . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
Daniel B. Hosbrook . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 10, 1886.

\* Died. Charles N. Rooker appointed to fill vacancy, June 24, 1886, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

## PLYMOUTH.

Oliver P. Klinger . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William B. Kyle . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 19, 1886.
Morgan Johnson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 14, 1887.
John K. Lawrence . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 10, 1887.
Theodore Cressner . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Dolph C. Holtzendorff . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Jeremiah M. Klinger . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

## SHOALS.

Richard C. Stephens . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 20, 1887.
John A. Pedget . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Peter Ragle . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Lewis Brooks . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 13, 1886.
Vinepark Field . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 25, 1886.
Charles Mohr . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
James B. Marshall . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## MIAMI COUNTY.

## PERU.

Charles A. Parsons . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	June 6, 1887.
Edward T. Gray . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Richard B. Runyon . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Joseph C. Clymer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 30, 1887.
George Neep . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Michael Horan . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
William A. Gibney . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	June 6, 1887.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## MONROE COUNTY.

## BLOOMINGTON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
David W. Browning . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Jonathan M. Hinkle . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Isaac Claman . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1887.
Williamson M. Alexander . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James D. Maxwell, Jr . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William N. Hall . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Michael H. Buskirk . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Austin P. Reynolds . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 5, 1887.
Alexander Harper . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 22, 1887.
William P. Herron . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 1, 1887.
James H. Wasson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John Johnson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 28, 1889.
Samuel L. Ensminger . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
James M. Waugh . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## MORGAN COUNTY.

## MARTINSVILLE.

John Hardwick . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Wiley S. Haltour . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	December 16, 1886.
George W. Prosser . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	December 17, 1886.
Charles Seaton . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	May 31, 1888.
Henry H. Olds . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Grant S. Monical . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
George W. Pearce . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## NEWTON COUNTY.

## KENTLAND.

John G. Davis . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 11, 1888.
Samuel A. Martindale . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Isaac Smart . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John Z. Johnston . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	April 11, 1888.
Elisha Parsons . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
John Esson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Robert A. Hamilton . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## NOBLE COUNTY.

## ALBION.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Merritt C. Skinner . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 31, 1883.
Samuel Braden . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	January 8, 1887.
Charles K. Green . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 14, 1887.
Cornelius B. Phillips . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John C. Vought . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 21, 1889.
William T. Green . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Henry S. Bortner . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.

## OHIO COUNTY.

## RISING SUN.

George B. Hall . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 31, 1883.
Thomas A. Bennett . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Marshall McGuire . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 10, 1887.
Joseph P. Hemphill . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Ruel W. Fugitt . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
William P. Harris . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
George H. Keeny . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## PAOLI.

William T. Hicks . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Eli-ha Braxton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
George W. Campbell . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
John T. Stout . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 26, 1883.
William W. Warrell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 26, 1883.
Pearson Maxedon . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Andrew M. Peter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## OWEN COUNTY.

## SPENCER.

James King . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Samuel N. Chambers . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
William B. Haltorn . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
Churston Dickerson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Frank Staley . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Easton G. Mullennix . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Noah Gantz . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.

\*Resigned. George D. Phillips appointed to fill vacancy February 12, 1885, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## PARKE COUNTY.

## ROCKVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Madison Keenev . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
John R. Musser . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Isaac A. Pickard . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Edwin F. Hadley . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Henry B. Cord . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Robert J. Tuffe . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
John T. Campbell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

## PERRY COUNTY.

## TELL CITY.

Louis Dwyer . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 10, 1888.
John Sweeney . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Hinton Miller . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1887.
Isaac Dunn . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	December 1, 1886.
August J. Hoby . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	March 10, 1888.
Charles W. Ladd . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
George Minto . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## PIKE COUNTY.

## PETERSBURG.

Daniel C. Ashby . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 1, 1887.
William J. Shrode . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Frederick H. Poetker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
William J. Bethell . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Joseph C. Ridge . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	February 27, 1889.
Pembroke S. Wethers . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Franklin R. Bilderlack . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1886.

## PORTER COUNTY.

## VALPARAISO.

James R. Drapier . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Elias N. Thomas . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William Freeman . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1886.
William E. Brown . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William C. Wells . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Andrew P. Leatherman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Rankin . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## POSEY COUNTY.

MT. VERNON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Oliver N. Fretageot . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Edward S. Hayes . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 30, 1887.
Andrew Wasem . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 30, 1887.
George S. Green . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1887.
Vincent M. Cartwright . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William Hendricks . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Thomas J. Johnson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.

## PULASKI COUNTY.

WINAMAC.

John H. Kelley . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
John L. Burton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1887.
John Shill . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 6, 1887.
John R. Conner . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Joseph M. Steis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	May 25, 1889.
John J. Thomas . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
John G. Boyles . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1886.

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

GREENCASTLE.

John W. Lee . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Leander L. Louis . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Ephraim Tucker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1887.
McCanny Hartley . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Daniel Mahoney . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Reuben Pulse . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Ransom H. Walls . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

WINCHESTER.

Richard A. Leavell . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	August 22, 1889.
William H. Thornburg . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William A. Martin . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 4, 1887.
Nimrod Brooks . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 22, 1889.
Benjamin F. Baltz . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Joseph J. Evans . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Charles C. Yunker . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## RIPLEY COUNTY.

## VERSAILLES.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Edward W. Wood . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 10, 1889.
Thomas L. Hughes . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Nicholas Cornet . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1887.
Charles White . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 16, 1887.
Michael Busendorf . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 10, 1889.
*Alexander F. Joseph . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Calvin Carter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1886.

\* Resigned. E. D. Rodgers appointed to fill vacancy March 3, 1886, and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## RUSH COUNTY.

## RUSHVILLE.

James M. Hildreth . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 10, 1888.
John W. Tompkins . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
John C. Humes . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
John K. Gowdy . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Frank G. Hackleman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
John H. Osborne . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
Martin H. Downey . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

## SCOTTSBURG.

Charles A. Mauker . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 19, 1889.
John Dismore . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Solon T. Hardy . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Charles W. Causen . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Simon M. Rogers . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
Jesse B. Davis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Joseph B. Jones . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1886.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

## SHELBYVILLE.

*Albert J. Gorgas . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 5, 1887.
James Magill . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Michael Pozz . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 13, 1887.
James Wiles . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	September 1, 1887.
Barney Worland . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Miles E. Griffey . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William H. Isely . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\* Charles J. Fastlaben appointed March 6, 1886, to fill vacancy, and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## SPENCER COUNTY.

## ROCKPORT.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Oscar F. Howard . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 27, 1889.
Edward M. Payne . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 28, 1887.
George Wandel . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 10, 1886.
William H. Sargent . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 20, 1887.
Henry Brand . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
John R. Smith . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Wesley W. Kellams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1886.

## STARKE COUNTY.

## KNOX.

Jeremiah Good . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Matthew Kays . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Franklin P. Whitson . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
William Perry . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Jacob Bozarth . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Thomas R. Lambert . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Abner L. Pursell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.

## STEBUEN COUNTY.

## ANGOLA.

Orville Goodale . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Allen Fast . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	September 10, 1887.
Ray Lemmon . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
Robert H. Johnson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1888.
V. Homer Twitchell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
T. Ray Morrison . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Robert G. Morley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	August 18, 1887.

\*Henry P. Hathaway appointed July 29, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

†Died. Newton W. Gilbert appointed July 29, 1886, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

## SOUTH BEND.

George H. Alward, Sr. . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
George Rockstroh . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Manuel R. Wells . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 29, 1886.
Arion Jones . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Thomas M. Howard . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Hugh T. Montgomery . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
William M. Whitten . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.

\*Died. George H. Alward, Jr., appointed November 12, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

## SULLIVAN.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Thomas J. Mann . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 18, 1888.
Lemuel H. Willis . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Charles L. Davis . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 9, 1887.
David Crawley . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 28, 1888.
Joshua Beasley . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
William Joyce . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Nathan Thomas . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

## VEVAY.

Robert T. F. Abbott . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James F. Simpson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Charles G. Adams . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Phillip C. Holland . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James P. Oren . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
William Smith . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
George W. McKay . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

## LAFAYETTE.

William C. Mitchell . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
John B. McCutcheon . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1887.
William W. Smith . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 2, 1887.
Moses A. Rush . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1886.
Thomas J. Barnes . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
David Bryan . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 30, 1888.
Everett B. Vawter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1886.

## TIPTON COUNTY.

## TIPTON.

Luther T. Bunch . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Thomas B. Bates . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 23, 1886.
George W. McGee . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 17, 1887.
Robert L. Porter . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 21, 1886.
Jesse Ault . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Henry C. Copeland . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Jehu Van Buskirk . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## UNION COUNTY.

## LIBERTY.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William O. Keffer . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Aaron Tiler . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
John M. Ross . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1887.
Daniel T. Snyder . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Corydon W. Smith . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Henry C. Peters . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
John J. Leonard . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE.

Charles T. Jenkins . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 10, 1888.
Charles Schaum . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
John J. Hays . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	October 1, 1887.
Charles E. Yaeger . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Louis Sihler . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 10, 1888.
Fred Wahuseidler . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	December 5, 1886.
George W. Saunders . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## VERMILLION COUNTY.

## NEWPORT.

Alfred R. Hopkins . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 22, 1888.
John A. Darby . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
Lias Pritchard . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Ornelius S. Davis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Thomas Brindley . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Red Rush . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William L. Porter . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 23, 1886.

## VIGO COUNTY.

## TERRE HAUTE.

Ermill N. Smith . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 30, 1888.
John Cleary . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1886.
James Cox . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 21, 1887.
Andrew Grimes . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 6, 1887.
James N. Phillips . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
John Kornman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Frank Tuttle . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1886.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## WABASH COUNTY.

## WABASH.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Clarkson W. Weesner . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Bossler Walter . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1887.
Mordecai W. Coate . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1887.
William Hazen . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Christian C. Mikesell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 2, 1888.
John C. Zimmerman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William S. Herrick . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## WARREN COUNTY.

## WILLIAMSPORT.

Henry C. Johnson . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	June 23, 1887.
Abraham H. Haun . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Frank C. Fleming . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 21, 1887.
*William Moffit . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 5, 1889.
Thomas Graves . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 12, 1888.
Philip W. Lewis . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Isaac N. Taylor . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\*David H. Moffit appointed to fill vacancy April 5, 1886, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## WARRICK COUNTY.

## BOONVILLE.

Robert D. C. Moore . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1888.
John T. Bethell . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 30, 1887.
John Stephenson . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Gustavus Shreiber . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Commodore Kelly . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	February 24, 1888.
*George Bell . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1886.
Otis B. Pasco . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	January 19, 1887.

\*Resigned—Moses Pierce appointed to fill vacancy September 21, 1887, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## SALEM.

James M. Taylor . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
*Andrew J. McIntosh . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
William G. Jamison . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Preston Bryan . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Streaker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 21, 1887.
Ezekiel L. Caress . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1886.
William C. McCoskey . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

\*Resigned. William Rudder appointed, August 4, 1885, to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

## RICHMOND.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William H. Schlater . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 29, 1888.
Isaac A. Gorman . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Stephen S. Stratton . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 15, 1886.
Thaddeus W. O. Braffet . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
James W. Wilson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	March 18, 1888.
Charles S. Bond . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Addison H. Steady . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## WELLS COUNTY.

## BLUFFTON.

John H. Ormsby . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Kirkwood . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1887.
James P. Deam . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	December 15, 1886.
Naaman T. Miller . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Erastus B. McDowell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Warren McBride . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	December 13, 1886.
Taylor W. Barton . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1886.

## WHITE COUNTY.

## MONTICELLO.

Samuel P. Cowger . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	July 7, 1887.
Joseph W. Stewart . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Robert R. Breckenridge . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 12, 1887.
David M. Carson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1889.
James P. Simons . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	July 7, 1887.
Robert M. Delzell . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
* Alfred R. Orton . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	

\* Holding over on account of tie in the election of his successor.

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

## COLUMBIA CITY.

James M. Harrison . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1887.
Leander Lower . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 19, 1886.
Oliver P. Stewart . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Manfred D. Yontz . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Charles S. Williams . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1886.
Herman S. Hartsock . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1886.

# COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION OF 1886.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

### DECATUR.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John D. Hale . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Lewis C. Miller . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Perry A. Lewton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Andrew Gottschalk . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Abraham McW. Bolbman . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 5, 1891.
Charles A. Jelleff . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
John W. Tyndall . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## ALLEN COUNTY.

### FORT WAYNE.

George W. Leag . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
John B. Niezer . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
DeGroof Nelson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Isaac Mowrer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Milton M. Thompson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	June 15, 1892.
H. F. Charles Stelhorn . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 12, 1889.
Oehmig B. Wiley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 12, 1888.

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

### COLUMBUS.

Gabriel E. Miller . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John E. Sharp . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
James S. Brown . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November, 1888.
Henry Neinaber . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 1, 1889.
John Callahan . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Samuel H. Morris . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William A. Hayes . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## BENTON COUNTY.

### FOWLER.

George I. Richmire . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 20, 1890.
James A. McKnight . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 4, 1892.
John K. Douglas . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 20, 1888.
Charles Martin . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1889.
Newton Sheetz . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 20, 1890.
Henry P. Johnson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 20, 1888.
Robert L. Harrell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 20, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

## HARTFORD CITY.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William S. Brannum . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Isaac W. Wingate . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 24, 1889.
Joshua T. Kelley . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Nelson D. Clouser . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November, 1888.
Smith Casterline . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## BOONE COUNTY.

## LEBANON.

Jesse S. Reagan . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 27, 1892.
John H. Perkins . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 11, 1891.
Nathaniel C. Titus . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Josiah S. Harrison . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 4, 1891.
Francis M. Moody . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Thomas A. Bonnell . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Albert K. Warren . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## BROWN COUNTY.

## NASHVILLE.

Joshua Metheney . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Rufus W. Reddick . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William H. Beaty . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 2, 1889.
John S. Williams . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 4, 1891.
Samuel C. Wilson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Alfred T. Geo . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

## DELPHI.

Charles Pigman . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Nelson W. Vangundy . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
William R. Stewart . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Henderson Dunkle . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Charles Williams . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 15, 1890.
George M. Doane . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Craven Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## CASS COUNTY.

## LOGANSPOUT.

Charles W. Fisk . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 5, 1892.
Harry Tarr . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 11, 1890.
James Stanley . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 21, 1889.
Anthony Grusenmeyer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Henry Hubler . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 18, 1891.
Michael A. Jordan . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
George M. Cheney . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## CLARK COUNTY.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Eugene V. Stealey . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1892.
John L. Delabunt . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Charles S. Hay . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 22, 1889.
Alexander W. Smitha . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Christopher Peacely . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 6, 1890.
Edwin M. Coats . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Victor W. Lyon . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## CLAY COUNTY.

## BRAZIL.

Thomas Hyland . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 20, 1890.
William F. Bright . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 20, 1888.
Marmaduke Laws . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 3, 1889.
Samuel Slaven . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 20, 1888.
John J. Hayden . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 20, 1888.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

## FRANKFORT.

Oliver Gard . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
William D. Clark . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William J. Barnett . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Wilson T. Cooper . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Thomas P. Keys . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William B. Hill . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

## LEAVENWORTH.

William S. Ross . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 2, 1891.
Thomas B. Cummins . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Arthur E. Stewart . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 24, 1889.
James Babbitt . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 2, 1892.
Levi H. Brown . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Daniel J. Paschal . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## DAVIESS COUNTY.

## WASHINGTON.

Joseph J. Laey . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 10, 1892.
James C. Lavelle . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John A. Bair . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1889.
Joseph B. Smith . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1889.
John H. Kidwell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 15, 1891.
James F. Parks . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	August 25, 1889.
Thomas J. Smiley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## DEARBORN COUNTY.

## LAWRENCEBURG.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John H. Russe . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Edward D. Moore . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Daniel M. Guard . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
John Probst . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 22, 1888.
John S. Prichard . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John A. McIntyre . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Albert T. Gridley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 22, 1888.

## DECATUR COUNTY.

## GREENSBURG.

Jesse M. Thomson . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Meritt C. Welsh . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 28, 1888.
William D. Daily . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1889.
James Kennedy . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 17, 1891.
Rufus P. Hamilton . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John N. Sanders . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
James A. H. Stagg . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

## AUBURN.

George A. Bishop . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 25, 1892.
Cyrus C. Walter . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Kenton Garrison . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
John L. Davis . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
George M. Crane . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 2, 1892.
Jacob B. Casebeer . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
James F. McDowell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

## MUNCIE.

George F. McCulloch . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	August 22, 1891.
Jacob Stiffer . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Coleman H. Maitlen . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 26, 1889.
George Kirby . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 8, 1889.
Owen M. Wilson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
William E. Driscoll . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Jonathan D. Fenwick . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## DUBOIS COUNTY.

## JASPER.

Ignatz Eckert . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 8, 1890.
Ferdinand Schneider . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Christian H. Rudolph . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
John Gramelspacher . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Nenian Haskins . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 21, 1890.
John F. Meinker . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 25, 1888.
George R. Wilson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 25, 1888.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## ELKHART COUNTY.

GOSHEN.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Daniel Zook . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Robert E. Chatten . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Cyrus Seiler . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Conrad L. Landgreaver . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
David W. Neidig . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Julius E. Barbour . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Henry Cook . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

CONNERSVILLE.

Thomas M. Little . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Matthias T. Lair . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Preston H. Kensler . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 3, 1889.
John Payne . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Fremont Clifford . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 28, 1892.
Joseph D. Larimore . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Charles R. Williams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

NEW ALBANY.

Henry R. W. Meyer . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 8, 1890.
Jacob Loesch . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William R. Atkins . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 8, 1889.
Robert W. Morris . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Charles W. Schindler . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
W. C. Starr . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
George M. Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

COVINGTON.

Henry La Tourette . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 29, 1890.
Sylvester H. Elwell . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Perry Glascock . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
James G. Moffett . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 16, 1889.
John G. Keefer . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Benjamin F. Young . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 8, 1888.
Levi Coffman . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BROOKVILLE.

James B. Kidney . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 14, 1892.
Henry C. Sellmeyer . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 5, 1889.
Jacob Gerber . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William M. McCleery . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
George E. Squier . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William H. Younts . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## FULTON COUNTY.

## ROCHESTER.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Emanuel T. Reed . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
John A. Barnett . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 4, 1891.
Robert C. Wallace . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Henry Ditmire . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Fredens C. Wilson . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Willis Line . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James K. Stinson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## GIBSON COUNTY.

## PRINCETON.

William H. Coleman . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 11, 1890.
Seewright W. McDonald . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 26, 1892.
Hugh D. McGary . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
George W. Shull . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Solomon Van Nada . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1890.
John T. Givens . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Garrard M. Emmerson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1888.

## GRANT COUNTY.

## MARION.

William Feighnor . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
William G. Wilson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Harmon D. Reasoner . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 2, 1889.
John W. Miles . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1889.
J. Levi Lord . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Lindley M. Overman . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## GREENE COUNTY.

## BLOOMFIELD.

Franklin Ramsey . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Noah Elgan . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James E. Bull . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Andrew J. Cox . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Joseph G. Smith . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
William Axe . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William W. Clogstone . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

## NOBLESVILLE.

Ira W. Christian . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Emanuel Heiny . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Aaron Shoemaker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Gainham N. Hollis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 16, 1890.
Silas C. Dove . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Simon D. Stuart . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

## GREENFIELD.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Richard A. Black . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1890.
Uriah S. Jackson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Charles H. Fort . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
James L. Mitchell . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 2, 1891.
Henry Snow . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 15, 1890.
William A. Justice . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
John H. Landis . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1888.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

## CORYDON.

James Woodward . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Socrates J. Bence . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Zachary T. Funk . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 15, 1889.
John M. Baelz . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 19, 1890.
Andrew J. Glaze . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Amos Zenor . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

## DANVILLE.

Enoch G. Hogate . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	July 26, 1892.
Woodson Bryant . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Marion Eaton . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Joel T. Barker . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Thomas B. Kinnan . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Richard F. Harper . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
John W. Trotter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 6, 1888.

## HENRY COUNTY.

## NEW CASTLE.

Benjamin S. Parker . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 29, 1892.
William H. Macy . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 23, 1889.
Dayton H. Fenstamaker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 5, 1889.
Joshua I. Morris . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Richard J. Edleman . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 6, 1890.
Lewis Foutz . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Daniel K. Cook . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## HOWARD COUNTY.

## KOKOMO.

Oliver L. Moulder . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
George C. Rouch . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1892.
Isaac Wright . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
John Gennebeck . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Joseph E. Vaile . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John A. Lovett . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Jackson Morrow . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

## HUNTINGTON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John S. Glenn . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 16, 1891.
James M. Bratton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William K. Windle . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Israel H. Haston . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Martin W. Little . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 16, 1891.
Charles L. Wright . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Thomas B. Hart . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

## BROWNSTOWN.

James R. Anthony . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1892.
Joel H. Matlock . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 25, 1892.
Leslie P. Byrne . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1886.
Henry Kleinmeyer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1891.
Lewis C. Jones . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 6, 1890.
Daniel H. Brown . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Thomas Carr . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## JASPER COUNTY.

## RENSSELAER.

James F. Irwin . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	May 1, 1892.
Samuel E. Yeoman . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Israel B. Washburn . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1889.
George M. Robinson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Thomas Antrim . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	May 1, 1892.
Philip Blue . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 24, 1888.
James C. Thrawls . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## JAY COUNTY.

## PORTLAND.

William S. Fleming . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Palmer S. Smith . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
James H. Powers . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
David F. Hoover . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Joseph L. C. McAdams . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
David S. Kinsey . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Richard P. Stewart . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

## MADISON.

William Middleton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 20, 1889.
Edgar B. Bishop . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
James H. Crozier . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 31, 1892.
John G. Moore . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
George C. Lewis . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James H. Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## JENNINGS COUNTY.

## NORTH VERNON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Irby S. Wagner . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
John C. Cape . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
John D. Kidd . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
James H. Meek . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
John S. Morris . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
James H. Green . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Charles W. Miles . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

## FRANKLIN.

David Fitzgibbon . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Jacob Hazelett . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 20, 1889.
James M. Jacobs . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Thomas C. M. Perry . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 5, 1891.
William H. Barnett . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 15, 1890.
James T. Jones . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Benjamin R. Ransdell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## KNOX COUNTY.

## VINCENNES.

Albert G. Sloo . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1892.
Samuel S. McClure . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Benjamin F. Polk . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
Job Freeman . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John G. Bailey . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Schuyler C. Beard . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
John C. Hennon . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 6, 1888.

## KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

## WARSAW.

William D. Wood . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Jerry E. Stephenson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Henry P. Comstock . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Austin C. Funk . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Andrew S. Milice . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Abner Thomas . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
George W. McCarter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## LAGRANGE COUNTY.

## LAGRANGE.

John J. Gillette . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Charles L. Carter . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 19, 1888.
Francis H. Halbert . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 6, 1889.
James Chandler . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
John Cox . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## LAKE COUNTY.

## CROWN POINT.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
George I. Maillet . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Rodman H. Wells . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1890.
Charles C. Smith . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 29, 1889.
Henry Pettibone . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	September 16, 1889.
John Fisher . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## LAPORTE COUNTY.

## LAPORTE.

Alfred F. Earle . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Frederick H. Lahrn . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 15, 1889.
Amos C. Hall . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
David J. McMurray . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 14, 1892.
Alexander J. Mullen, Jr. . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
John P. Cathcart . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

## BEDFORD.

James R. Overman . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
William Day . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	February 24, 1889.
James McClelland . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Julian Cologne . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Lycurgus Duncan . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1888.

## MADISON COUNTY.

## ANDERSON.

James J. Netterville . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
John E. Canaday . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Alonzo I. Makepeace . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Henry C. Callaway . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 15, 1889.
Amos T. Davis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
William A. Hunt . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Addison D. Williams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	December 10, 1888.

## MARION COUNTY.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

John E. Sullivan . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Thomas Taggart . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 2, 1891.
Isaac King . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	December 9, 1888.
Samuel Loftin . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 4, 1889.
Christian Brink . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 24, 1892.
Frank A. Morrison . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
William C. Smith . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

## PLYMOUTH.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Designey A. Snyder . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John N. Wilson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Oliver G. Soice . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 10, 1889.
Charles H. Lehr . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 14, 1891.
John H. Johnson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
John C. Butler . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1888.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

## SHOALS.

Alexander Marley . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 20, 1891.
Michael Tracey . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Samuel P. Yenne . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
*John G. Gates . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James A. Williams . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 25, 1892.
Richard A. Bramble . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
David Garey . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

\* Died. Thomas Gates appointed to fill vacancy and to serve until his successor elected and qualified.

## MIAMI COUNTY.

## PERU.

Joseph H. Larimer . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	June 6, 1891.
William B. Miller . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 16, 1890.
Edward T. Gray . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Joseph C. Clymer . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 30, 1889.
Michael Bappert . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	June 6, 1891.
Eli J. Jamison . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Michael Horan . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1888.

## MONROE COUNTY.

## BLOOMINGTON.

Enoch Fuller . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Jonathan M. Hinkle . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James H. Gaston . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Simeon Pedigo . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Dillon Talbott . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Joseph M. Rogers . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Andrew G. Dillman . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Austin P. Reynolds . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 5, 1891.
John L. Goben . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Ebenezer P. McCloskey . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 22, 1889.
William P. Herron . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 1, 1889.
Abijah F. Henry . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
James M. Waugh . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## MORGAN COUNTY.

## MARTINSVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
David Wilson . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Joseph W. Paul . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	December 16, 1888.
Sanders Hubbard . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	May 31, 1890.
William L. Moore . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	December 17, 1890.
Charles M. Gravis . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
George W. Pearce . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## NEWTON COUNTY.

## KENTLAND.

William H. Kenoyer . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 11, 1892.
Marion C. Coover . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	April 11, 1892.
Samuel A. Martindale . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Isaac Smart . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Elisha Parsons . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	April 11, 1892.
John Esson . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Robert A. Hamilton . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.

## NOBLE COUNTY.

## ALBION.

Merritt C. Skinner . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 31, 1892.
Cornelius B. Phillips . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Richard Williams . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	January 8, 1889.
Charles K. Green . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 14, 1889.
Calvin A. Seymour . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Henry S. Bortner . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## OHIO COUNTY.

## RISING SUN.

Charles B. Matson . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 31, 1892.
Daniel P. Truitt . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Michael McGuire . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 10, 1889.
Ira Powell . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Reuel W. Fugitt . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Edward P. Gleason . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Edward E. Nichol . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## PAOLI.

William T. Hicks . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
John T. Stout . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	October 26, 1892.
Eleazer J. Pierce . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Joseph J. Field . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
William W. Worrell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 26, 1892.
Isaac S. Pittman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Lyndon White . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## OWEN COUNTY.

## SPENCER.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William Tender . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Alexander Bryce . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
William B. Haltom . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Samuel L. Wallace . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Rankin McClaren . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Frank M. Wiles . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
George D. Phillips . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 10, 1888.

## PARKE COUNTY.

## ROCKVILLE.

Edward Nicholas . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Isaac A. Pickard . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Samuel T. Catlin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Henry B. Cord . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
William Knowles . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
John T. Campbell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.

## PERRY COUNTY.

## CANNELTON.

Samuel J. Elsby . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 10, 1892.
Cass Gardener . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Hinton Miller . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1889.
Isaac Dunn . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	December 1, 1890.
Charles H. Kalbreier . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	March 10, 1892.
George W. Flach . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Aquilla C. Huff . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## PIKE COUNTY.

## PETERSBURG.

Goodlet Morgan . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 1, 1891.
James W. Brumfield . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Jackson Ferguson . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
William J. Bethel . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 17, 1890.
John S. Kiaman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Joseph A. Carr . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1888.

## PORTER COUNTY.

## VALPARAISO.

James R. Drapier . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Elias N. Thomas . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Cyrus Axe . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 12, 1889.
John W. Elam . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Joshua B. Bissell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Andrew P. Letherman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Armanis F. Knotts . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## POSEY COUNTY.

MT. VERNON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Oliver N. Fretageot . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
George S. Green . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1891.
Samuel Clay Dixon . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 30, 1889.
William Hendricks . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Vincent M. Cartright . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Thomas J. Johnson . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
John Hermann . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 30, 1889.

## PULASKI COUNTY.

WINAMAC.

John Kelly . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1890.
John L. Burton . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1889.
John Kruger . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 6, 1889.
John J. Thomas . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Joseph Riggs . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
William H. Bouslog . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 16, 1890.

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

GREENCASTLE.

John W. Lee . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 21, 1890.
James L. Randel . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Leander L. Louis . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Ephraim Tucker . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Daniel S. Hurst . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Ebenezer W. Smythe . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
James F. O'Brien . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

WINCHESTER.

Andrew J. Cranor . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Benjamin Hawthorn . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
John M. Turner . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 8, 1889.
Joseph J. Evans . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Charles C. Yunker . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## RIPLEY COUNTY.

VERSAILLES.

Joseph C. Gray . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
Philip F. Seelinger . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 16, 1889.
Thomas E. Willson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 1, 1891.
Mand Abbott . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 8, 1888.
Isaac B. Harrell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 15, 1888.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## RUSH COUNTY.

## RUSHVILLE.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John W. Tompkins . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1889.
Nathan Weeks . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	December 1, 1888.
John K. Gowdy . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Charles O. Nixon . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	August 25, 1891.
Frank G. Hackleman . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	August 25, 1889.
Morton H. Downey . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

## SCOTTSBURG.

Barney K. Gladden . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
Thomas H. Everett . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Horatio S. Hazzard . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
Jesse B. Davis . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 14, 1890.
John W. Blunt . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
James F. Ervin . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1888.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

## SHELBYVILLE.

Thomas S. Jones . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 8, 1890.
William F. Handy . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	September 1, 1891.
Henry Meer . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Michael Posz . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 13, 1889.
William J. Buxton . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Miles Griffey . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Thomas Finley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## SPENCER COUNTY.

## ROCKPORT.

Anthony Stevenson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 20, 1891.
Michael Spayd . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 28, 1889.
George Wandel . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 10, 1888.
Richard W. Murray . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Wesley W. Kellams . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1888.

## STARKE COUNTY.

## KNOX.

Jeremiah Good . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 21, 1890.
Joseph E. Jones . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Franklin P. Whitson . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Jacob Bogarth . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Thomas R. Lambert . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Henry C. Roney . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

## SOUTH BEND.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
William C. McMichael . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 6, 1890.
Aaron Jones . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
John Finch . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
Emanuel R. Wills . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 29, 1888.
Thomas M. Howard . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Hugh T. Montgomery . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 21, 1888.
William M. Whitten . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 21, 1888.

## STEUBEN COUNTY.

## ANGOLA.

William E. Kimsly . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Solomon A. Wood . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 7, 1892.
William C. Moss . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	September 10, 1889.
Clay Lemmon . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 5, 1889.
Adelbert F. Day . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
James F. Wallace . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 10, 1888.
Newton W. Gilbert . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 10, 1888.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

## SULLIVAN.

Philip R. Jenkins . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	March 28, 1892.
William Willis . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 28, 1892.
Lemuel H. Willis . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Harrison French . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 9, 1889.
Joshua Beasley . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 11, 1890.
William Joyce . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Benjamin E. Briggs . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

## VEVAY.

David B. Lee . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
David N. Hayden . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
James F. Simpson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Charles G. Adams . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James H. Hitchens . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Flavius J. Hollcroft . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
George W. McKay . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

## LAFAYETTE.

Henry C. Tinney . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 16, 1890.
Thomas G. McKee . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 25, 1889.
William W. Smith . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 2, 1889.
Thomas J. Barnes . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Joseph McCrea . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	October 30, 1892.
William R. Moffitt . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 16, 1888.
Everett B. Vawter . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 17, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## TIPTON COUNTY.

## TIPTON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Henry H. Thomas . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 18, 1890.
Thomas B. Bates . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 23, 1888.
John M. Foster . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 17, 1889.
William J. Miner . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 21, 1890.
Newton W. Cooper . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Isaac N. Roop . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
James L. Romack . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## UNION COUNTY.

## LIBERTY.

Albert Davis . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Aaron C. Filer . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
John M. Ross . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 7, 1889.
Americus E. Johnson . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Newton Howren . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Solomon D. Kell . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Frederick A. Coleman . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 11, 1888.

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE.

James D. Parvin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Charles Schaum . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
August Leich . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	October 1, 1889.
Frederick Wahnsiedler . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	December 5, 1888.
Franklin Sours . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## VERMILLION COUNTY.

## NEWPORT.

A. R. Hopkins . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	April 22, 1892.
John A. Darby . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
William L. Porter . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 23, 1888.
Melville B. Carter . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Thomas Brindley . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Fred Rush . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## VIGO COUNTY.

## TERRE HAUTE.

John C. Warren . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 30, 1892.
Frank Armstrong . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	March 6, 1891.
Albert D. Weeks . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
James Cox . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 21, 1889.
Levi Hammerly . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
William W. Hayworth . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 18, 1888.
Frank Tuttle . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 18, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## WABASH COUNTY.

## WABASH.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
Thompson R. Brady . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
William Hazen . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Howard Squires . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1889.
John S. Chinworth . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 2, 1889.
Christian C. Mikesell . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 2, 1892.
Levi S. Thomas . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Franklin Knight . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## WARREN COUNTY.

## WILLIAMSPORT.

Isafah Smith . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	June 23, 1891.
Abraham H. Haun . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
James Anderson . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	August 21, 1889.
Zara T. Stearns . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 9, 1890.
Philip W. Lewis . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
William P. Carmichael . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## WARRICK COUNTY.

## BOONVILLE.

William J. Hargrave . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	February 24, 1892.
John F. Katterjohn . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 11, 1890.
John C. Reed . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 30, 1889.
George T. Jones . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 11, 1888.
Commodore Kelley . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	February 24, 1892.
Moses L. Pearce . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 8, 1888.
Otis B. Pasco . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	January 19, 1889.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## SALEM.

Eli W. Menaugh . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
William Rudder . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 6, 1888.
Winfield S. Persise . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 21, 1889.
Elisha D. Williams . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
James N. Hamilton . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
James M. Kendall . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 17, 1888.
William C. McCoskey . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

## RICHMOND.

Everett A. Richey . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	October 30, 1892.
Finley Newlin . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Allen D. Bond . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Stephen S. Stratton . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 15, 1888.
John A. Markley . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	March 18, 1892.
Charles S. Bond . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 13, 1888.
Robert A. Howard . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

## WELLS COUNTY.

## BLUFFTON.

NAME.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	WHEN TERM EXPIRES.
John H. Ormsby . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 13, 1890.
Charles M. Miller . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Henry Kirkwood . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	August 27, 1889.
John E. Sturgis . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	December 15, 1888.
John C. Baumgardner . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Henry Thoma . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	December 13, 1888.
Gabriel T. Markley . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 3, 1888.

## WHITE COUNTY.

## MONTICELLO.

Jones Brearley . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	July 7, 1891.
Joseph Henderson . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Robert R. Breckenridge . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	September 12, 1889.
James P. Simons . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	July 7, 1891.
Samuel D. Sluyter . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Webster P. Bushnell . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 13, 1888.

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

## COLUMBIA CITY.

Samuel P. Kaler . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Chauncey B. Mattoon . . . . .	Auditor . . . . .	November 14, 1891.
Leander Lower . . . . .	Sheriff . . . . .	November 19, 1888.
Joshua Chamberlain . . . . .	Treasurer . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
John H. Shilts . . . . .	Recorder . . . . .	November 1, 1891.
Charles S. Williams . . . . .	Coroner . . . . .	November 14, 1888.
Herman A. Hartsock . . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	November 14, 1888.



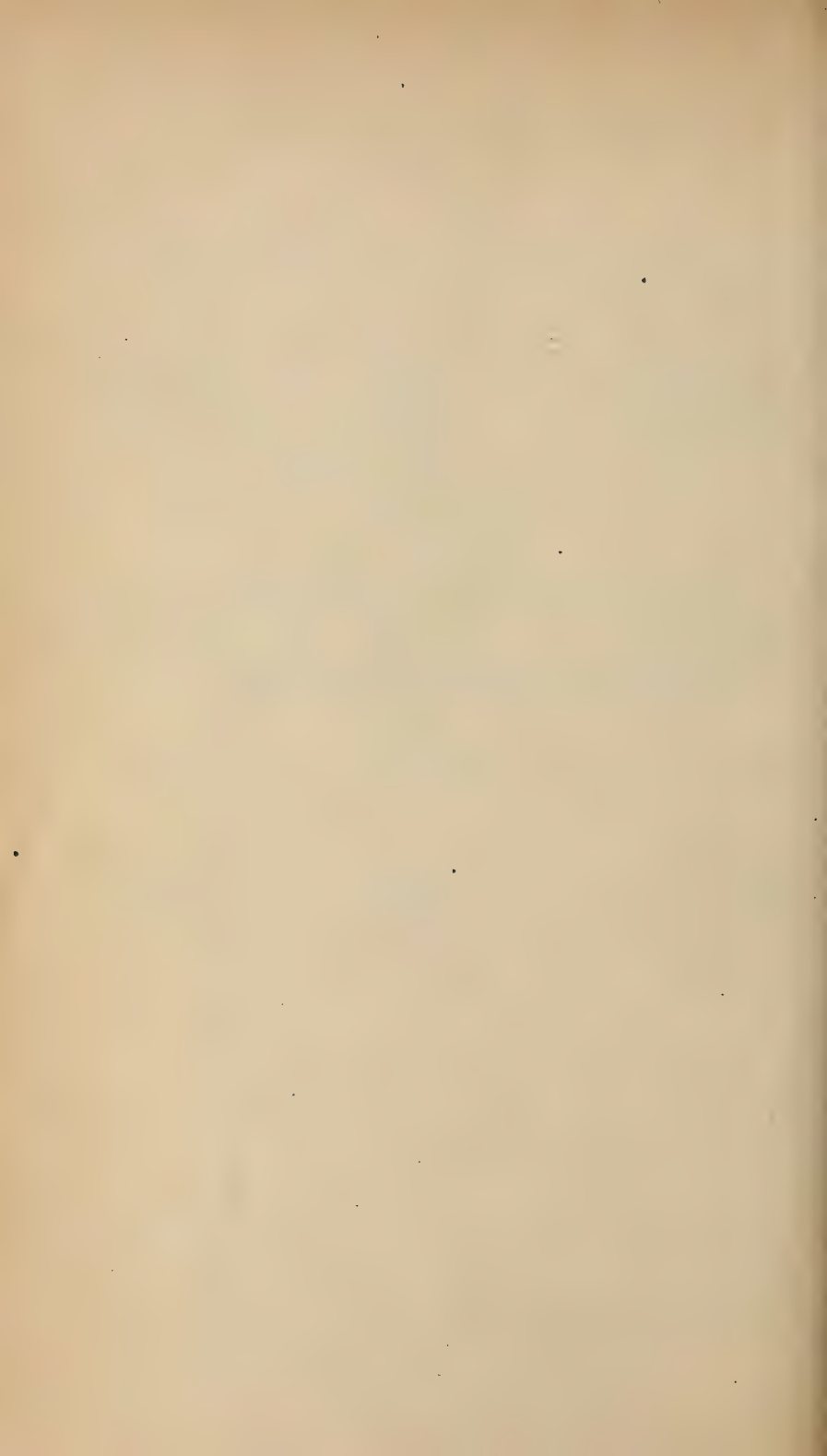
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# APPENDIX.

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# INDIANA OFFICIAL REGISTER.

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## TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor Northwest Territory.

John Gibson, from 1800 to January 10, 1801.

William H. Harrison, from 1801 to 1812.\*

Thomas Posey, from 1812 to 1816.

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## GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

Jonathan Jennings, from 1816 to 1819.

Jonathan Jennings (second term), from 1819 to 1822.†

Ratliff Boone, from September 12 to December 5, 1822.

William Hendricks, from 1822 to 1825.

James B. Ray (acting), February 12 to December 11, 1825.‡

James B. Ray, from 1825 to 1828. •

James B. Ray (second term), from 1828 to 1831.

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There have been several omissions in the Official Register of the Governors of Indiana, extending from the territorial period down to the present time, which, for purposes of historical accuracy, we have deemed it proper to supply.

\* Governor Harrison was appointed early in the year 1800, but was not sworn into office until January 10, 1801. John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted as Governor until his arrival.

† Jonathan Jennings, having been elected to Congress before the end of his second term, resigned the office of Governor September 12, 1822, and was succeeded by Ratliff Boone, who served until December 5 of the same year.

‡ Governor Hendricks, having been elected a Senator of the United States, resigned his office on the twelfth day of February, 1825, and was succeeded by James B. Ray, the Lieutenant Governor, who served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

Noah Noble, from 1831 to 1834.

Noah Noble (second term), from 1834 to 1837.

David Wallace, from 1837 to 1840.

Samuel Bigger, from 1840 to 1843.

James Whitcomb, from 1843 to 1846.

James Whitcomb, from 1846 to 1848.

Paris C. Dunning (acting), from 1848 to 1849.\*

Joseph A. Wright, from 1849 to 1852.

Joseph A. Wright, from 1852 to 1857.

Ashbel P. Willard, from 1857 to 1860.

Abram A. Hammond, from 1860 to 1861.†

Henry S. Lane, from January 14 to January 16, 1861.‡

Oliver P. Morton (acting), from 1861 to 1865.

Oliver P. Morton, from 1865 to 1867.

Conrad Baker (acting), from 1867 to 1869.||

Conrad Baker, from 1869 to 1873.

Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1873 to 1877.

James D. Williams, from 1877 to 1880.

Isaac P. Gray (acting), from 1880 to 1881.§

Albert G. Porter, from 1881 to 1885.

Isaac P. Gray, from 1885 to —.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Christopher Harrison, from 1816 to 1819.

Ratliffe Boone, from 1819 to 1825.

John H. Thompson, from 1825 to 1828.

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\* Governor Whitcomb was elected a Senator of the United States December 27, 1848, and Paris C. Dunning, Lieutenant Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

† Governor Willard died on the third day of October, 1860, and Abram A. Hammond, the Lieutenant Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term, or until January 14, 1861.

‡ Governor Lane was elected a Senator of the United States January 16, 1861, and Oliver P. Morton, the Lieutenant Governor, served as Governor the remainder of the term.

|| Governor Oliver P. Morton was elected a Senator of the United States on the 23d of January, 1867. On the day following he resigned his office, and Conrad Baker, the Lieutenant Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

§ Governor Williams died November 20, 1880, and Isaac P. Gray, Lieutenant Governor, served as Governor the remainder of the term.

Milton Stapp, from 1828 to 1831.  
 David Wallace, from 1831 to 1837.  
 David Hillis, from 1837 to 1840.  
 Samuel Hall, from 1840 to 1843.  
 Jesse D. Bright, from 1843 to 1845.\*  
 Godlove S. Orth (acting), 1845.  
 James G. Reed (acting), 1846.  
 Paris C. Dunning, from 1846 to 1848.  
 James G. Reed (acting), 1849.  
 James H. Lane, from 1849 to 1852.  
 Ashbel P. Willard, from 1852 to 1857.  
 Abram A. Hammond, from 1857 to 1860.  
 John R. Cravens (acting), from 1859 to 1863.  
 Paris C. Dunning (acting), from 1863 to 1865.  
 Conrad Baker, from 1865 to 1867.  
 Will Cumback (acting), from 1867 to 1869.  
 Will Cumback, from 1869 to 1873.  
 Leonidas Sexton, from 1873 to 1877.  
 Isaac P. Gray, from 1877 to 1880.  
 Frederick W. Viehe (acting), 1881.  
 Thomas Hanna, from 1881 to 1885.  
 Mahlon D. Manson, from 1885 to 1886.†  
 Robert S. Robertson, from 1887 to ——.

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## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John Gibson, Territorial, from 1800 to 1816.  
 Robert A. New, from 1816 to 1825.  
 William W. Wick, from 1825 to 1829.  
 James Morrison, from 1829 to 1833.  
 William Sheets, from 1833 to 1837.  
 William J. Brown, from 1837 to 1841.  
 William Sheets, from 1841 to 1845.  
 John H. Thompson, from 1845 to 1849.  
 Charles H. Test, from 1849 to 1853.  
 Nehemiah Hayden, from 1853 to 1855.

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\* Jesse D. Bright was elected to the Senate of the United States, March 6, 1865.

† Vacated office by qualifying as Revenue Collector, and Robert S. Robertson elected November 2, 1886, to fill vacancy.



Erasmus B. Collins, from 1856 to 1857.  
 Daniel McClure, from 1857 to 1859.  
 Cyrus L. Dunham, from 1859 to 1861.  
 William A. Pelle, from 1861 to 1863.  
 James S. Athon, from 1863 to 1865.  
 Nelson Trusler, from 1865 to 1869.  
 Max F. A. Hoffman, from 1869 to 1871.  
 Norman Eddy, from 1871 to 1872.  
 John H. Farquhar, from 1872 to 1873.  
 William W. Curry, from 1873 to 1875.  
 John E. Neff, from 1875 to 1879.  
 John G. Shanklin, from 1879 to 1881.  
 Emanuel R. Hawn, from 1881 to 1883.  
 William R. Myers, from 1883 to 1885.  
 William R. Myers, from 1885 to 1887.  
 Charles F. Griffin, from 1887 to —.

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## AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

### INDIANA TERRITORY.

Peter Jones, commissioned September 5, 1805; resigned in 1810.

William Prince, commissioned April 13, 1810; resigned in 1813.

General W. Johnston, commissioned January 20, 1813; resigned in 1813.

William Prince, commissioned February 8, 1813; resigned in 1813.

Davis Floyd, commissioned June 15, 1813; served till admission of the State into the Union.

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## AUDITORS OF STATE.

William H. Lilley, from 1816 to 1829.  
 Morris Morris, from 1829 to 1844.  
 Horatio J. Harris, from 1844 to 1847.  
 Douglass Maguire, from 1847 to 1850.  
 Erastus W. H. Ellis, from 1850 to 1853.

John P. Dunn, from 1853 to 1855.  
 Hiram E. Talbot, from 1855 to 1857.  
 John W. Dodd, from 1857 to 1861.  
 Albert Lange, from 1861 to 1863.  
 Joseph Ristine, from 1863 to 1865.  
 Thomas B. McCarthy, from 1865 to 1869.  
 John D. Evans, from 1869 to 1871.  
 John C. Shoemaker, from 1871 to 1873.  
 James A. Wildman, from 1873 to 1875.  
 Ebenezer Henderson, from 1875 to 1879.  
 Mahlon D. Manson, from 1879 to 1881.  
 Edward H. Wolfe, from 1881 to 1883.  
 James H. Rice, from 1883 to 1885.  
 James H. Rice, from 1885 to 1887.  
 Bruce Carr, from 1887 to —.

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#### TREASURERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

William McIntosh, commissioned February 9, 1801; removed  
 for cause.

James Johnson, commissioned September 4, 1805; resigned  
 in 1813.

General W. Johnston, commissioned May 29, 1813; served till  
 State was admitted into the Union.

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#### TREASURERS OF STATE.

Daniel C. Lane, from 1816 to 1823.  
 Samuel Merrill, from 1823 to 1825.  
 Nathan B. Palmer, from 1825 to 1841.  
 George H. Dunn, from 1841 to 1844.  
 Royal Mayhew, from 1844 to 1847.  
 Samuel Hannah, from 1847 to 1850.  
 James P. Drake, from 1850 to 1853.  
 Elijah Newland, from 1853 to 1855.  
 William R. Noffsinger, from 1855 to 1857.  
 Aquilla Jones, from 1857 to 1859.  
 Nathaniel F. Cunningham, from 1859 to 1861.

Jonathan S. Harvey, from 1861 to 1863.  
 Matthew L. Brett, from 1863 to 1865.  
 John I. Morrison, from 1865 to 1867.  
 Nathan Kimball, from 1867 to 1871.  
 James B. Ryan, from 1871 to 1873.  
 John B. Glover, from 1873 to 1875.  
 Benjamin C. Shaw, from 1875 to 1879.  
 William Fleming, from 1879 to 1881.  
 Roswell S. Hill, from 1881 to 1883.  
 John J. Cooper, from 1883 to 1885.  
 John J. Cooper, from 1885 to 1887.  
 Julius A. Lemecke, from 1887 to —.

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### JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Scott, from 1816 to 1831.  
 John Johnson, from 1816 to 1817.  
 Jesse L. Holman, from 1816 to 1831.  
 Isaac Blackford, from 1817 to 1853.  
 Stephen C. Stephens, from 1831 to 1836.  
 John T. McKinney, from 1831 to 1837.  
 Charles Dewey, from 1836 to 1847.  
 Jeremiah Sullivan, from 1837 to 1846.  
 Samuel E. Perkins, from 1846 to 1865.  
 Thomas L. Smith, from 1847 to 1853.  
 Andrew Davison, from 1853 to 1865.  
 William Z. Stuart, from 1853 to 1857.  
 Addison L. Roache, from 1853 to 1854.  
 Alvin P. Hovey (appointed), from — to 1854.  
 Samuel B. Gookins, from 1854 to 1857.  
 James L. Worden (appointed), from 1858 to 1865.  
 James M. Hanna (appointed), from 1858 to 1865.  
 Charles A. Ray, from 1865 to 1871.  
 Jehu T. Elliott, from 1865 to 1871.  
 James S. Frazer, from 1865 to 1871.  
 Robert S. Gregory, from 1865 to 1871.  
 James L. Worden, from 1871 to 1882.\*  
 Alexander C. Downey, from 1871 to 1877.  
 Samuel A. Buskirk, from 1871 to 1877.

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\* Resigned December 2, 1882.

John Pettit, from 1871 to 1877.  
 Andrew L. Osborne, from 1872 to 1874.  
 Horace P. Biddle, from 1874 to 1880.  
 William E. Niblack, from 1877 to 1883.  
 George V. Howk, from 1877 to 1883.  
 Samuel E. Perkins, from 1877 to 1879.  
 John T. Scott, from 1879 to 1880.  
 William S. Wood, from 1881 to 1883.\*  
 Byron K. Elliott, from 1881 to 1887.  
 William H. Coombs, from December 2, 1882, to 1883.  
 Edwin P. Hammond, from 1883 to —.  
 Allen Zollars, from 1883 to —.  
 Wm. E. Niblack, 1883 to —.  
 Geo. V. Howk, from 1883 to —.  
 James A. S. Mitchell, from 1885 to —.  
 Byron K. Elliott, from 1887 to —.

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## ATTORNEY GENERALS.

### INDIANA TERRITORY.

John Rice Jones, commissioned January 29, 1801; resigned  
 in 1804.  
 Benjamin Parke, commissioned August 4, 1804; appointed  
 territorial Judge.  
 Thomas Randolph, commissioned June 2, 1808; killed at  
 ippecanoe.

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## ATTORNEY GENERALS.

James Morrison, from March 5, 1855.  
 Joseph E. McDonald, from December 17, 1857.  
 James G. Jones, from December 17, 1859.  
 John P. Usher, from November 10, 1861.  
 Oscar B. Hord, from November 3, 1862.  
 Delana E. Williamson, from November 3, 1864.

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\*Resigned May 8, 1883.

Bayless W. Hanna, from November 3, 1870.  
 James C. Denny, from November 6, 1872.  
 Clarence A. Buskirk, from November 6, 1874.  
 Thomas W. Woollen, from November 6, 1878.  
 Daniel P. Baldwin, from November 6, 1880.  
 Francis T. Hord, from 1882 to 1884.  
 Francis T. Hord, from 1884 to 1886.  
 Louis T. Michener, from 1886 to ——.

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## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William C. Larrabee, from 1852.  
 Caleb Mills, from 1855 to 1857.  
 William C. Larrabee, from 1857 to 1859.  
 Samuel L. Rugg, from 1859 to 1861.  
 Miles J. Fletcher, from 1861 to 1862.  
 Samuel K. Hoshour, from 1862.  
 Samuel L. Rugg, from 1862 to 1865.  
 George W. Hoss, from 1865 to 1869.  
 Barnabas C. Hobbs, from 1869 to 1871.  
 Milton B. Hopkins, from 1871 to 1874.  
 Alexander C. Hopkins, from 1874 to 1875.  
 James H. Smart, from 1875 to 1881.  
 John M. Bloss, from 1881 to 1883.  
 John W. Holcombe, 1883 to 1885.  
 John W. Holcombe, from 1885 to 1887.  
 Harvey M. LaFollette, from 1887 to ——.

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## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Noble, from 1816 to 1831.  
 Waller Taylor, from 1816 to 1825.  
 William Hendricks, from 1825 to 1837.  
 Robert Hanna (appointed), 1831.  
 John Tipton, from 1831 to 1839.  
 Oliver H. Smith, from 1837 to 1843.  
 Albert S. White, from 1839 to 1845.  
 Edward A. Hannegan, from 1843 to 1849.



Jesse D. Bright, from 1845 to 1861.  
 James Whitcomb, from 1849 to 1852.  
 Charles W. Cathcart (appointed), from 1852 to 1853.  
 John Pettit, from 1853 to 1857.  
 Graham N. Fitch, from 1857 to 1861.  
 Joseph A. Wright (appointed), from 1861 to 1863.  
 Henry S. Lane, from 1861 to 1867.  
 David Turpie, 1863.  
 Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1863 to 1869.  
 Oliver P. Morton, from 1867 to 1877.  
 Daniel D. Pratt, from 1869 to 1875.  
 Joseph E. McDonald, from 1875 to 1881.  
 Daniel W. Voorhees (appointed), from 1877 to 1879.  
 Daniel W. Voorhees, from 1879 to 1885.  
 Daniel W. Voorhees, from 1885 to ——.

Benjamin Harrison, from 1881 to ——.

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## CLERKS SUPREME COURT.

### TERRITORIAL—STATE.

Daniel Lymmes, from 1794 to 1804.  
 Henry Hurst, from 1804 to 1820.  
 E. Macdonald, from 1817 to ——.

Henry P. Coburn, from 1820 to 1852.  
 William B. Beach, from 1852 to 1860.  
 John P. Jones, from 1860 to 1864.  
 Laz. Noble, from 1864 to 1868.  
 Theodore W. McCoy, from 1865 to 1872.  
 Charles Scholl, from 1872 to 1876.  
 Gabriel Schmuck, from 1876 to 1880.  
 Daniel Royse, from 1880 to 1881.  
 Jonathan W. Gordon, from 1881 to 1882.  
 Simon P. Sheerin, from 1882 to 1886.  
 William T. Noble, from 1886 to ——.

## REPORTERS SUPREME COURT.

Isaac Blackford (one of the judges), from 1817 to 1850.  
 Horace E. Carter, from 1852 to 1853.  
 Albert G. Porter, from 1853 to 1856.  
 Gordon Tanner, from 1857 to 1861.  
 Benjamin Harrison, from 1861 to 1863.  
 Michael C. Kerr, from 1863 to 1864.  
 Benjamin Harrison, from 1864 to 1869.  
 James B. Black, from 1869 to 1877.  
 Augustus N. Martin, from 1877 to 1881.  
 Francis M. Dice, from 1881 to 1885.  
 John W. Kern, from 1885 to —.

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## ADJUTANT GENERALS.

## INDIANA TERRITORY.

John Small, February 4, 1801.  
 Daniel Sullivan, August 4, 1812.  
 Charles Smith, October 21, 1812.  
 Daniel Sullivan, January 14, 1813.  
 General W. Johnston, September 10, 1813.  
 Waller Taylor, February 24, 1814.  
 Allen D. Thom, September 7, 1814.

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## ADJUTANT GENERALS.

## STATE OF INDIANA.

Stephen Ranney, February 14, 1817.  
 Henry P. Coburn, December 24, 1819.  
 Stephen Ranney, December 5, 1822.  
 Thomas Posey, September 3, 1823.  
 J. Landis.  
 Douglas Maguire.  
 David Reynolds, during Mexican War.  
 David Reynolds, January 16, 1850.  
 Wm. A. Morrison, June 12, 1857.  
 Lewis Wallace, April 15, 1861.  
 John M. Wallace, April 26, 1861.

Lazarus Noble, May 27, 1861.  
 W. H. H. Terrell, November 12, 1864.  
 James C. Veatch, May 20, 1869.  
 John G. Greenawault, 1870.  
 Wm. W. Conner, January, 1873.  
 George W. Russ, January, 1877.  
 James R. Carnahan, 1881 to 1885.  
 George W. Koontz, 1885 to —.

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#### QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

Samuel Beck, January 16, 1850.  
 Ambrose Ballweg, March 22, 1861.  
 Thomas A. Morris, April 16, 1861.  
 John H. Vajen, April 29, 1861.  
 John C. New, May 30, 1862.  
 Asahel Stone, October 15, 1862.  
 P. Schmuck, ———, 1866.  
 H. N. Conklin.  
 Samuel Beck, to 1884.  
 George L. Branham, ———, 1885.  
 James B. McShepard, from 1885 to —.

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#### COMMISSARY GENERALS.

Michael C. Bright, November 27, 1857.  
 Isaiah Mansur, April 15, 1861.  
 Asheal Stone, May 20, 1861, to October 15, 1862.

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#### STATE PAYMASTERS.

Oscar H. Kendrick, June 11, 1861.  
 Stearns Fisher, January —, 1863.

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#### CHIEFS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

John Collett, 1879 to 1881.  
 John B. Connor, 1881 to 1888.  
 William A. Peelle, Jr., 1883 to 1885.  
 William A. Peele, Jr., from 1885 to —.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

NAME.	District.	Session.	Years.
William Hendricks . . . . .	15	1817-181	
William Hendricks . . . . .	16	1819-182	
William Hendricks . . . . .	17	1821-182	
William Prince (died) . . . . .	1	18	1824-182
Jacob Call (to fill vacancy) . . . . .	2		
Jonathan Jennings . . . . .	3		
John Test. . . . .	3		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	19	1825-182
Jonathan Jennings . . . . .	2		
John Test. . . . .	3		
Thomas Blake . . . . .	1	20	1827-182
Jonathan Jennings . . . . .	2		
Oliver H. Smith . . . . .	3		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	21	1829-18
Jonathan Jennings . . . . .	2		
John Test. . . . .	3		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	22	1831-18
John Carr . . . . .	2		
Jonathan McCarty. . . . .	3		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	23	1833-18
John Ewing . . . . .	2		
John Carr . . . . .	3		
Amos Lane. . . . .	4		
Jonathan McCarty. . . . .	5		
George S. Kinnard . . . . .	6		
Edward A. Hannegan . . . . .	7		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	24	1835-18
John W. Davis. . . . .	2		
John Carr . . . . .	3		
Amos Lane. . . . .	4		
Jonathan McCarty. . . . .	5		
George S. Kinnard (died) . . . . .	6		
William Herod (to fill vacancy) . . . . .	6		
Edward A. Hannegan . . . . .	7		
Ratliff Boone. . . . .	1	25	1837-18
John Ewing . . . . .	2		
William Graham . . . . .	3		
George H. Dunn . . . . .	4		
James H. Rariden . . . . .	5		
William Herod . . . . .	6		
Albert S. White . . . . .	7		
George H. Proffit. . . . .	1	26	1839-18
John W. Davis. . . . .	2		
John Carr. . . . .	3		
Thomas A. Smith. . . . .	4		
James Rariden. . . . .	5		
William W. Wick . . . . .	6		
Tilghman A. Howard . . . . .	7		
George H. Proffit. . . . .	1	27	1841-18
Richard W. Thompson. . . . .	2		
Joseph L. White . . . . .	3		
James H. Cravens. . . . .	4		
Andrew Kennedy . . . . .	5		
David Wallace . . . . .	6		
Henry S. Lane . . . . .	7		
Robert Dale Owen . . . . .	1	28	1843-18
Thomas J. Henley . . . . .	2		
Thomas Smith . . . . .	3		
Caleb B. Smith. . . . .	4		
William J. Brown . . . . .	5		
John W. Davis . . . . .	6		

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Continued.

NAME.	District.	Session.	Years.
Joseph A. Wright . . . . .	7		1843-1844
John Pettit . . . . .	8		
Samuel C. Sample . . . . .	9		
Andrew Kennedy . . . . .	10		
Robert Dale Owen . . . . .	1	29	1845-1846
Thomas J. Henley . . . . .	2		
Thomas Smith . . . . .	3		
Caleb B. Smith . . . . .	4		
William W. Wick . . . . .	5		
John W. Davis . . . . .	6		
Edward W. McGaughey . . . . .	7		
John Pettit . . . . .	8		
Charles W. Cathcart . . . . .	9		
Andrew Kennedy . . . . .	10		
Elisha Embree . . . . .	1	30	1847-1848
Thomas J. Henley . . . . .	2		
John L. Robinson . . . . .	3		
Caleb B. Smith . . . . .	4		
William W. Wick . . . . .	5		
George G. Dunn . . . . .	6		
Richard W. Thompson . . . . .	7		
John Pettit . . . . .	8		
Charles W. Cathcart . . . . .	9		
William Rockhill . . . . .	10		
Nathaniel Albertson . . . . .	1	31	1849-1850
Cyrus L. Dunham . . . . .	2		
John L. Robinson . . . . .	3		
George W. Julian . . . . .	4		
William J. Brown . . . . .	5		
Villis A. Gorman . . . . .	6		
Edward W. McGaughey . . . . .	7		
Joseph E. McDonald . . . . .	8		
Graham N. Fitch . . . . .	9		
Andrew J. Harlan . . . . .	10		
James Lockhart . . . . .	1	32	1851-1852
Cyrus L. Dunham . . . . .	2		
John L. Robinson . . . . .	3		
Samuel W. Parker . . . . .	4		
Thomas A. Hendricks . . . . .	5		
Villis A. Gorman . . . . .	6		
John G. Davis . . . . .	7		
Daniel Mace . . . . .	8		
Graham N. Fitch . . . . .	9		
Samuel Brenton . . . . .	10		
Smith Miller . . . . .	1	33	1853-1854
William H. English . . . . .	2		
Cyrus L. Dunham . . . . .	3		
James H. Lane . . . . .	4		
Samuel W. Parker . . . . .	5		
Thomas A. Hendricks . . . . .	6		
John G. Davis . . . . .	7		
Daniel Mace . . . . .	8		
Norman Eddy . . . . .	9		
Benezer M. Chamberlain . . . . .	10		
Andrew J. Harlan . . . . .	11		
Smith Miller . . . . .	1	34	1855-1856
William H. English . . . . .	2		
George G. Dunn . . . . .	3		
Vill. Cumback . . . . .	4		
David P. Holloway . . . . .	5		
Lucian Barbour . . . . .	6		
Harvey D. Scott . . . . .	7		
Daniel Mace . . . . .	8		
Chuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
Samuel Brenton . . . . .	10		
John U. Pettit . . . . .	11		



## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Continued.

NAME.	District.	Session.	Years.
James Lockhart (died) . . . . .	1	35	1857-1858
William E. Niblack (to fill vacancy) . . . . .	1		
William H. English . . . . .	2		
James Hughes . . . . .	3		
James B. Foley . . . . .	4		
David Kilgore . . . . .	5		
James M. Gregg . . . . .	6		
John G. Davis . . . . .	7		
James Wilson . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
Samuel Brenton . . . . .	10		
John U. Pettit . . . . .	11		
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1	36	1859-1860
William H. English . . . . .	2		
William M. Dunn . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
David Kilgore . . . . .	5		
Albert G. Porter . . . . .	6		
John G. Davis . . . . .	7		
James Wilson . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
Charles Case . . . . .	10		
John U. Pettit . . . . .	11		
John Laws . . . . .	1	37	1861-1862
James A. Cravens . . . . .	2		
William M. Dunn . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
George W. Julian . . . . .	5		
Albert G. Porter . . . . .	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	7		
Albert S. White . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
William Mitchell . . . . .	10		
John P. C. Shanks . . . . .	11		
John Laws . . . . .	1	38	1863-1864
James A. Cravens . . . . .	2		
Henry W. Harrington . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
George W. Julian . . . . .	5		
Ebenezer Dumont . . . . .	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	7		
Godlove S. Orth . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
Joseph K. Edgerton . . . . .	10		
James F. McDowell . . . . .	11		
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1	39	1865-1866
Michael C. Kerr . . . . .	2		
Ralph Hill . . . . .	3		
John H. Farquhar . . . . .	4		
George W. Julian . . . . .	5		
Ebenezer Dumont . . . . .	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees (seat contested) . . . . .	7		
Henry D. Washburn (on contest) . . . . .	7		
Godlove S. Orth . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
Joseph H. Defrees . . . . .	10		
Thomas N. Stillwell . . . . .	11		
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1	40	1867-1868
Michael C. Kerr . . . . .	2		
Morton C. Hunter . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
George W. Julian . . . . .	5		
John Coburn . . . . .	6		
Henry D. Washburn . . . . .	7		
Godlove S. Orth . . . . .	8		
Schuyler Colfax . . . . .	9		
William Williams . . . . .	10		
John P. C. Shanks . . . . .	11		

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Continued.

NAME.	District.	Session.	Years.
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1	41	1869-1870
Michael C. Kerr . . . . .	2		
William S. Holman . . . . .	3		
George W. Julian . . . . .	4		
John Coburn . . . . .	5		
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	6		
Goodlove S. Orth . . . . .	7		
Daniel D. Pratt (elected to the Senate) . . . . .	8		
James N. Tyner (vice Pratt) . . . . .	8		
John P. C. Shanks . . . . .	9		
William Williams . . . . .	10		
Jasper Packard . . . . .	11		
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1	42	1871-1872
Michael C. Kerr . . . . .	2		
William S. Holman . . . . .	3		
Jeremiah M. Wilson . . . . .	4		
John Coburn . . . . .	5		
Daniel W. Voorhees . . . . .	6		
Mahlon D. Manson . . . . .	7		
James N. Tyner . . . . .	8		
John P. C. Shanks . . . . .	9		
William Williams . . . . .	10		
Jasper Packard . . . . .	11		
Goodlove S. Orth . . . . .	State.	43	1873-1874
William Williams . . . . .	State.		
William E. Niblack . . . . .	1		
Simeon K. Wolf . . . . .	2		
William S. Holman . . . . .	3		
Jeremiah M. Wilson . . . . .	4		
John Coburn . . . . .	5		
Morton C. Hunter . . . . .	6		
Thomas J. Cason . . . . .	7		
James N. Tyner . . . . .	8		
John P. C. Shanks . . . . .	9		
Henry B. Saylor . . . . .	10		
Jasper Packard . . . . .	11		
Benoni S. Fuller . . . . .	1	44	1875-187
James D. Williams . . . . .	2	Part Ses.	
Andrew Humphreys . . . . .	2	Part Ses.	
Michael C. Kerr . . . . .	3	Part Ses.	
Nathan T. Carr . . . . .	3	Part Ses.	
Jeptha D. New . . . . .	4	44	
William S. Holman . . . . .	5		
Milton S. Robinson . . . . .	6		
Franklin Landers . . . . .	7		
Morton C. Hunter . . . . .	8		
Thomas C. Cason . . . . .	9		
William S. Haymond . . . . .	10		
James L. Evans . . . . .	11		
Andrew H. Hamilton . . . . .	12		
John H. Baker . . . . .	13		
Benoni S. Fuller . . . . .	1	45	1877-1878
Thomas R. Cobb . . . . .	2		
Andrew Humphreys . . . . .	2	Part Ses.	
Nathan T. Carr . . . . .	3	Part Ses.	
George A. Bicknell . . . . .	3	45	
Leonidas Sexton . . . . .	4		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	5		
Milton S. Robinson . . . . .	6		
John Hanna . . . . .	7		
Morton C. Hunter . . . . .	8		
Michael D. White . . . . .	9		
William H. Calkins . . . . .	10		
James L. Evans . . . . .	11		
Andrew H. Hamilton . . . . .	12		
John H. Baker . . . . .	13		
William Heilman . . . . .	1	46	1879-1880
Thomas R. Cobb . . . . .	2		

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Continued.

NAME.	District.	Session.	Years.
George A. Bicknell . . . . .	3	46	1879-1880
Jephtha D. New . . . . .	4		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	5		
William R. Myers . . . . .	6		
Gilbert De La Matyr . . . . .	7		
Andrew J. Hostetler . . . . .	8		
Goodlove S. Orth . . . . .	9		
William H. Calkins . . . . .	10		
Calvin Cowgill . . . . .	11		
Walpole G. Colerick . . . . .	12		
John H. Baker . . . . .	13		
William Heilman . . . . .	1	47	1881-1882
Thomas R. Cobb . . . . .	2		
Strother M. Stockslager . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
Courtland C. Matson . . . . .	5		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	6		
Stanton J. Peelle . . . . .	7		
Robert B. F. Pierce . . . . .	8		
Charles T. Doxey . . . . .	9		Part Ses.
Goodlove S. Orth . . . . .	9		Part Ses.
Charles T. Doxey . . . . .	9		
Mark L. DeMotte . . . . .	10		
George W. Steele . . . . .	11		
Walpole G. Colerick . . . . .	12		
William H. Calkins . . . . .	13		
John J. Kleiner . . . . .	1	48	1883-1884
Thomas R. Cobb . . . . .	2		
Strother M. Stockslager . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
Courtland C. Matson . . . . .	5		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	6		
*Stanton J. Peelle . . . . .	7		
John E. Lamb . . . . .	8		
Thomas B. Ward . . . . .	9		
Thomas J. Wood . . . . .	10		
George W. Steele . . . . .	11		
Robert Lowery . . . . .	12		
William H. Calkins . . . . .	13		
John J. Kleiner . . . . .	1	49	1885-1886
Thomas R. Cobb . . . . .	2		
Jonas G. Howard . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
Courtland C. Matson . . . . .	5		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	6		
William D. Bynum . . . . .	7		
James T. Johnston . . . . .	8		
Thomas B. Ward . . . . .	9		
William D. Owen . . . . .	10		
George W. Steele . . . . .	11		
Robert Lowery . . . . .	12		
George Ford . . . . .	13		
†Benjamin F. Shively . . . . .	13		
Alvin P. Hovey . . . . .	1	50	1887-1888
John H. O'Neil . . . . .	2		
Jonas G. Howard . . . . .	3		
William S. Holman . . . . .	4		
Courtland C. Matson . . . . .	5		
Thomas M. Browne . . . . .	6		
William D. Bynum . . . . .	7		
James T. Johnston . . . . .	8		
Joseph B. Cheadle . . . . .	9		
William D. Owen . . . . .	10		
George W. Steele . . . . .	11		
James B. White . . . . .	12		
Benjamin F. Shively . . . . .	13		

\*Contested by W. E. English.

† For the short term vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Calkins.

## 1880. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. 1884.

STATES.	1884.				1880.	
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	St. John.	Butler.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Alabama . . . . .	92,973	59,444	610	762	56,221	91,185
Arkansas . . . . .	72,927	50,895		1,844	42,436	60,775
California . . . . .	88,307	100,816	2,640	1,975	80,378	80,417
Colorado . . . . .	27,627	36,277	759	1,957	27,450	24,647
Connecticut . . . . .	67,199	65,923	2,305	1,088	67,071	64,415
Delaware . . . . .	17,054	12,778	55	6	14,133	15,275
Florida . . . . .	31,769	28,039	74		23,632	27,922
Georgia . . . . .	94,567	47,964	184	125	54,086	102,470
Illinois . . . . .	312,355	337,474	12,074	10,910	318,037	277,321
Indiana . . . . .	244,992	238,480	3,018	8,716	232,164	225,522
Iowa . . . . .	*177,286	197,089	1,472		183,927	105,845
Kansas . . . . .	90,030	153,396	4,273	17,044	121,549	59,801
Kentucky . . . . .	152,757	118,674	3,106	1,655	106,306	149,068
Louisiana . . . . .	62,450	46,347	366	110	38,016	65,067
Maine . . . . .	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	74,039	65,161
Maryland . . . . .	96,932	85,609	2,794	531	78,515	94,706
Massachusetts . . . . .	122,352	146,724	9,923	24,382	165,205	111,960
Michigan . . . . .	*189,361	192,669	18,403	763	185,341	131,597
Minnesota . . . . .	70,144	111,923	4,691	3,587	93,903	53,315
Mississippi . . . . .	78,547	42,774			34,854	75,750
Missouri . . . . .	235,972	*202,261	1,506		153,567	208,609
Nebraska . . . . .	54,354	76,877	2,858		54,979	28,523
Nevada . . . . .	7,189	5,573			10,445	11,215
New Hampshire . . . . .	39,166	43,166	1,573	552	44,852	40,794
New Jersey . . . . .	127,784	123,432	6,155	3,494	120,555	122,565
New York . . . . .	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004	555,544	534,511
North Carolina . . . . .	142,071	124,397			115,874	124,208
Ohio . . . . .	368,280	400,082	11,269	5,170	375,048	340,821
Oregon . . . . .	24,593	26,852	488	723	20,619	19,855
Pennsylvania . . . . .	363,510	474,268	15,306	16,992	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island . . . . .	12,438	19,029	941	425	18,195	10,779
South Carolina . . . . .	69,890	21,733			58,071	112,312
Tennessee . . . . .	133,270	124,090	1,131	957	107,677	129,569
Texas . . . . .	223,208	88,353	3,511	3,321	53,298	156,528
Vermont . . . . .	17,331	39,514	1,752	785	45,567	18,316
Virginia . . . . .	145,497	139,356	143		84,020	128,586
West Virginia . . . . .	67,317	*63,096	939		46,243	57,391
Wisconsin . . . . .	146,454	161,147	7,649	4,597	144,400	114,649
Totals . . . . .	4,913,247	4,840,825	150,134	134,028	4,450,921	4,447,888

\* Fusion.

## CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1st. 1790 . . . . .	3,929,328	6th. 1840 . . . . .	17,069,453
2d. 1800 . . . . .	5,305,925	7th. 1850 . . . . .	23,191,837
3d. 1810 . . . . .	7,239,814	8th. 1860 . . . . .	31,443,321
4th. 1820 . . . . .	9,638,131	9th. 1870 . . . . .	38,558,371
5th. 1830 . . . . .	12,866,026	10th. 1880 . . . . .	50,152,866

## THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	Organized.	Square miles.	TERRITORIES.	Organized.	Square miles.
New Mexico . . . . .	1850	121,201	Montana . . . . .	1864	143,776
Utah . . . . .	1850	84,476	Wyoming . . . . .	1868	97,833
Washington . . . . .	1853	69,994	Indian . . . . .	1834	68,991
Dakota . . . . .	1861	150,952	Alaska . . . . .	1868	577,390
Arizona . . . . .	1863	113,916	District of Columbia	1790	64
Idaho . . . . .	1863	86,294			

The whole area of the States and Territories, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four millions of square miles.



## STATE OF INDIANA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }  
 INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1884. }

## ELECTION OF 1884.

The following is the vote for Electors of President and Vice-President and Members of the House of Representatives as determined by the Board of State Canvassers.

WILLIAM R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Abstract of Votes Polled for Presidential Electors, November Election, A. D. 1884, by Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Democrat.	Republican.	National.	Prohibition.	PLURALITY.	
					Democrat.	Republican.
Adams . . . . .	2,649	1,148	24	34	1,501	
Allen . . . . .	8,908	4,932	104	85	3,976	
Bartholomew . . . . .	2,918	2,613	25	4	305	
Benton . . . . .	1,325	1,608	11	22		233
Blackford . . . . .	1,094	900	111	17	194	
Boone . . . . .	3,033	2,834	404	56	199	
Brown . . . . .	1,541	627	21	27	914	
Carroll . . . . .	2,423	2,300	62	6	123	
Cass . . . . .	4,070	3,583	82	13	487	
Clark . . . . .	3,714	2,905	27	10	809	
Clay . . . . .	3,001	2,890	340	15	111	
Clinton . . . . .	3,250	3,007	77	26	213	
Crawford . . . . .	1,610	1,296	32		314	
Daviess . . . . .	2,480	2,278	113	2	202	
Dearborn . . . . .	3,566	2,530	12	24	1,036	
Decatur . . . . .	2,358	2,568	61	1		210
Delaware . . . . .	2,016	3,540	88	31		1,524
Dekalb . . . . .	2,799	2,452	95	59	347	
Dubois . . . . .	2,710	1,018	6	1	1,692	
Elkhart . . . . .	4,053	4,387	155	93		334
Fayette . . . . .	1,353	1,896	7	15		543
Floyd . . . . .	3,527	2,375	97	54	1,152	
Fountain . . . . .	2,476	2,271	370	4	205	
Franklin . . . . .	2,955	1,614	9	7	1,341	
Fulton . . . . .	2,086	1,920	45	4	166	
Gibson . . . . .	2,649	2,774	24	43		125
Grant . . . . .	2,634	3,382	71	158		748
Greene . . . . .	2,330	2,514	90	3		184
Hamilton . . . . .	2,357	3,565	98	212		1,208
Hancock . . . . .	2,468	1,779	44	33	689	
Harrison . . . . .	2,559	1,935	85	4	624	
Hendricks . . . . .	2,069	3,003	162	88		934
Henry . . . . .	2,097	3,671	232	77		1,574
Howard . . . . .	2,022	3,067	131	75		1,045
Huntington . . . . .	3,111	3,093	113	33	18	
Jackson . . . . .	3,125	2,037	37	10	1,088	
asper . . . . .	913	1,281	80	44		368
Jay . . . . .	2,525	2,550	139	38		25
Jefferson . . . . .	2,749	3,211	17	8		462
ennings . . . . .	1,704	1,972	41	12		268



## Abstract of Votes Polled, by Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Democrat.	Republican.	National.	Prohibition.	PLURALITY.	
					Democrat.	Republican.
Johnson . . . . .	2,515	2,020	184	17	495	.....
Knox . . . . .	3,578	2,692	14	14	886	.....
Kosciusko . . . . .	2,973	3,806	43	54	.....	833
Lagrange . . . . .	1,391	2,261	61	37	.....	870
Lake . . . . .	1,901	2,214	7	24	.....	313
Laporte . . . . .	4,422	3,516	120	19	906	.....
Lawrence . . . . .	1,716	2,236	35	6	.....	520
Madison . . . . .	3,781	3,000	49	31	781	.....
Marion . . . . .	14,205	14,433	466	172	.....	228
Marshall . . . . .	2,921	2,160	370	41	761	.....
Martin . . . . .	1,539	1,283	24	3	256	.....
Miami . . . . .	3,310	2,997	98	28	313	.....
Monroe . . . . .	1,732	1,896	81	39	.....	164
Montgomery . . . . .	3,634	3,697	109	63	.....	63
Morgan . . . . .	2,037	2,305	89	13	.....	268
Newton . . . . .	729	1,142	84	11	.....	413
Noble . . . . .	2,847	2,922	97	47	.....	75
Ohio . . . . .	583	688	3	2	.....	105
Orange . . . . .	1,538	1,515	18	6	23	.....
Owen . . . . .	1,990	1,494	36	3	496	.....
Parke . . . . .	1,929	2,563	221	64	.....	634
Perry . . . . .	2,011	1,779	2	1	232	.....
Pike . . . . .	1,883	1,826	131	8	57	.....
Porter . . . . .	1,867	2,480	59	54	.....	613
Posey . . . . .	2,773	2,157	17	14	616	.....
Pulaski . . . . .	1,442	1,000	94	1	442	.....
Putnam . . . . .	2,951	2,574	60	8	377	.....
Randolph . . . . .	2,153	4,250	71	77	.....	2,097
Ripley . . . . .	2,420	2,298	21	10	122	.....
Rush . . . . .	2,335	2,682	50	44	.....	347
Scott . . . . .	1,020	715	.....	3	305	.....
Shelby . . . . .	3,379	2,798	49	29	581	.....
Spencer . . . . .	2,530	2,408	52	.....	122	.....
Starke . . . . .	767	492	100	5	275	.....
Steuben . . . . .	1,315	2,220	106	53	.....	905
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,856	4,365	202	157	491	.....
Sullivan . . . . .	3,035	1,479	71	30	1,556	.....
Switzerland . . . . .	1,566	1,576	55	10	.....	10
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,261	4,903	70	11	.....	642
Tipton . . . . .	2,201	1,736	22	23	465	.....
Union . . . . .	823	1,108	16	13	.....	285
Vanderburgh . . . . .	5,506	5,445	115	10	61	.....
Vermillion . . . . .	1,320	1,591	98	3	.....	271
Vigo . . . . .	5,324	5,464	537	10	.....	140
Wabash . . . . .	2,521	3,913	38	34	.....	1,392
Warren . . . . .	1,006	1,825	42	14	.....	819
Warrick . . . . .	2,509	2,122	47	28	387	.....
Wayne . . . . .	3,601	6,168	136	147	.....	2,567
Washington . . . . .	2,309	1,721	15	5	588	.....
Wells . . . . .	2,666	1,520	522	39	1,146	.....
White . . . . .	1,829	1,723	63	12	106	.....
Whitley . . . . .	2,365	2,007	8	56	358	.....
Total . . . . .	245,042	238,511	8,820	3,051	30,940	24,409
Democratic plurality . . . . .	6,531	.....	.....	.....	6,531	.....

# Recapitulation of Votes Polled for Presidential Electors, November Election, A. D. 1884.

## DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.														
	Wm. F. Townsend.	Henry S. Cauthorn.	Aaron A. Cravens.	Frank E. Gavin.	Willis Hickam.	Nimrod R. Elliott.	James A. New.	James M. Seller.	William R. Ogleybay.	Johannes Kopelke.	William H. Harkins.	William H. Pills.	Mortimer Nye.	Electors at Large, Bayless W. Hanna.	Electors at Large, Wm. D. H. Hunter.
First District . . . . .	19,858	19,852	19,851	19,852	19,852	19,852	19,852	19,852	19,852	19,852	19,851	19,853	19,851	19,859	19,858
Second District . . . . .	18,925	18,923	18,926	18,925	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,926	18,917	18,917
Third District . . . . .	19,565	19,565	19,564	19,565	19,565	19,567	19,566	19,565	19,567	19,565	19,566	19,566	19,564	19,564	19,564
Fourth District . . . . .	17,018	17,018	17,019	17,018	17,018	17,018	17,018	17,018	17,018	17,017	17,018	17,018	17,018	17,017	17,015
Fifth District . . . . .	17,752	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,749	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,751	17,753	17,753
Sixth District . . . . .	13,550	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,552	13,552	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,553	13,555	13,552
Seventh District . . . . .	20,048	20,046	20,047	20,044	20,045	20,045	20,049	20,044	20,046	20,046	20,046	20,046	20,045	20,047	20,047
Eighth District . . . . .	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,689	18,685	18,688
Ninth District . . . . .	18,881	18,881	18,881	18,882	18,881	18,881	18,880	18,881	18,876	18,881	18,880	18,881	18,881	18,875	18,874
Tenth District . . . . .	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,583	18,580	18,583	18,584	18,584	18,584	18,584
Eleventh District . . . . .	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,528	22,527	22,528	22,528	22,532	22,530
Twelfth District . . . . .	19,623	19,623	19,623	19,624	19,624	19,624	19,624	19,622	19,623	19,623	19,623	19,614	19,625	19,620	19,620
Thirteenth District . . . . .	19,984	19,983	19,928	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,983	19,990	19,982	19,981
Total . . . . .	245,004	244,995	244,943	244,997	244,996	244,999	245,001	244,995	244,995	244,994	244,996	244,992	245,005	244,990	244,983

Average vote, 244,992.

Democratic plurality, 6,512.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Electors at Large, Milo S. Hascall.	Electors at Large, John M. Butler.	James C. Veatch.	William B. Roberts.	John G. Berkshire.	William D. Ward.	Marshall Hacker.	Josiah E. Mellett.	Thaddeus S. Rollins.	Elias S. Holliday.	James M. Reynolds.	Truman F. Palmer.	James F. Elliot.	Joseph D. Ferrall.	Lemuel D. Royce.
	18,509	18,508	18,509	18,509	18,510	18,510	18,510	18,510	18,509	18,510	18,510	18,509	18,509	18,509	18,510
First District . . . . .	18,509	18,508	18,509	18,509	18,510	18,510	18,510	18,510	18,509	18,510	18,510	18,509	18,509	18,509	18,510
Second District . . . . .	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015	15,015
Third District . . . . .	14,953	14,953	14,954	14,954	14,955	14,954	14,954	14,954	14,954	14,954	14,953	14,954	14,954	14,954	14,954
Fourth District . . . . .	15,587	15,588	15,589	15,590	15,586	15,589	15,588	15,590	15,589	15,590	15,589	15,593	15,590	15,592	15,593
Fifth District . . . . .	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,532	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,531	16,532	16,528
Sixth District . . . . .	22,202	22,205	22,205	22,205	22,207	22,205	22,207	22,199	22,207	22,204	22,205	22,204	22,207	22,207	22,204
Seventh District . . . . .	19,006	19,005	19,006	19,006	19,007	19,007	19,008	19,005	19,001	19,007	19,007	19,007	19,010	19,008	19,005
Eighth District . . . . .	20,297	20,298	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,294	20,300	20,299	20,300	20,298	20,300	20,300	20,300
Ninth District . . . . .	19,042	19,042	19,036	19,037	19,036	19,036	19,036	19,036	19,036	19,036	19,041	19,036	19,036	19,036	19,035
Tenth District . . . . .	19,249	19,248	19,251	19,251	19,251	19,250	19,251	19,250	19,250	19,251	19,251	19,247	19,250	19,250	19,250
Eleventh District . . . . .	22,567	22,567	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,569	22,568	22,569	22,565	22,569	22,568
Twelfth District . . . . .	16,791	16,792	16,793	16,793	16,793	16,792	16,792	16,793	16,792	16,792	16,793	16,793	16,793	16,791	16,791
Thirteenth District . . . . .	18,714	18,724	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,725	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,726	18,716
Totals . . . . .	238,463	238,471	238,485	238,486	238,486	238,484	238,483	238,472	238,478	238,484	238,489	238,482	238,486	238,489	238,469

Average vote, 238,480.

## NATIONAL ELECTORS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Reuben A. Riley.	John S. Bender.	James G. Nisbet.	Millard F. Ireland.	John Q. A. Newsum.	William W. Fenton.	Henry Doup.	Rufus H. Davis.	Joshua K. Speer.	Edmund T. Spotts-wood.	Robert S. Cook.	Richard S. Rogers.	John Studebaker.	Joseph Butler.	Alanson T. Bliss.
	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	387	388
First District . . . . .	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	387	388
Second District . . . . .	370	369	369	369	367	367	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369
Third District . . . . .	323	334	334	334	307	307	332	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
Fourth District . . . . .	137	191	194	194	194	194	195	195	195	195	194	195	195	175	194
Fifth District . . . . .	633	658	658	658	658	658	658	658	657	658	658	658	658	658	658
Sixth District . . . . .	375	584	584	584	584	583	584	584	526	584	584	584	584	584	584
Seventh District . . . . .	509	554	558	559	558	558	557	556	374	558	558	559	557	558	557
Eighth District . . . . .	1,712	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,178	1,714	1,715	1,715	1,716	1,715	1,714
Ninth District . . . . .	666	718	716	720	720	720	720	720	719	719	719	720	720	718	720
Tenth District . . . . .	581	584	584	584	584	584	583	583	583	583	583	585	582	582	583
Eleventh District . . . . .	1,138	1,244	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,242	1,245	1,245
Twelfth District . . . . .	471	470	471	471	471	471	471	471	471	471	471	471	471	470	471
Thirteenth District . . . . .	990	985	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989	989
Total . . . . .	8,293	8,794	8,805	8,810	8,780	8,779	8,805	8,807	8,028	8,807	8,807	8,812	8,805	8,804	8,806



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Preston Rider.	Elijah Coate.	Isaac Keen.	Charles P. Gwin.	Frank E. Dishman.	Wm. McKinney Gard.	Thomas Painter.	John A. Pollock.	Samuel J. Wilson.	Jesse F. Wilson.	Thomas H. C. Beal.	William F. Singleton.	Newton Burwell.	Thomas H. Stewart.	John C. Birdsell.
First District . . . . .	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	105	105	105	105
Second District . . . . .	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Third District . . . . .	97	97	97	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Fourth District . . . . .	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Fifth District . . . . .	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
Sixth District . . . . .	387	386	386	386	386	386	387	386	386	387	386	386	386	386	387
Seventh District . . . . .	225	228	233	233	233	233	234	234	232	234	233	233	233	233	233
Eighth District . . . . .	172	172	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
Ninth District . . . . .	358	359	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	355	356
Tenth District . . . . .	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Eleventh District . . . . .	454	430	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	432	432	432	432	432	432
Twelfth District . . . . .	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Thirteenth District . . . . .	365	365	369	369	369	369	369	269	369	369	369	369	369	369	369
Totals . . . . .	3,028	3,007	3,020	3,019	3,018	3,019	3,020	3,019	3,018	3,020	3,018	3,019	3,019	3,015	3,018



*Abstract of Votes Polled for Members of Congress at the November Election, 1884.*

**FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.		
	<i>John J. Kleiner.</i>	<i>Wm. H. Gudgel.</i>	<i>Francis M. English.</i>
Posey . . . . .	2,768	2,168	14
Gibson . . . . .	2,658	2,764	
Vanderburgh . . . . .	5,521	5,429	162
Warrick . . . . .	2,526	2,125	26
Pike . . . . .	1,889	1,830	104
Spencer . . . . .	2,547	2,405	41
Perry . . . . .	2,021	1,772	
Totals . . . . .	19,930	18,493	287
Dem. plurality . . . . .	1,437		

**SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.	
	<i>Thomas R. Cobb.</i>	<i>George G. Reily.</i>
Sullivan . . . . .	3,034	1,502
Greene . . . . .	2,318	2,544
Knox . . . . .	3,512	2,722
Daviess . . . . .	2,479	2,287
Martin . . . . .	1,550	1,289
Lawrence . . . . .	1,690	2,245
Orange . . . . .	1,543	1,519
Dubois . . . . .	2,706	1,020
Totals . . . . .	18,832	15,128
Dem. majority . . . . .	3,704	

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.		
	<i>Jonas G. Howard.</i>	<i>James Keigwin.</i>	<i>Alfred D. Hudson.</i>
Jackson . . . . .	3,129	2,035	38
Jennings . . . . .	1,705	1,970	45
Washington . . . . .	2,304	1,719	
Scott . . . . .	1,009	717	
Clark . . . . .	3,709	2,868	27
Harrison . . . . .	2,555	1,932	51
Floyd . . . . .	3,521	2,385	94
Crawford . . . . .	1,618	1,297	
Totals . . . . .	19,550	14,923	255
Dem. plurality . . . . .	4,627		

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.		
	<i>Wm. S. Holman.</i>	<i>John O. Cravens.</i>	<i>Augustus Welch.</i>
Union . . . . .	836	1,113	
Decatur . . . . .	2,376	2,553	57
Franklin . . . . .	2,978	1,591	
Ripley . . . . .	2,429	2,313	3
Dearborn . . . . .	3,637	2,480	1
Jefferson . . . . .	2,779	3,201	
Ohio . . . . .	593	681	6
Switzerland . . . . .	1,605	1,562	1
Totals . . . . .	17,233	15,494	68
Dem. plurality . . . . .	1,739		

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

*Courtland C. Matson. Geo. W. Grubbs. Jas. E. Burton.*

Putnam . . . . .	2,978	2,556	46
Hendricks . . . . .	2,162	3,012	85
Morgan . . . . .	2,057	2,309	67
Johnson . . . . .	2,534	2,028	173
Owen . . . . .	1,990	1,505	19
Monroe . . . . .	1,756	1,913	65
Brown . . . . .	1,553	642	15
Bartholomew . . . . .	2,921	2,617	1
Totals . . . . .	17,951	16,582	471
Dem. plurality . . . . .	1,369		

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

*Nelson G. Smith. Thos. M. Browne. Wm. C. Jeffries.*

Delaware . . . . .	2,050	3,530	74
Randolph . . . . .	2,157	4,249	71
Henry . . . . .	2,118	3,650	37
Wayne . . . . .	3,622	6,112	265
Rush . . . . .	2,332	2,694	
Fayette . . . . .	1,346	1,880	
Totals . . . . .	13,625	22,115	447
Rep. plurality . . . . .		8,490	

## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

*William D. Stanton J. I. G. John  
Bynum. Peelle. Tomlinson. Young.*

Marion . . . . .	14,378	14,397	223	154
Shelby . . . . .	3,381	2,807	32	21
Hancock . . . . .	2,481	1,791	30	
Totals . . . . .	20,240	18,995	285	175
Dem. plurality . . . . .	1,245			

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

*John James Andrew  
E. Lamb. T. Johnston. D. Tomlinson.*

Warren . . . . .	1,035	1,828		
Fountain . . . . .	2,689	2,311		1
Montgomery . . . . .	3,778	3,646		50
Vermillion . . . . .	1,405	1,579		4
Parke . . . . .	2,146	2,497		69
Vigo . . . . .	5,683	5,463		20
Clay . . . . .	3,299	2,861		5
Totals . . . . .	20,035	20,185		149
Rep. plurality . . . . .		150		

## NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.			
	<i>Thomas B. Ward.</i>	<i>Charles T. Doxey.</i>	<i>Cornelius M. Riffin.</i>	<i>Henry T. Cotton.</i>
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,505	4,676	..	4
Clinton . . . . .	3,247	3,013	..	83
Tipton . . . . .	2,221	1,710	..	26
Boone . . . . .	3,113	2,823	271	88
Hamilton . . . . .	2,407	3,408	..	350
Madison . . . . .	3,748	2,998	..	51
Totals . . . . .	19,241	18,628	271	602
Dem. plurality . . . . .	613			

## TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.		
	<i>Thos. J. Wood.</i>	<i>Wm. D. Owen.</i>	<i>Nathan J. Bozarth.</i>
Lake . . . . .	2,049	2,035	..
Porter . . . . .	1,880	2,531	37
Newton . . . . .	733	1,154	58
Jasper . . . . .	927	1,305	71
Pulaski . . . . .	1,447	1,010	72
Fulton . . . . .	2,085	1,922	45
Cass . . . . .	4,065	3,607	71
Carroll . . . . .	2,427	2,303	55
White . . . . .	1,836	1,729	57
Benton . . . . .	1,332	1,616	7
Totals . . . . .	18,781	19,262	473
Rep. plurality . . . . .		481	

## ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.		
	<i>Meredith H. Kidd.</i>	<i>Geo. W. Steele.</i>	<i>M. E. Pleas.</i>
Miami . . . . .	3,334	2,993	85
Wabash . . . . .	2,545	3,886	49
Huntington . . . . .	3,093	3,120	117
Wells . . . . .	2,706	1,523	490
Adams . . . . .	2,664	1,140	27
Howard . . . . .	2,065	3,029	132
Grant . . . . .	2,614	3,497	78
Blackford . . . . .	1,088	918	99
Jay . . . . .	2,513	2,573	147
Totals . . . . .	22,625	22,679	1,224
Rep. plurality . . . . .		54	

## TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	CANDIDATES.			
	<i>Robert Lowry.</i>	<i>Theron P. Keator.</i>	<i>Geo. W. Hartsuck.</i>	<i>Jesse M. Gale.</i>
Lagrange . . . . .	1,381	2,287	41	26
Steuben . . . . .	1,307	2,236	72	55
Noble . . . . .	2,830	2,972	74	24
Dekalb . . . . .	2,770	2,484	87	57
Whitley . . . . .	2,360	2,018	6	47
Allen . . . . .	8,859	4,960	89	94
Totals . . . . .	19,507	16,957	369	303
Dem. plurality . . . . .	2,550			

## THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

George Ford. Henry G. Thayer.

Laporte . . . . .	4,549	3,512
St. Joseph . . . . .	5,152	4,409
Elkhart . . . . .	4,228	4,379
Starke . . . . .	856	496
Marshall . . . . .	3,162	2,195
Kosciusko . . . . .	3,024	3,801
Totals . . . . .	20,971	18,792
Dem. majority . . . . .	2,179	

For short term, vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Calkins, of the Thirteenth District.

## COUNTIES.

## CANDIDATES.

Benjamin F. Shively. John Reynolds.

Laporte . . . . .	4,488	3,565
St. Joseph . . . . .	5,041	4,434
Elkhart . . . . .	4,227	4,384
Starke . . . . .	872	474
Marshall . . . . .	3,292	2,133
Kosciusko . . . . .	3,044	3,746
Totals . . . . .	20,964	18,736
Dem. majority . . . . .	2,228	

Total vote cast for Congressmen is as follows:

<i>Democrat.</i>	<i>Republican.</i>	<i>Prohibition.</i>	<i>National.</i>
248,521	238,233	1,080	4,299

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

## Senate.

## House.

Democrats . . . . .	33	65
Republicans . . . . .	16	35
Independent Republican . . . . .	1	
Totals . . . . .	50	100

# ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS.

NOVEMBER ELECTION, A. D. 1884.

COUNTIES.	FOR GOVERNOR.				FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.				FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.			
	Isaac P. Gray.	Wm. H. Calkins.	Hiram Z. Leonard.	Robert S. Dwiggins.	Mahlon D. Manson.	Eugene H. Bundy.	John B. Milroy.	Elwood C. Siler.	Wm. R. Myers.	Robert Mitchell.	Thompson Smith.	Ben. F. Carter.	James H. Rice.	Bruce Carr.	Josias H. Robinson.	El Miller.
Adams.	2,646	1,152	24	32	2,649	1,150	24	32	2,646	1,151	24	32	2,645	1,151	24	32
Allen.	8,896	4,929	102	100	8,897	4,932	103	105	8,895	4,930	104	105	8,902	4,924	104	105
Bartholomew.	2,916	2,610	26	7	2,919	2,602	26	6	2,917	2,602	24	7	2,920	2,611	26	6
Benton.	1,333	1,602	10	21	1,340	1,595	11	20	1,332	1,606	11	19	1,331	1,606	11	20
Blackford.	1,090	1,904	110	18	1,091	1,901	111	17	1,091	1,904	110	17	1,092	1,902	111	17
Boone.	3,035	2,810	392	84	3,030	2,818	397	86	3,030	2,811	398	85	3,030	2,813	398	82
Brown.	1,540	613	18	42	1,542	620	18	33	1,543	620	18	33	1,542	620	18	33
Carroll.	2,422	2,298	59	7	2,428	2,300	57	5	2,423	2,306	58	4	2,425	2,304	57	4
Cass.	4,040	3,601	78	24	4,073	3,582	79	20	4,067	3,582	81	20	4,067	3,582	81	21
Clark.	3,715	2,906	25	7	3,728	2,898	23	7	3,721	2,909	22	4	3,714	2,915	25	4
Clay.	3,024	2,885	319	12	3,021	2,885	324	12	3,017	2,892	324	12	3,020	2,889	324	12
Clinton.	3,248	3,008	72	32	3,253	3,005	73	30	3,240	3,023	75	31	3,249	3,008	72	29
Crawford.	1,613	1,294	30	2	1,614	1,295	30	2	1,615	1,295	29	2	1,610	1,298	30	2
Daviess.	2,476	2,278	113	29	2,483	2,273	111	30	2,483	2,274	112	30	2,482	2,278	109	30
Dearborn.	3,569	2,512	12	29	3,575	2,513	12	30	3,572	2,513	12	30	3,559	2,524	12	30
Decatur.	2,362	2,565	59	43	2,359	2,563	62	43	2,359	2,563	62	42	2,358	2,564	63	42
Delaware.	2,030	3,518	79	43	2,027	3,514	86	43	2,024	3,527	86	42	2,016	3,528	89	42
Dekalb.	2,798	2,443	94	70	2,804	2,442	93	69	2,804	2,441	93	68	2,804	2,442	93	69
Dubois.	2,713	1,014	6	3	2,711	1,015	6	3	2,712	1,015	6	2	2,712	1,015	6	2
Elkhart.	4,091	4,383	132	111	4,054	4,382	150	104	4,046	4,381	155	104	4,037	4,395	153	104



Fayette	1,356	1,887	6	17	1,357	1,890	7	17	1,350	1,896	8	16	1,363	1,895	7	16
Floyd	3,531	2,372	162	40	3,522	2,374	101	41	3,523	2,377	98	46	3,534	2,349	94	42
Fountain	2,484	2,264	371	6	2,494	2,265	362	4	2,484	2,270	367	4	2,507	2,269	646	4
Franklin	2,958	1,618	3	11	2,956	1,618	3	11	2,957	1,618	4	11	2,958	1,615	4	11
Fulton	2,088	1,919	42	4	2,091	1,916	43	4	2,090	1,916	44	4	2,089	1,916	44	4
Gibson	2,650	2,775	18	38	2,653	2,773	16	38	2,650	2,721	15	37	2,652	2,766	16	40
Grant	2,695	3,279	62	275	2,618	3,294	64	266	2,613	3,300	65	263	2,608	3,302	65	265
Greene	2,336	2,510	89	5	2,336	2,510	88	5	2,332	2,514	89	5	2,328	2,514	90	5
Hamilton	2,358	3,458	89	325	2,369	3,484	83	299	2,367	3,480	89	305	2,355	3,480	88	308
Hancock	2,456	1,767	47	48	2,456	1,773	46	43	2,459	1,773	45	43	2,457	1,775	46	43
Harrison	2,559	1,930	90	4	2,561	1,930	88	4	2,561	1,933	87	4	2,558	1,936	86	3
Hendricks	2,076	2,960	151	133	2,073	2,965	153	127	2,072	2,968	154	124	2,072	2,960	155	132
Henry	2,108	3,648	218	96	2,116	3,697	219	89	2,100	3,656	229	91	2,097	3,655	228	90
Howard	2,020	3,064	124	77	2,032	3,041	125	72	2,021	3,060	126	73	2,020	3,060	128	74
Huntington	3,106	3,064	121	67	3,109	3,067	118	65	3,111	3,068	117	65	3,107	3,071	118	65
Jackson	2,133	2,028	37	11	2,136	2,029	37	11	2,130	2,034	35	11	2,126	2,034	37	12
Jasper	909	1,275	78	57	913	1,282	79	47	914	1,282	79	47	914	1,282	79	47
Jay	2,509	2,549	132	51	2,526	2,537	134	47	2,523	2,542	136	48	2,519	2,563	139	48
Jefferson	2,740	3,216	14	16	2,754	3,205	14	6	2,750	3,213	15	5	2,745	3,214	15	5
Jennings	1,709	1,966	34	16	1,714	1,967	34	13	1,711	1,968	35	13	1,711	1,967	36	13
Johnson	2,519	2,010	194	15	2,515	2,011	194	15	2,516	2,011	194	16	2,515	2,013	194	15
Knox	3,577	2,689	12	14	3,578	2,692	14	14	3,574	2,694	15	14	3,565	2,703	15	14
Kosciusko	2,977	3,791	34	64	2,970	3,797	41	68	2,972	3,800	40	64	2,976	3,805	40	65
Lagrange	1,398	2,254	45	45	1,397	2,264	55	38	1,397	2,265	56	36	1,394	2,265	57	38
Lake	1,901	2,219	53	29	1,911	2,214	3	24	1,908	2,216	3	25	1,909	2,215	3	24
Laporte	4,362	3,565	106	25	4,417	3,521	112	26	4,413	3,521	114	27	4,402	3,531	112	27
Lawrence	1,716	2,276	35	6	1,721	2,227	35	6	1,713	2,237	35	5	1,705	2,219	35	5
Madison	3,781	2,979	47	42	3,785	2,977	37	49	3,783	2,973	47	47	3,789	2,965	47	52
Marion	14,222	14,359	401	288	14,246	14,354	409	273	14,238	14,402	411	273	14,247	14,337	407	275
Marshall	2,924	2,176	348	41	2,921	2,162	371	37	2,916	2,167	374	36	2,917	2,163	377	35
Martin	1,543	1,282	22	3	1,543	1,283	22	3	1,543	1,284	21	3	1,547	1,282	19	3
Miami	3,295	2,973	81	66	3,310	2,976	88	48	3,308	2,977	88	49	3,309	2,977	88	49
Monroe	1,734	1,894	84	35	1,734	1,897	81	33	1,735	1,898	81	32	1,744	1,879	81	33
Montgomery	3,643	3,697	105	59	3,666	3,680	102	57	3,645	3,702	105	58	3,645	3,699	103	58
Morgan	2,044	2,282	86	31	2,047	2,286	85	28	2,044	2,284	84	30	2,043	2,283	85	31
Newton	736	1,142	32	5	733	1,140	34	5	733	1,141	34	5	733	1,140	35	5
Noble	2,817	2,944	96	52	2,846	2,923	96	49	2,843	2,924	95	49	2,839	2,927	95	52
Ohio	588	683	3	14	585	686	3	1	587	685	3	1	585	685	3	1
Orange	1,539	1,517	17	4	1,539	1,516	13	9	1,538	1,518	15	5	1,539	1,518	16	3
Owen	1,994	1,493	35	3	1,997	1,495	31	3	1,994	1,496	25	3	1,991	1,493	24	3
Park	1,925	2,545	218	89	1,930	2,551	215	85	1,925	2,558	215	82	1,926	2,557	216	82
Perry	2,011	1,761	1	5	2,016	1,762	1	6	2,015	1,779	1	6	2,012	1,781	1	6
Pike	1,883	1,825	133	5	1,882	1,827	133	6	1,881	1,828	133	6	1,881	1,828	132	6

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FOR GOVERNOR.				FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.				FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.			
	Isaac P. Gray.	Wm. H. Calkins.	Hiram Z. Leonard.	Robert S. Dwiggins.	Mahlon D. Manson.	Eugene H. Bundy.	John B. Milroy.	Elwood C. Siler.	Wm. R. Myers.	Robert Mitchell.	Thompson Smith.	Ben. F. Carter.	James H. Rice.	Bruce Carr.	Josias H. Robinson.	Em Miller.
Porter . . . . .	1,871	2,481	52	54	1,872	2,474	60	54	1,869	2,479	60	53	1,871	2,476	55	52
Posey . . . . .	2,776	2,154	14	8	2,779	2,148	14	8	2,772	2,159	14	7	2,772	2,155	14	7
Pulaski . . . . .	1,438	1,016	79	1	1,446	1,001	86	9	1,443	1,001	87	1	1,443	1,000	83	1
Putnam . . . . .	2,960	2,567	48	14	2,956	2,569	51	9	2,952	2,574	54	9	2,982	2,550	52	8
Randolph . . . . .	2,149	4,214	67	94	2,154	4,231	66	88	2,149	4,246	66	88	2,147	4,247	66	88
Ripley . . . . .	2,435	2,283	19	12	2,425	2,294	20	12	2,428	2,293	20	12	2,427	2,294	19	12
Rush . . . . .	2,343	2,663	47	51	2,343	2,670	47	48	2,341	2,670	48	51	2,342	2,669	48	51
Scott . . . . .	1,021	714	47	4	1,021	715	47	4	1,019	717	47	3	1,021	714	47	3
Shelby . . . . .	3,378	2,787	47	33	3,375	2,793	47	32	3,376	2,790	47	32	3,376	2,796	47	32
Spencer . . . . .	2,533	2,409	35	1	2,531	2,411	38	1	2,527	2,414	37	1	2,528	2,413	37	1
Stark . . . . .	768	500	90	2	769	495	96	2	770	495	97	2	769	498	97	2
Steuben . . . . .	1,313	2,214	105	59	1,311	2,217	105	58	1,314	2,217	105	59	1,314	2,217	105	58
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,843	4,357	185	180	4,853	4,357	200	180	4,856	4,354	197	180	4,902	4,304	201	182
Sullivan . . . . .	3,037	1,468	64	40	3,034	1,472	66	40	3,033	1,471	66	39	3,029	1,476	65	40
Switzerland . . . . .	1,566	1,574	52	10	1,570	1,572	53	10	1,564	1,575	53	10	1,573	1,548	55	10
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,265	4,911	63	12	4,299	4,878	65	8	4,262	4,915	65	9	4,274	4,903	65	9
Tipton . . . . .	2,195	1,735	19	24	2,196	1,735	17	24	2,193	1,741	17	24	2,193	1,740	17	24
Union . . . . .	824	1,104	15	16	826	1,108	15	9	822	1,109	15	9	824	1,108	15	13
Vanderburgh . . . . .	5,492	5,466	106	10	5,502	5,392	107	11	5,484	5,477	106	9	5,482	5,465	108	10
Vermillion . . . . .	1,320	1,591	97	3	1,320	1,590	97	3	1,321	1,592	98	3	1,320	1,589	100	3

Vigo . . . . .	5,490	492	10	6,352	5,484	496	6	6,349	5,486	495	6	5,340	5,486	495	6
Wabash . . . . .	2,524	39	38	2,524	3,902	38	39	2,524	3,907	39	37	2,521	3,911	39	85
Warren . . . . .	1,010	36	12	1,012	1,825	35	12	1,007	1,826	39	12	1,007	1,827	39	12
Warrick . . . . .	2,512	42	30	2,513	2,119	43	29	2,510	2,122	49	28	2,512	2,118	43	29
Wayne . . . . .	3,648	118	191	3,623	6,092	127	173	3,608	6,125	135	173	3,617	6,112	131	174
Washington . . . . .	2,316	15	3	2,315	1,720	15	3	2,312	1,720	15	3	2,311	1,716	15	3
Wells . . . . .	2,664	530	41	2,665	1,514	530	41	2,663	1,515	529	41	2,664	1,514	530	41
White . . . . .	1,823	59	10	1,832	1,703	56	9	1,829	1,714	61	9	1,832	1,721	61	9
Whitley . . . . .	2,364	8	52	2,364	2,013	8	52	2,364	2,013	8	52	2,364	2,013	8	52
Totals . . . . .	245,140	8,338	3,868	245,476	237,538	8,384	3,689	245,130	238,033	8,442	3,659	245,196	237,935	8,428	3,687
Plurality . . . . .	7,332			7,938				7,097				7,261			

# ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FOR TREASURER OF STATE.				FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.				FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				FOR SUPREME JUDGE, FIFTH DISTRICT.		FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.		Scattering Vote.
	John J. Cooper.	Roger R. Sheil.	Frank T. Waring.	Andrew J. Taylor.	Francis T. Hord.	Wm. C. Wilson.	John O. Green.	Samson J. North.	John W. Holcombe.	Barnabas C. Hobbs.	Samuel S. Boyd.	Ryland T. Brown.	Jos. A. S. Mitchell.	Edwin P. Hammond.	John W. Kern.	Wm. M. Hoggatt.	
Adams	2,646	1,151	24	32	2,649	1,149	24	29	2,649	1,151	24	31	2,651	1,157	2,648	1,150	
Allen	8,908	4,821	123	128	8,895	4,928	102	107	8,902	4,921	95	104	8,900	5,045	8,911	4,919	
Bartholomew	2,917	2,611	26	6	2,957	2,577	23	5	2,919	2,611	26	6	2,917	2,616	2,924	2,610	
Benton	1,335	1,594	11	20	1,333	1,600	11	19	1,337	1,606	10	14	1,318	1,641	1,335	1,614	
Blackford	1,090	900	112	18	1,091	903	111	17	1,094	904	110	17	1,092	943	1,091	902	
Boone	3,039	2,786	400	84	3,025	2,817	397	86	3,030	2,808	398	80	3,034	3,284	3,041	2,809	
Brown	1,543	620	18	32	1,542	620	18	33	1,543	619	18	33	1,542	621	1,541	621	
Carroll	2,420	2,305	58	40	2,421	2,308	58	4	2,423	2,310	55	4	2,419	2,311	2,428	2,303	
Cass	4,084	3,542	79	20	4,062	3,537	81	19	4,069	3,580	81	20	4,057	3,619	4,095	3,577	
Cark	3,719	2,901	24	4	3,718	2,908	25	4	3,725	2,905	24	3	3,720	2,929	3,720	2,911	
Clay	3,022	2,870	324	12	3,018	2,890	324	10	3,019	2,893	318	10	3,344	2,898	3,052	2,913	
Clinton	3,248	3,001	72	34	3,247	3,002	73	32	3,247	3,007	63	31	3,245	3,055	3,271	3,014	
Crawford	1,612	1,295	32	32	1,612	1,295	32	32	1,617	1,291	32	31	1,612	1,296	1,612	1,295	
Davies	2,475	2,274	107	2	2,485	2,274	110	2	2,498	2,272	107	1	2,512	2,275	2,483	2,276	
Dearborn	3,568	2,510	12	29	3,571	2,516	12	31	3,585	2,509	12	25	3,569	2,551	3,570	2,520	
Decatur	2,363	2,558	62	44	2,352	2,564	63	42	2,361	2,561	63	41	2,358	2,571	2,359	2,564	
Delaware	2,015	3,526	90	70	2,016	3,529	90	65	2,031	3,514	90	68	2,039	3,576	2,016	3,533	
Dekalb	2,810	2,428	93	6	2,806	2,443	93	6	2,809	2,438	93	6	2,810	2,585	2,807	2,445	
Dubois	2,712	1,013	6	105	2,712	1,017	6	103	2,712	1,016	150	103	2,712	1,017	2,711	1,016	
Elkhart	4,056	4,365	155	15	4,050	4,380	154	16	4,055	4,376	150	17	4,202	4,355	4,048	4,376	
Fayette	1,351	1,896	7	15	1,351	1,897	7	16	1,353	1,894	7	17	1,357	1,907	1,353	1,897	
Floyd	3,533	2,343	96	46	3,522	2,378	94	41	3,522	2,375	97	42	3,523	2,429	3,523	2,377	
Fountain	2,490	2,263	366	4	2,484	2,273	365	3	2,503	2,250	357	4	2,492	2,493	2,572	2,277	
Franklin	1,615	1,615	4	11	1,616	1,616	4	11	1,616	1,616	4	11	1,616	1,620	1,616	1,610	
Fulton	2,959	1,911	41	4	2,959	1,916	41	4	2,959	1,914	45	3	2,959	1,921	2,963	1,915	



Grant	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Gran	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Greene	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Hamilton	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Hancock	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Harrison	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Hendricks	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Henry	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Howard	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Huntington	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Jackson	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Jasper	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Jay	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Jefferson	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Jennings	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Johnson	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Knox	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Kosciusko	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Lagrange	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Lake	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Laporte	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Lawrence	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Madison	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Marion	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Marshall	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Martin	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Miami	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Monroe	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Montgomery	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Morgan	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Morgan	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Newton	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Noble	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Ohio	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Orange	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Owen	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Parke	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Perry	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Pike	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Porter	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Posey	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Pulaski	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Putnam	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769
Randolph	2,651	2,775	16	35	2,652	2,811	2,651	2,769



## ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FOR TREASURER OF STATE.				FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.				FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				FOR SUPREME JUDGE, FIFTH DISTRICT.		FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.		Scattering Vote.
	John J. Cooper.	Roger R. Shell.	Frank T. Waring.	Andrew J. Taylor.	Francis T. Hord.	Wm. C. Wilson.	John O. Green.	Samson J. North.	John W. Holcombe.	Barnabas C. Hobbs.	Samuel E. Boyd.	Ryland T. Brown.	Jos. A. S. Mitchell.	Edwin P. Hammond.	John W. Kern.	Wm. M. Hoggatt.	
Ripley . . . . .	2,427	2,295	20	7	2,427	2,295	20	7	2,428	2,294	19	11	2,428	2,315	2,428	2,310	
Rush . . . . .	2,337	2,664	47	51	2,342	2,666	48	51	2,361	2,654	48	51	2,342	2,713	2,343	2,665	
Scott . . . . .	1,020	716	3	3	1,019	717	3	3	1,020	716	3	3	1,020	717	1,020	716	
Shelby . . . . .	3,381	2,785	47	32	3,380	2,792	47	31	3,400	2,773	47	32	3,381	2,827	3,378	2,798	
Spencer . . . . .	2,514	2,426	39	..	2,529	2,413	34	..	2,529	2,413	38	..	2,573	2,417	2,570	2,418	
Starks . . . . .	770	493	97	2	770	495	97	2	770	495	97	2	776	495	776	495	
Steuben . . . . .	1,316	2,214	105	59	1,316	2,216	104	58	1,315	2,215	105	58	1,423	2,244	1,421	2,218	
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,864	4,336	202	181	4,904	4,305	201	179	4,855	4,351	202	181	5,057	4,527	5,052	4,52	
Sullivan . . . . .	3,042	1,466	64	39	3,035	1,472	66	38	3,033	1,473	66	37	3,036	1,514	3,040	1,482	
Switzerland . . . . .	1,564	1,574	55	10	1,565	1,575	55	10	1,566	1,572	55	10	1,573	1,587	1,568	1,575	
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,278	4,887	67	9	4,287	4,861	65	6	4,275	4,901	67	8	4,297	4,924	4,205	4,911	
Tipton . . . . .	2,193	1,738	17	26	2,195	1,738	17	24	2,197	1,737	16	24	2,197	1,745	2,205	1,732	
Union . . . . .	825	1,108	15	13	824	1,110	15	13	824	1,111	14	13	838	1,122	824	1,110	
Vanderburgh . . . . .	5,492	5,446	103	10	5,484	5,467	107	10	5,479	5,463	107	11	5,580	5,467	5,491	5,469	
Vermillion . . . . .	1,321	1,591	99	3	1,320	1,592	99	3	1,325	1,590	96	3	1,327	1,600	1,328	1,598	
Vigo . . . . .	5,370	5,436	494	9	5,343	5,406	498	3	5,378	5,457	495	6	5,346	5,591	5,341	5,485	
Wabash . . . . .	2,523	3,896	38	37	2,523	3,906	37	36	2,539	3,891	37	33	2,527	3,937	2,522	3,912	
Warren . . . . .	1,006	1,828	39	12	1,008	1,824	39	12	1,008	1,824	38	12	1,007	1,839	1,008	1,829	
Warrick . . . . .	2,511	2,118	43	29	2,512	2,118	43	28	2,512	2,119	43	29	2,512	2,146	2,495	2,126	
Wayne . . . . .	3,517	6,141	131	182	3,578	6,138	130	175	3,627	6,109	137	164	3,601	6,317	3,607	6,137	

Wells . . . . .	2,638	1,495	567	41	531	2	2,314	1,722	15	2	2,315	1,723	2,314	1,721
White . . . . .	1,839	1,706	61	9	60	41	2,662	1,515	529	39	2,670	1,516	2,675	1,516
Whitley . . . . .	2,362	2,013	8	52	8	9	1,832	1,721	60	9	1,812	1,812	1,834	1,724
Totals . . . . .	245,868	235,965	8,477	3,821	8,469	17	245,287	237,875	8,389	52	2,365	2,061	2,360	2,012
Plurality . . . . .	9,903				8,469		7,412	237,875	8,390			242,910	246,474	238,057
													8,417	

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

*Polled for Lieutenant Governor, November Election, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.
	John C. Nelson.	R. S. Robertson.	Jesse M. Gale.	E. S. Pope.
Adams . . . . .	2,236	1,055	135	11
Allen . . . . .	7,339	5,333	117	34
Bartholomew . . . . .	2,844	2,470	51	25
Benton . . . . .	1,263	1,530	46	
Blackford . . . . .	1,141	1,011	42	16
Boone . . . . .	3,090	3,165	98	200
Brown . . . . .	1,367	564	55	4
Carroll . . . . .	2,349	2,447	75	45
Cass . . . . .	3,969	2,441	120	123
Clark . . . . .	3,330	2,408	83	7
Clay . . . . .	2,985	2,922	142	169
Clinton . . . . .	3,168	3,167	81	22
Crawford . . . . .	1,474	1,197	44	
Daviess . . . . .	2,492	2,304	4	35
Dearborn . . . . .	3,259	2,385	62	7
Decatur . . . . .	2,276	2,450	28	22
Delaware . . . . .	1,973	3,330	115	39
Dekalb . . . . .	2,730	2,511	175	15
Dubois . . . . .	2,710	1,021	40	1
Elkhart . . . . .	3,732	4,237	217	104
Fayette . . . . .	1,309	1,772	34	
Floyd . . . . .	3,016	1,852	86	60
Fountain . . . . .	2,424	2,407	14	165
Franklin . . . . .	2,720	1,483	39	
Fulton . . . . .	2,011	1,980	23	17
Gibson . . . . .	2,483	2,610	246	85
Grant . . . . .	2,518	3,154	439	
Green . . . . .	2,355	2,597	1	19
Hamilton . . . . .	2,166	3,299	465	15
Hancock . . . . .	2,152	1,826	57	5
Harrison . . . . .	2,453	1,992	13	43
Hendricks . . . . .	1,909	2,906	265	12
Henry . . . . .	1,844	3,526	214	95
Howard . . . . .	1,778	2,842	249	141
Huntington . . . . .	3,067	3,171	181	1
Jackson . . . . .	2,710	2,063	36	26
Jasper . . . . .	829	1,309	98	64
Jay . . . . .	2,520	2,548	123	61
Jefferson . . . . .	2,385	3,089	8	
Jennings . . . . .	1,589	1,911	44	
Johnson . . . . .	2,451	1,993	34	110
Knox . . . . .	3,078	2,628	86	
Kosciusko . . . . .	2,696	3,578	185	
Lagrange . . . . .	1,098	2,012	142	3
Lake . . . . .	1,732	2,076	42	
Laporte . . . . .	4,008	3,454	66	1
Lawrence . . . . .	1,440	2,119	15	
Madison . . . . .	3,527	2,707	194	1
Marion . . . . .	14,071	13,674	310	18
Marshall . . . . .	2,792	2,312	96	6

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.
	John C. Nelson.	R. S. Robertson.	Jesse M. Gale.	E. S. Pope.
Martin . . . . .	1,468	1,299	4	1
Miami . . . . .	3,225	2,886	164	44
Monroe . . . . .	1,730	1,816	102	26
Montgomery . . . . .	3,571	3,742	124	30
Morgan . . . . .	2,047	2,255	60	
Newton . . . . .	758	1,164	56	12
Noble . . . . .	2,652	2,762	142	29
Ohio . . . . .	537	682	3	4
Orange . . . . .	1,340	1,685	3	
Owen . . . . .	1,798	1,508	64	7
Parke . . . . .	1,924	2,589	163	90
Perry . . . . .	1,828	1,817	3	
Pike . . . . .	1,907	1,983	38	62
Porter . . . . .	1,604	2,179	101	50
Posey . . . . .	2,380	1,952	174	43
Pulaski . . . . .	1,426	1,054	30	32
Putnam . . . . .	2,797	2,353	50	23
Randolph . . . . .	1,841	4,062	184	18
Ripley . . . . .	2,325	2,259	30	3
Rush . . . . .	2,183	2,539	121	32
Scott . . . . .	980	699	15	
Shelby . . . . .	3,343	2,860	130	13
Spencer . . . . .	2,555	2,467	17	30
Starke . . . . .	821	569	8	
Steuben . . . . .	1,161	2,123	163	57
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,419	4,282	225	3
Sullivan . . . . .	2,830	1,594	26	1
Switzerland . . . . .	1,547	1,627	23	43
Tippecanoe . . . . .	3,974	4,993	24	25
Tipton . . . . .	2,191	1,798	129	9
Union . . . . .	777	1,019	56	
Vanderburgh . . . . .	4,026	4,439	22	1,443
Vermillion . . . . .	1,325	1,629	25	46
Vigo . . . . .	5,209	5,411	64	122
Wabash . . . . .	2,259	3,761	194	7
Warren . . . . .	904	1,789	16	4
Warrick . . . . .	2,384	2,261	67	4
Wayne . . . . .	3,037	5,402	341	9
Washington . . . . .	2,106	1,591	15	1
Wells . . . . .	2,541	1,529	250	173
White . . . . .	1,813	1,747	64	3
Whitley . . . . .	2,197	1,909	155	
Totals . . . . .	228,598	231,922	9,185	4,646

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1886.

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.				AUDITOR OF STATE.			
	Democrat. Robert W. Miers.	Republican. Chas. F. Griffin.	Prohibition. Jasper S. Hughes.	National. John B. Milroy.	Democrat. Chas. A. Munson.	Republican. Bruce Carr.	Prohibition. Sylvester Johnson.	National. Pressley Gregg.
Adams . . . . .	2,241	1,049	134	11	2,249	1,038	133	11
Allen . . . . .	7,427	5,257	120	37	7,880	4,775	118	34
Bartholomew . . . . .	2,847	2,468	51	25	2,844	2,468	51	25
Benton . . . . .	1,264	1,529	46		1,263	1,529	46	
Blackford . . . . .	1,140	1,012	42	16	1,141	1,011	42	16
Boone . . . . .	3,081	3,170	99	205	3,081	3,158	99	198
Brown . . . . .	1,368	562	58	4	1,368	563	56	4
Carroll . . . . .	2,324	2,448	76	57	2,338	2,456	76	45
Cass . . . . .	3,828	3,584	131	124	3,823	3,588	131	124
Clark . . . . .	3,332	2,410	81	7	3,317	2,422	80	7
Clay . . . . .	2,989	2,921	144	169	2,981	2,932	142	163
Clinton . . . . .	3,177	3,171	79	22	3,170	3,169	79	21
Crawford . . . . .	1,476	1,196	44		1,465	1,209	44	
Daviess . . . . .	2,489	2,299	4	35	2,480	2,331	4	35
Dearborn . . . . .	3,254	2,386	63	7	3,235	2,406	64	8
Decatur . . . . .	2,292	2,431	29	22	2,274	2,460	29	22
Delaware . . . . .	1,975	3,328	117	39	1,974	3,331	116	39
Dekalb . . . . .	2,729	2,513	171	15	2,739	2,505	172	15
Dubois . . . . .	2,711	1,021	40	1	2,708	1,024	40	1
Elkhart . . . . .	3,733	4,234	217	104	3,713	4,261	211	104
Fayette . . . . .	1,306	1,775	36		1,307	1,771	37	
Floyd . . . . .	3,032	1,837	86	60	2,957	1,924	85	59
Fountain . . . . .	2,427	2,405	15	164	2,425	2,406	22	155
Franklin . . . . .	2,721	1,483	39		2,720	1,483	39	
Fulton . . . . .	2,014	1,980	24	16	2,013	1,976	24	16
Gibson . . . . .	2,484	2,603	255	84	2,480	2,610	252	85
Grant . . . . .	2,519	3,156	438		2,519	3,147	440	
Greene . . . . .	2,359	2,594	1	19	2,347	2,603	1	19
Hamilton . . . . .	2,165	3,342	418	16	2,162	3,304	461	16
Hancock . . . . .	2,151	1,826	57	5	2,147	1,829	58	4
Harrison . . . . .	2,452	1,992	13	43	2,448	1,999	13	43
Hendricks . . . . .	1,912	2,905	265	12	1,913	2,903	265	12
Henry . . . . .	1,843	3,512	221	93	1,847	3,522	218	94
Howard . . . . .	1,780	2,840	250	140	1,778	2,842	251	140
Huntington . . . . .	3,068	3,166	184	1	3,087	3,146	184	1
Jackson . . . . .	2,710	2,062	36	26	2,708	2,066	35	26
Jasper . . . . .	826	1,308	102	64	825	1,311	99	64
Jay . . . . .	2,512	2,556	126	61	2,525	2,552	131	51
Jefferson . . . . .	2,385	3,089	9		2,378	3,094	9	
Jennings . . . . .	1,592	1,912	41		1,589	1,912	42	
Johnson . . . . .	2,452	1,992	34	117	2,451	1,991	34	117
Knox . . . . .	3,076	2,622	89		3,074	2,637	84	
Kosciusko . . . . .	2,694	3,577	189	3	2,697	3,574	188	3
Lagrange . . . . .	1,116	2,000	141	34	1,113	2,003	140	36
Lake . . . . .	1,472	2,351	15	7	1,755	2,074	41	8
Laporte . . . . .	4,008	3,459	66	14	4,010	3,456	66	14
Lawrence . . . . .	1,451	2,105	16	2	1,437	2,106	16	3
Madison . . . . .	3,528	2,701	195	17	3,526	2,696	196	17
Marion . . . . .	14,080	13,662	323	173	13,990	13,709	344	171
Marshall . . . . .	2,793	2,314	95	31	2,792	2,316	94	31



## ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1886—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.				AUDITOR OF STATE.			
	Democrat. Robert W. Miers.	Republican. Chas. F. Griffin.	Prohibition. Jasper S. Hughes.	National. John B. Milroy.	Democrat. Chas. A. Munson.	Republican. Bruce Carr.	Prohibition. Sylvester Johnson.	National. Pressley Gregg.
Martin . . . . .	1,470	1,299	4	.	1,467	1,300	4	.
Miami . . . . .	3,210	2,893	172	1	3,226	2,878	171	1
Monroe . . . . .	1,838	1,707	93	43	1,726	1,799	106	45
Montgomery . . . . .	3,571	3,744	123	26	3,579	3,743	124	26
Morgan . . . . .	2,047	2,252	60	30	2,047	2,255	60	31
Newton . . . . .	756	1,165	55	10	758	1,162	55	12
Noble . . . . .	2,652	2,763	141	29	2,630	2,787	141	29
Ohio . . . . .	535	687	3	4	538	678	3	4
Orange . . . . .	1,340	1,685	4	.	1,331	1,690	4	.
Owen . . . . .	1,799	1,502	68	7	1,797	1,506	64	7
Parke . . . . .	1,919	2,590	163	94	1,921	2,592	160	90
Perry . . . . .	1,828	1,813	7	.	1,821	1,825	2	.
Pike . . . . .	1,908	1,982	38	62	1,907	1,942	38	62
Porter . . . . .	1,593	2,194	98	49	1,588	2,188	104	50
Posey . . . . .	2,378	1,954	176	43	2,374	1,959	174	43
Pulaski . . . . .	1,424	1,055	30	17	1,427	1,054	30	31
Putnam . . . . .	2,799	2,353	50	21	2,798	2,355	50	25
Randolph . . . . .	1,845	4,059	181	19	1,841	4,063	186	18
Ripley . . . . .	2,327	2,257	30	2	2,326	2,258	31	2
Rush . . . . .	2,183	2,535	123	32	2,181	2,536	122	32
Scott . . . . .	983	697	15	.	981	696	15	.
Shelby . . . . .	3,342	2,859	131	12	3,343	2,861	129	12
Spencer . . . . .	2,533	2,466	17	31	2,551	2,466	17	30
Starke . . . . .	817	570	8	1	770	570	8	.
Steuben . . . . .	1,161	2,121	164	58	1,161	2,123	162	57
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,440	4,292	225	5	4,409	4,295	223	3
Sullivan . . . . .	2,832	1,594	26	1	2,815	1,611	26	1
Switzerland . . . . .	1,547	1,626	23	43	1,557	1,605	23	43
Tippecanoe . . . . .	3,986	4,989	24	26	3,999	4,978	22	25
Tipton . . . . .	2,191	1,799	127	9	2,187	1,803	127	9
Union . . . . .	777	1,020	56	.	777	1,016	60	.
Vanderburgh . . . . .	4,014	4,442	24	1,445	4,017	4,436	23	1,429
Vermillion . . . . .	1,323	1,629	26	46	1,323	1,629	27	46
Vigo . . . . .	5,221	5,386	66	125	5,196	5,417	64	122
Vabash . . . . .	2,255	3,752	202	7	2,252	3,756	199	7
Varren . . . . .	905	1,788	17	4	901	1,792	17	4
Varrick . . . . .	2,383	2,261	67	4	2,382	2,261	68	5
Wayne . . . . .	3,019	5,396	353	9	3,021	5,400	350	9
Washington . . . . .	2,107	1,592	16	1	2,091	1,594	16	1
Wells . . . . .	2,542	1,529	251	172	2,555	1,517	249	172
White . . . . .	1,798	1,761	66	3	1,801	1,759	65	3
Whitley . . . . .	2,198	1,911	153	.	2,199	1,908	153	.
Totals . . . . .								

## TREASURER OF STATE.

Democrat—Thomas B. Byrnes . . . . .	228,425
Republican—Julius A. Lemecke . . . . .	231,478
Prohibitionist—A. Grant Tebbs . . . . .	9,261
National—Benjamin Perkins . . . . .	4,783

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Democrat—Hugh D. McMullin . . . . .	228,277
Republican—Louis T. Michener . . . . .	231,857
Prohibitionist—William M. Land . . . . .	9,134
National—John S. Bender . . . . .	4,666

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Democrat—Andrew M. Sweeney . . . . .	225,222
Republican—Harvey M. LaFollette . . . . .	234,269
Prohibitionist—Cyrus W. Hodgins . . . . .	9,009
National—George Bass . . . . .	4,569

## JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, THIRD DISTRICT.

Democrat—John R. Coffroth . . . . .	227,982
Republican—Byron K. Elliott . . . . .	232,814
Prohibitionist—Robert S. Dwiggin . . . . .	8,765
National—John L. Miller . . . . .	4,514

## CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Democrat—Martin T. Krueger . . . . .	226,953
Republican—William T. Noble . . . . .	232,487
Prohibitionist—Levi D. Ratliff . . . . .	9,162
National—Samuel L. Douglass . . . . .	4,603

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

*Polled for Congressmen, November Election, 1886.*

## FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James E. McCullough, Democrat.	Alvin P. Hovey, Republican.	James G. Nesbit, Prohibitionist.	Leroy Calvert, National.
Posey . . . . .	2,085	2,311	43	95
Gibson . . . . .	2,470	2,646	90	199
Vanderburgh . . . . .	3,889	4,546	1,471	20
Warrick . . . . .	2,314	2,338	8	61
Pike . . . . .	1,832	2,064	50	31
Spencer . . . . .	2,538	2,489	29	8
Perry . . . . .	1,773	1,864		1
Totals . . . . .	16,901	18,258	1,691	415

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John H. O'Neil, Democrat.	Martin S. Ragsdale, Republican.	G. J. Blewitt, Prohibitionist.	Scattering.
Green . . . . .	2,352	2,604		
Knox . . . . .	2,864	2,696	71	
Daviess . . . . .	2,420	2,252		26
Lawrence . . . . .	1,466	2,093	10	
Martin . . . . .	1,462	1,295	2	1
Dubois . . . . .	2,708	1,026		
Orange . . . . .	1,338	1,689		
Crawford . . . . .	1,465	1,216		
Totals . . . . .	16,075	14,871	83	27

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Jonas G. Howard, Democrat.	James Keigwin, Republican.	James K. Marsh, Independent Dem.	J. O. Green, Prohibitionist.	E. S. Hopkins, National.
Jackson . . . . .	2,332	1,092	1,056	52	13
Jennings . . . . .	1,473	1,132	295	86	25
Washington . . . . .	1,592	63	1,641	15	16
Scott . . . . .	835	70	612	1	8
Clark . . . . .	2,704	608	2,334	15	63
Floyd . . . . .	1,428	611	2,597	156	87
Harrison . . . . .	2,094	138	1,319	145	6
Totals . . . . .	12,458	3,714	9,854	470	218

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	William S. Holman, Democrat.	Thomas J. Lucas, Republican.	J. J. Goodner, National.	R. P. Wilson, Prohibitionist.
Union . . . . .	771	1,022		
Decatur . . . . .	2,293	2,446	19	
Franklin . . . . .	2,722	1,479		
Ripley . . . . .	2,300	2,256		
Dearborn . . . . .	3,243	2,389	7	
Jefferson . . . . .	2,352	3,107		
Ohio . . . . .	553	670	4	
Switzerland . . . . .	1,543	1,620	46	
Totals . . . . .	15,777	14,989	76	1

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Courtland C. Matson, Democrat.	Ira J. Chase, Republican.	Samuel Wallingford, National.	I. G. Tomlinson, Prohibitionist.
Putnam . . . . .	2,765	2,395		30
Hendricks . . . . .	1,890	2,968	5	202
Morgan . . . . .	2,026	2,290	20	50
Johnson . . . . .	2,407	2,033	102	31
Owen . . . . .	1,748	1,553	1	50
Monroe . . . . .	1,717	1,840		56
Brown . . . . .	1,356	593	2	35
Bartholomew . . . . .	2,785	2,490	23	47
Totals . . . . .	16,694	16,162	153	501

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	George S. Jones, Democrat.	Thomas M. Browne, Republican.	George D. Bailey, Prohibitionist.
Delaware . . . . .	1,992	3,331	106
Andolph . . . . .	1,862	3,991	189
Henry . . . . .	1,836	3,500	315
Wayne . . . . .	3,050	5,298	347
Cash . . . . .	2,177	2,539	122
Myette . . . . .	1,336	1,738	26
Totals . . . . .	12,253	20,397	1,105



## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	William D. Bynum, Democrat.	Addison C. Harris, Republican.	B. M. Blount, Prohibitionist.
Marion . . . . .	14,166	13,473	273
Madison . . . . .	3,415	2,763	221
Hancock . . . . .	2,054	1,901	52
Shelby . . . . .	3,247	2,971	110
Totals . . . . .	22,882	21,108	656

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John E. Lamb, Democrat.	James T. Johnston, Republican.	Thomas E. Ballard, Prohibitionist.
Fountain . . . . .	2,421	2,531	1
Montgomery . . . . .	3,577	3,721	
Vermillion . . . . .	1,302	1,665	1
Parke . . . . .	1,951	2,616	
Vigo . . . . .	4,901	5,705	1
Clay . . . . .	2,979	2,964	
Sullivan . . . . .	2,685	1,716	
Totals . . . . .	19,816	20,918	6

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Benjamin F. Ham, Democrat.	Joseph B. Cheadle, Republican.	Charles E. Hendry, Prohibitionist.
Benton . . . . .	1,274	1,531	7
Warren . . . . .	900	1,802	66
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,059	4,937	89
Clinton . . . . .	3,196	3,152	218
Boone . . . . .	3,174	3,148	130
Howard . . . . .	1,951	2,819	405
Tipton . . . . .	2,189	1,801	
Hamilton . . . . .	2,278	3,247	
Totals . . . . .	22,437	27,121	915

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Hiram D. Hattery, Democrat.	William D. Owen, Republican.	James D. Tucker, National.	J. W. Crawford, Prohibitionist.
Lake . . . . .	1,663	2,173	14	7
Porter . . . . .	1,597	2,231	77	9
Newton . . . . .	752	1,181	10	45
Jasper . . . . .	840	1,338	56	68
Pulaski . . . . .	1,346	1,162	8	18
Fulton . . . . .	2,002	1,995	13	3
White . . . . .	1,793	1,778	3	54
Cass . . . . .	3,721	3,749	110	55
Carroll . . . . .	2,327	2,507	44	42
Totals . . . . .	16,041	18,114	335	301

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James C. Branyan, Democrat.	George W. Steele, Republican.	John Ratliff, Prohibitionist.
Miami . . . . .	3,209	2,909	153
Wabash . . . . .	2,202	3,835	157
Grant . . . . .	2,384	3,302	392
Huntington . . . . .	3,034	3,203	148
Wells . . . . .	2,554	1,662	220
Adams . . . . .	2,169	1,150	97
Blackford . . . . .	1,143	1,019	37
Jay . . . . .	2,546	2,569	120
Totals . . . . .	19,241	19,649	1,324

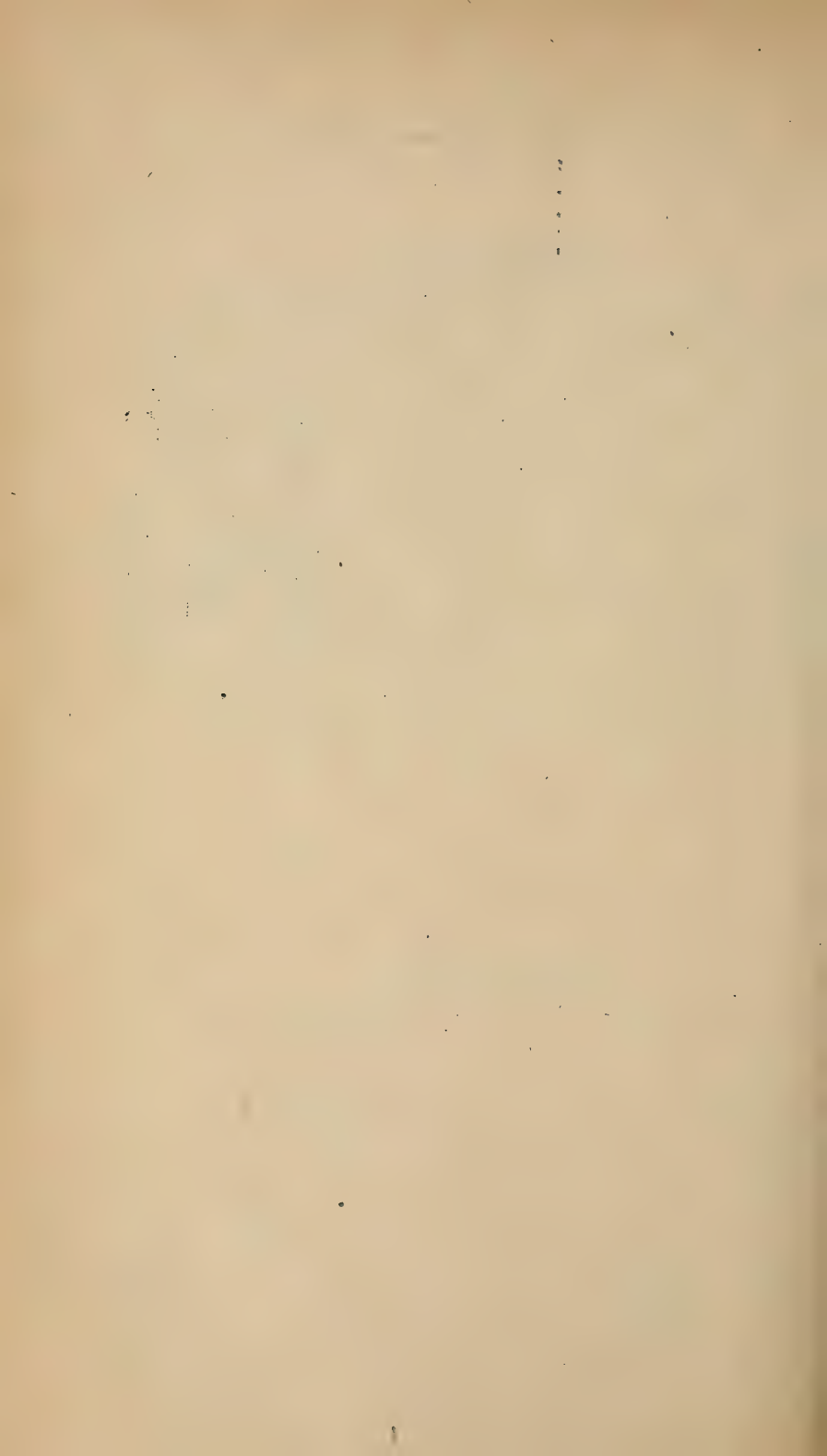
## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Robert Lowry, Democrat.	James B. White, Republican.	Henry C. Stanley, Independent Dem.	John McPhail, Prohibitionist.	Charles S. Shouts, National.
Lagrange . . . . .	775	2,165	174	130	3
Steuben . . . . .	1,089	2,167		158	5
Noble . . . . .	2,444	2,876	50	142	1
Dekalb . . . . .	2,546	2,610	15	188	1
Whitley . . . . .	2,134	1,956	5	148	
Allen . . . . .	6,428	6,126	48	104	
Totals . . . . .	15,416	17,900	292	870	11

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES—Continued.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat.	Jasper Packard, Republican.	James M. Wickizer, Prohibitionist.
Laporte . . . . .	4,115	3,352	56
St. Joseph . . . . .	4,589	4,161	163
Elkhart . . . . .	3,910	4,198	179
Starke . . . . .	831	570	
Marshall . . . . .	2,945	2,240	74
Kosciusko . . . . .	2,715	3,566	166
Totals . . . . .	19,105	18,087	637





RULES  
OF  
EXECUTIVE PRACTICE  
IN THE  
STATE OF INDIANA  
IN RELATION TO  
PARDONS, REPRIEVES,  
COMMUTATIONS,  
REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES,  
APPOINTMENT AND COMMISSION OF OFFICERS,  
AND THE  
EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.  
ADOPTED OCTOBER 1, 1885.

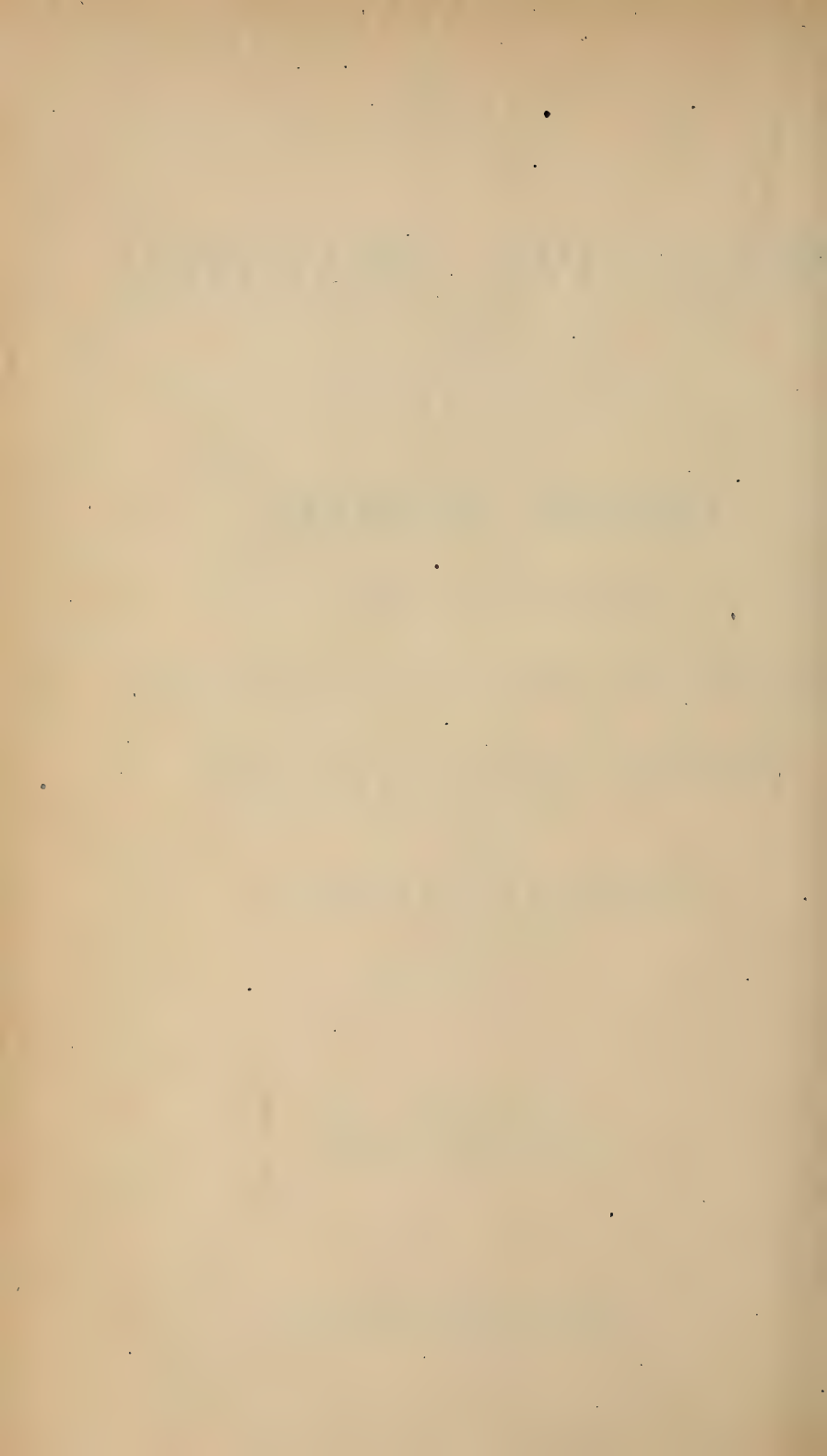
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*By ISAAC P. GRAY, Governor.*

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INDIANAPOLIS:  
W. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1887



## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

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### PARDONS.

1. All applications for pardons should be plainly written or printed and addressed to the Governor.

2. Applications will not be received which contain the names of more than one person for whom clemency is asked. Papers must be separately prepared in each individual case.

3. All petitions for pardons should set forth the full name of the person for whom clemency is asked, accurately spelled, and the alias of any under which he may have been convicted, the nature of the offense for which the applicant was convicted, the court before which he was convicted, the date of his conviction, the date of his sentence, the substance of the sentence in full, the reasons, considerations and facts on which the application is based, the character, age, and habits of the person prior to his arrest, and of what offenses, if any, he has previously been guilty.

4. In applications based upon the grounds of a mistrial, or improper conviction, the allegations should be sustained by such reasons and evidence as would have been a good ground for a new trial; and in applications based upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence, the evidence should be such as would, in all probability, have produced an acquittal on a second trial.

5. All applications should give, or have indorsed thereon, the name and post-office address of the person with whom correspondence may be had concerning the pardon.

6. A certified copy of the record of conviction and sentence must accompany the application.

7. It is desirable that the evidence taken upon the trial should be furnished, but if this can not be done, a statement of the substance of the evidence certified by the Judge who presided at the trial, or the Prosecuting Attorney who conducted the prosecution, must be furnished.

8. If a statement of the substance of the evidence can not be obtained from the Judge or Prosecutor, the reason why it can not be obtained should be stated, and then a statement of any other officer or credible person (verified by affidavit), who heard the evidence, may be substituted.

9. If the evidence is in the Supreme Court, a reference to the case by number and title will be sufficient.

10. If judgment was pronounced on a plea of guilty, and no evidence heard on the trial of the case, a copy of the indictment or information must be furnished, so that the precise nature of the offense may be understood, and a verified statement of two or more persons as to the facts and circumstances attending the commission of the offense.

11. It is earnestly recommended that, if possible, a full statement be forwarded, made by the Judge who presided at the trial, and the attorney who prosecuted, together with their recommendations.

12. The application should be accompanied by recommendations from the officers and citizens of the county in which the conviction took place.

13. If the offense was committed in a county different from that in which the trial occurred, there should be recommendations from officers and citizens of the county in which the offense was committed.

14. If the applicant is confined in a county jail, the opinion of the Board of Commissioners of the county as to the propriety or impropriety of granting the pardon, should be furnished.

15. If possible, the recommendation of the prosecuting witness or witnesses, as well as that of as many of the jurors as can be obtained, should also accompany the application. If any juror signs the recommendation, the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court should be procured, certifying to the names of the jurors who served on the trial of the cause.

16. While verbal statements will have respectful hearing, it is earnestly requested that all statements be made in writing, and properly signed, that they may be made part of the record in the case.

17. All persons have the right, and are specially requested, to present such evidence in writing as they wish to present, to procure any pardon or defeat any application therefor; and the fullest information is desired relative to all applications for executive clemency.

18. All facts relied upon to sustain any allegation as a ground for clemency other than certificates of prison officials, which are only furnished at the request of the Governor, must be proved by affidavit.

19. Under the provisions of section 143, R. S. 1881, being section 17, article 5, of the Constitution, a pardon can be granted only after conviction shall have been had.

20. By reason of the pressing engagements of the Governor during the session of the General Assembly, and for thirty days thereafter, an application will not be considered or granted during that period, unless it be one which, by reason of the nature of the circumstances surrounding it, can not be delayed; but applications will be received as usual.

21. An application that has been once refused will not be reconsidered, unless substantial grounds for reopening the case are formally presented in writing in the manner above set forth.

22. A pardon will not be granted upon a general petition only.

23. An application for pardon must be single in its purpose. If any other or additional relief is desired it must be by a separate application.

#### REPRIEVES.

30. The rules governing an application for a pardon shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to applications for a reprieve.



## COMMUTATIONS.

40. The rules governing applications for pardons shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to applications for the commutation of a sentence in felony and capital cases.

41. In making application for the commutation of a sentence, by substituting therefor commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, the following form is suggested :

*To the Governor of Indiana :*

You are respectfully requested to commute the sentence of \_\_\_\_\_, who was sentenced on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188—, at the \_\_\_\_\_ term, 188—, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court, upon a conviction of \_\_\_\_\_, to imprisonment in the \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of \_\_\_\_\_, by substituting therefor his commitment to the Indiana Reform School for Boys, until he attains the age of twenty-one years. He was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, and is now the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years. His father's name is \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, and his occupation is \_\_\_\_\_. His mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_. His near relatives, and their respective postoffice addresses are as follows : \_\_\_\_\_.

He is now possessed of that degree of bodily health which would render him a fit subject for the instruction and discipline of said institution ; and that he has been examined by \_\_\_\_\_, a reputable physician of said county, who certifies that he is of sound intellect, free from any cutaneous and other contagious diseases, and is not subject to epileptic or other fits, which certificate accompanies this application, and that the facts therein stated are believed to be true.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

County of \_\_\_\_\_

} ss :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, on my oath say, that the facts stated in the foregoing application are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188—.

[SEAL.]

42. In addition to the facts stated in the above form, it should be stated as to habits, character and reputation of the person whose sentence is asked to be commuted.

#### REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

50. All applications for the remission of a fine or forfeiture should be plainly written or printed and addressed to the Governor.

51. Applications will not be received which contain the names of more than one person for whom relief is asked, unless the interest of all the parties is identical.

52. All applications for the remission of a fine or a forfeiture should set forth the full name of the person for whom relief is asked, accurately spelled, a concise history of the proceedings, with dates and amounts accurately given, on which the fine or judgment of forfeiture was recovered, the reasons, considerations and facts on which the application is based, the character and habits of the person charged with crime, and of what offenses, if any, he has previously been guilty.

53. Where the application is made by any surety, satisfactory proof must be made by affidavits, or other evidence, that they have no indemnity or means of future indemnifications. If the accused has escaped, he should state that he did not aid or abet the escape, that the same was without his knowledge or consent, that since the escape he has not known the whereabouts of the accused, and what efforts he has made to secure the accused, or reason why he has not made any effort.

54. It should be shown whether the judgment termed a "forfeiture" is a final judgment rendered upon a forfeited bond, or merely an entry of forfeiture.

55. All applications should give, or have indorsed thereon, the name and postoffice address of the person with whom correspondence may be had concerning the remission.

56. A certificate from the County Auditor, showing the nature and amount of taxable property charged to any person applying for remission, should be furnished.

57. A certified copy of the record of the fine or judgment of forfeiture must accompany the application.

58. By a law entitled "An act to regulate the remission of fines and forfeitures," approved June 14, 1852, section 4900, R. S. 1881, provides: "That all applicants to the Governor for the remission of fines and forfeitures shall forward to him with their application the opinion of the propriety of so doing, of a majority of the following officers in the county where the fine was assessed, or the forfeiture incurred, viz.: the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and such officers as shall from time to time have the care and custody of the common school fund within the county."

59. It having been decided in the case of *State vs. Dunning*, 9 Ind. 20, that the power of the Governor to remit fines and forfeitures is not absolute, and can only be exercised according to legislative direction, a strict compliance with the statute above recited will be required, and an application will not receive any consideration until said opinion is filed.

60. The following form of opinion is recommended to be substantially followed:

*To the Governor of Indiana:*

We, the Clerk of the ——— Circuit Court, the Auditor, Sheriff and Treasurer of ——— County (and the other officers who may join in the opinion), are of the opinion that it would be proper (or improper) for you to remit (here state if the remission of a part only is recommended, as one-fourth or one-half, etc.) a certain fine assessed (or judgment taken) against ——— in the ——— Circuit Court, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, in a case wherein (set out the substance of the judgment, and the nature and circumstances of the crime), for the following reasons (setting them out fully):

61. The opinion of said officers may be indorsed upon the application, or upon a different sheet, and may state the reasons upon which such opinion is founded, or say for the reasons stated in the application.

62. The opinion of the county officers should be signed by by them personally, and not by any deputy.

## APPOINTMENT AND COMMISSION OF OFFICERS.

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### OFFICERS GENERALLY.

70. Prior to any acceptance of any lucrative office or appointment under the United States or this State, members of the General Assembly and all officers commissioned by the Governor, should tender their resignations to the Governor, except a Justice of the Peace, who should tender his resignation to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, pursuant to the provisions of section 5557, R. S., 1881, being section 5, of "An act in relation to commissions, certificates and resignations of officers." Approved May 28, 1852.

71. When an appointment is made by the General Assembly, such appointment should be promptly certified to the Governor, and this may be done by transmitting a certificate based upon the proceedings relating to such appointment.

72. The following form is recommended :

THE STATE OF INDIANA, ss:

This is to certify that on the — day of —, 188—, during the — session of the — General Assembly of the State of Indiana, begun and held at the capital on the — day of —, 188—, and at a Joint Assembly of the members of the two Houses of the said General Assembly, the Hon. —, presiding, — was duly elected (or appointed) — to serve as such for a term of —, commencing the — day of —, 188—.

[NOTE: In case of a U. S. Senator add: It appearing upon the vote of each House being read from the journals thereof, that the said — received a majority of all the votes cast in each House. (Or if the election was by the Joint Assembly and not in each House, say in lieu of the above: It appearing that



the said ——— received a majority of all the votes cast, a majority of the members elected to both Houses being present and voting.) The Senate was organized on the — day of —, 188—, and the House was organized on the — day of —, 188—.]

Witness our hands at the city of Indianapolis, this — day of —, 188—.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Pres. of the Joint Assembly.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Prin. Sec'y of the Senate.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Prin. Clerk of the House.

73. Whenever a vacancy occurs, except by resignation, in the office of a member of the General Assembly, while in session, it is the duty of the presiding officer of the proper House, under the provisions of section 5561, R. S., 1881, being section 7 of the above recited act, to notify the Governor of such vacancy. The form of the notice may be, substantially, the same as given in Rule 77, for Clerks of the Circuit Court.

74. Whenever a vacancy occurs, except by resignation, in the membership of the Board of management of any public institution, the presiding officer or secretary of such Board is requested to promptly certify such vacancy to the Governor, whose duty it is to make an appointment to fill all vacancies. The form of the certificate may, substantially, follow that given in Rule 77, for Clerks of the Circuit Court.

75. The cases in which it is made the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to certify vacancies, are enumerated in section 5560, R. S., 1881, being section 6 of the above recited act.

76. In stating how the vacancy was occasioned, the forms hereinafter given, to be used in appointing a Justice of the Peace may be followed, as far as the same may be found applicable.

77. The following form of a certificate is recommended:

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
County of \_\_\_\_\_ } ss:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk of \_\_\_\_\_ Circuit Court, within and for said County and State, do hereby certify that there is a vacancy in the office of \_\_\_\_\_, occasioned by the death of \_\_\_\_\_, on the — day of —, 188—, at \_\_\_\_\_.



Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at ———, this  
— day of ———, 188—.

[SEAL.]

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Clerk.

78. Particular attention is called to the provisions of section 226, R. S., 1881, being section 4 of article 15 of the Constitution, and sections 5519 and 5520, being sections 1 and 2 of "An Act touching official bonds and oaths," approved June 9, 1852, requiring every officer and every deputy, before entering upon his official duties, to take an oath of office, which oath shall be indorsed on his commission, or certificate of appointment.

79. The following form of certificate is given for certifying a copy of such oath:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
County of \_\_\_\_\_ } ss:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (stating his official title), of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the oath of office of said \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_, as the same is indorsed on his commission, or certificate of appointment, and was taken and subscribed before the undersigned.

Witness my hand and \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, this — day of —, 188—.

[SEAL.]

\_\_\_\_\_ Seal.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Indiana.

80. A certified copy of the oath of office of all officers, whose duties are not limited to a particular county, should be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the provisions of section 5522, R. S., 1881, being section 4 of the above recited act.

81. Whenever any vacancy in any county office is filled by appointment of the Board of Commissioners, the order of appointment should show how such vacancy was occasioned.

82. An order of appointment should not be made in anticipation of a vacancy.

83. An order of appointment in filling a vacancy in any county office, should conform substantially to that prescribed in appointing a Justice of the Peace, and may be certified to the Governor in the same manner.

84. Upon the authority of the case of *State vs. Bemenderfer*, 96 Ind. 374, an order of appointment may be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent, whenever his successor has been elected and qualified, though he may not have entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

85. Whenever an officer is to be commissioned by the Governor, and an order of appointment has been made by the Board of County Commissioners, such order should be certified to the Governor, pursuant to the provisions of section 5556, R. S., 1881, being section 4 of the first above recited act.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

90. The resignation of a Justice of the Peace should be transmitted to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such Justice resides, whereupon the Clerk will certify such vacancy to the Board of Commissioners of the county.

91. Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace are filled by appointment of the Board of Commissioners of the county in which they occur.

92. If an order of appointment is to be made on account of an increase in the number of Justices of the Peace in a township, the Board should first make, and cause to be entered of record, a separate order fixing the number of Justices of the Peace in such township, pursuant to the provisions of section 1418, R. S. 1881, being section 1 of an act approved February 26, 1867.

93. After reciting such facts, as may be thought proper, by way of preamble, the following form of an order is recommended:

Ordered by the Board, that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ township, be and he is hereby appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for said township, to fill the vacancy occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ to serve as such until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. His postoffice address is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

94. In stating how the vacancy was occasioned say, as the case may be, by the death of ———, on the ——— day of ———, 188—; or by the resignation of ———, to take effect ———; or by the abandonment of his office by ———; or by the reason of the removal of ——— from said township, county or State; or by the removal of ——— from his office on the ——— day of ———, 188—, by the ——— Court; or by reason of an order making an increase in the number of Justices of the Peace in said township; or by reason of the expiration of the term of office of ———, on the ——— day of ———, 188—, and death of ———, his duly elected and qualified successor.

95. The following form is given for certifying said vacancy to the Governor:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
 ——— County. } ss:

Be it remembered, that at a ——— meeting of the Board of Commissioners of ——— County, held at ———, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 188—, present, Messrs. ——— and ———, Commissioners, the following proceedings were had: [Copy the order verbatim.]

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
 County of ———. } ss:

I, ———, Auditor in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the order of appointment of ——— as a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, under authority of the act of March 10, 1875, section 5564, R. S. 1881, as the same appears upon the record of the proceedings in my custody.

Witness the seal of the Board of Commissioners of the county and my signature, at ———, this ——— day of ———, 188—.

[SEAL.]

\_\_\_\_\_,  
 Auditor.

96. According to the provisions of section 225, R. S. 1881, being section 3, article 15, of the Constitution of this State, a Justice of the Peace holds his office until his successor is

elected and qualified, and the Board of County Commissioners are not authorized to make an appointment solely upon the ground that no one was elected to succeed a Justice whose term has expired, or that the person elected had failed to qualify.

#### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

100. The appointment of a Notary Public is authorized by sections 5960-5966, R. S., 1881, being "An act providing for the appointment of Notaries Public and defining their powers and duties," approved June 9, 1852, and amended by an act approved February 12, 1855; and said acts require that a person shall be appointed to the office upon certificate of qualification and moral character from the Judge of the Circuit Court of their counties respectively.

101. A person under the age of twenty-one years will not be appointed a Notary Public.

102. A person applying to be appointed and commissioned a Notary Public should state in his application that he does not hold any office or appointment under the United States or this State, or in any banking institution. If, however, he does hold any office as above stated, he should state in addition, "Except ————," giving the name of the office.

103. The following form for application and certificate is recommended:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
 \_\_\_\_\_COUNTY. }

*To the Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—You are respectfully requested to appoint and commission the undersigned a Notary Public, resident and qualified in this county, with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by the acts of June 9, 1852, and February 12, 1855. In support of my application, I submit herewith a certificate of my qualifications and moral character from the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county, as required by the statute, and state that I am over the age of twenty-one years and am not holding any office



or appointment under the United States or the State of Indiana, or in any banking institution, except \_\_\_\_\_.

I also inclose fee of one dollar for the Secretary of State.

My P. O. address is \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_188—

*To the Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ county, is a person of good moral character, over the age of twenty-one years, and qualified to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a Notary Public. \_\_\_\_\_

Judge of the \_\_\_\_\_ Circuit Court.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_188—

A blank form will be furnished by the Secretary of State upon application.

104. In an opinion of the Attorney General reported April 3, 1873, it is held that when a Notary removes from the county in which he resided at the time he was appointed, he thereby vacates his office, and should tender his resignation to the Governor.

105. A new application and certificate is necessary as the basis of an appointment in another county.

106. Commissions in renewal of an appointment will not be issued at the expiration of a term upon a former application and certificate. A new application and certificate must be presented as the basis of an appointment.

107. According to the provisions of section 90, R. S. 1881, being section 9 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State, and section 5966, R. S. 1881, being section 7 of the above recited act, the acceptance of any lucrative office or appointment under the United States or this State vacates his appointment of Notary, and he should tender his resignation to the Governor prior to such acceptance.



## COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

110. By virtue of the provisions of sections 5970-5973, R. S. 1881, being "An act authorizing the appointment and prescribing the powers of Commissioners in other States to take acknowledgements of deeds and other instruments and depositions," approved May 31, 1852, the Governor may appoint and commission Commissioner of Deeds.

111. A person asking an appointment as a Commissioner of Deeds of the State, resident in any other State or Territory, or in any Foreign Country, must furnish to the Governor satisfactory proof of his character and qualifications.

112. The recommendation of the Governor of the State or Territory in which he resides is desirable as being the best evidence.

113. The following form of recommendation is given:

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

\_\_\_\_\_188—.

*To the Governor of Indiana:*

It having been satisfactorily shown to me that —, of —, is a person over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and qualified to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a Commissioner of Deeds, I do hereby recommend him as a proper person to be appointed and commissioned a Commissioner of Deeds for your State, resident in this State.

Very respectfully,

\_\_\_\_\_,

*Governor.*

114. Commissions in renewal of an appointment will not be issued upon a former application, but a new application and recommendation must be filed as the basis of a new appointment.

115. The fee fixed by law for the Secretary of State is three dollars.

116. Any person desiring to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for any other State, Territory or foreign country, upon the recommendation of the Governor of this State, must

furnish satisfactory proof of his good character and qualifications. A certificate from the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county where such person resides is desirable as the best evidence.

## Extradition of Fugitives from Justice.

### INTER-STATE EXTRADITION.

#### REQUISITIONS.

120. The provisions of section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are as follows :

SEC. 5278. Whenever the executive authority of any State or Territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any State or Territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person has fled to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. If no such agent appears within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. All costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing and transmitting such fugitive to the State or Territory making such demand, shall be paid by such State or Territory.

121. The provisions of section 5279 of said Revised Statutes are as follows :

SEC. 5279. Any agent so appointed who receives the fugitive into his custody shall be empowered to transport him to the State or Territory from which he has fled. And every person who, by force, sets at liberty or rescues the fugitive from such agent while so transporting him, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year. \*

122. The provisions of section 843 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, are as follows :

SEC. 843. In all cases where the laws of the United States provide that fugitives from justice shall be delivered up, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall cause to be apprehended and delivered up such fugitive from justice who shall be found within the District, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several States are required to do by the provisions of sections 5278 and 5279. \* \* \* \* \* And all executive and judicial officers are required to obey the lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to aid and assist in such delivery.

123. The application should be addressed to the Governor, and should contain a statement in plain and concise language of the facts in the case, and of the reasons why, in the opinion of the applicant a requisition should be issued; that the person charged is a fugitive from justice; that he has fled from the State to avoid arrest and before an arrest could be made, showing particularly the time and circumstances of his flight, and in what State or Territory he is, and that the ends of justice require that he be brought back to this State for trial.

124. A proper person should be nominated to be appointed and commissioned as the agent of the State to receive the fugitive when apprehended, giving his residence and official character, if any he have.

125. The application should be signed and verified by the affidavit of the applicant.

126. The all case of forgery, false pretenses, embezzlement, seduction, fraudulent transfers, selling mortgaged property, and similar cases, the application should be verified by the injured party, and if not so done the reason why should be given.

127. In cases of seduction, the affidavit of one or more persons of well-known respectability should be furnished as to the previous good character and respectability of the injured party, and if no indictment has been found, the reason why must be shown under oath.

128. If the offense is not of recent occurrence, sufficient reasons must be given why the application has been delayed.

129. The application should be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the indictment, if one has been found against the offender.

130. If no indictment has been found there should be furnished a certified copy of a sufficient affidavit made and pending before a magistrate in the county where the alleged offense was committed. The facts therein should be stated with the same particularity as in an indictment.

131. In certifying to a copy of an indictment or affidavit, it is recommended that the following form be used:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
County of \_\_\_\_\_. } ss:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk of the Circuit Court (or Justice of the Peace) within and for said county and State, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the original indictment, as returned by the grand jury (or affidavit), now on file in my office in the case of \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_, now pending in said Court (or before me) for trial.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk Circuit Court (or Justice of the Peace),

[SEAL.] \_\_\_\_\_ County, Indiana.

132. The purpose of granting requisitions being to aid in the administration of the criminal law, no requisition will be issued to aid in collecting a debt or enforcing a civil remedy against a person who has left the State, nor shall the criminal proceedings, when such offender is arrested, be used for any of said objects.



133. If an application has previously been made and granted in a case arising out of the same facts, the reasons for making another application must be given.

134. If the alleged fugitive from justice is known to be under arrest, in either civil or criminal proceedings, the fact of such arrest and the nature of such proceedings, must be fully stated.

135. The Governor in his discretion will require evidence of the character of the person making the affidavits.

136. The opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court as to the propriety of granting the requisition should be furnished. He should also certify that he has carefully examined the application and accompanying papers, and approved of the same.

137. If any oath is administered by any officer not having an official seal, his official character must be duly certified.

138. The following forms are recommended :

#### APPLICATION FOR REQUISITION.

*To the Governor of Indiana :*

You are respectfully requested to issue a requisition to the Governor of the \_\_\_\_\_, for the apprehension and rendition of \_\_\_\_\_, who stands charged by an \_\_\_\_\_, pending in the \_\_\_\_\_ Court, with the crime of \_\_\_\_\_, committed in \_\_\_\_\_ County, but who has, since the commission of said offense, and before an arrest could be made upon process issued by said Court, and with a view of avoiding arrest, fled from the justice of the State of Indiana, and into the said State of \_\_\_\_\_, where I believe he now may be found.

The time and circumstances of his flight and the reasons for my belief as to where he may be found are as follows : \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion the ends of justice require that he be brought back to this State for trial; that the facts stated in said \_\_\_\_\_ are true, and that the prosecution of the said \_\_\_\_\_ would result in his conviction of the crime charged. I herewith present a duly certified copy of the original \_\_\_\_\_, now on file in the office of \_\_\_\_\_, in said county. I nominate \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ as a proper person to be appointed and commissioned by you



as the agent of the State of Indiana, to receive the said fugitive, when he shall be apprehended, and bring him to this State and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of said county. The requisition asked for said fugitive is not sought for the purpose of collecting a debt, or enforcing a civil remedy, or to answer any other private end whatever, nor shall the criminal proceedings, when such offender is arrested, be used for any of said purposes.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 188—.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, on my oath say that the facts stated in the foregoing application are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188—.

[SEAL.] \_\_\_\_\_.

*To the Governor:*

Having carefully examined the foregoing application and accompanying papers, and approved of the same, in my opinion it would be proper for you to issue the requisition asked.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Prosecuting Attorney.

Blanks of the forms given in this section will be furnished by the Secretary of State, upon application.

139. Two complete original sets of all the papers necessary upon the application must be furnished; one set to be attached to the requisition and one set to be retained in this department.

140. Requisitions will be granted only upon the express condition inserted therein, that the State will pay no part of the expenses incurred in the pursuit, arrest and return of the fugitive.

141. In no case will a requisition for a fugitive from justice be granted at the same time upon the Governor of more than one State.

142. The law of Congress clearly contemplates an affidavit made in the county where the crime is alleged to have been

committed, and before a magistrate having authority to hear the charge when the fugitive shall have been returned by such process to make answer thereto.

143. If the application is based upon an affidavit made before a magistrate, it should appear from a certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the proper county that he is an acting Justice of the Peace, duly elected and qualified, that his signature is genuine, and that his certificate is in due form of law.

144. As notaries public are not magistrates within the meaning of the laws of the United States, no requisition will be granted upon an affidavit made before a notary public.

145. An application should not be made for a requisition upon affidavit and information filed in the Circuit Court.

146. An application should not be made upon a constructive crime. The person charged must have been within the State at the time of the commission of the crime.

147. The Governor has no authority to require the surrender of fugitives who have taken refuge in any country beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, but an application will be made by him, as hereinafter provided, to the Secretary of State for the United States, for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, charged with a violation of the laws of this State.

148. A requisition will be mailed to the authority upon whom made, unless otherwise requested.

149. The agent's commission will be mailed with the requisition, unless otherwise requested. The agent shall, within reasonable time, make due return of the commission to this department.

150. The Governor will exercise the right, in his discretion for cause appearing, to revoke a requisition at any time, without notice.

151. Every requisition will be issued upon the express condition inserted therein, that if the same is not presented to the authority upon whom made within three months from the date of issue, it shall be deemed revoked, and shall become absolutely null and void.

## WARRANTS ON REQUISITIONS.

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160. The provisions of section 1599, R. S., 1881, being section 26 of "An act concerning proceedings in criminal cases," approved April 19, 1881, are as follows:

SEC. 26. Upon the demand of the executive authority of any State or Territory of the United States upon the Governor of this State, to surrender any fugitive from justice from said State or Territory, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, he shall issue his warrant, reciting the fact of such demand and the charge upon which it is based, with the time and place of the alleged commission of the offense, directed generally to any Sheriff or Constable of any county of this State, commanding him to apprehend said fugitive and bring him before the Circuit or Criminal Judge of this State who may be nearest or most convenient of access to the place at which the arrest may be made; and such warrant may be executed by any Sheriff or Constable in this State, in his own county or in any other county in this State.

161. The provisions of section 1600, being section 27 of said act, are as follows:

SEC. 27. The Judge before whom such alleged fugitive shall be brought, shall proceed, by the examination of witnesses, to ascertain if the person apprehended be the fugitive demanded and mentioned in the warrant of the Governor of this State; and if satisfied of the identity of the person, the Judge shall order him to be delivered up to the agent of the State or Territory demanding him, to be transported to such State or Territory, agreeably to the laws of the United States; otherwise, he shall discharge the person from custody.

162. The provisions of section 1601, being section 28 of said act, are as follows:

SEC. 28. If no agent of the State or Territory making the demand be present, the fugitive shall be committed to the jail of the county in which the hearing before the Judge is had; and such Judge shall forthwith inform the Governor of this State of the fact of such commitment. And, on request by the agent of the State or Territory making the demand, upon the jailer having such fugitive in custody, and upon the order of the Governor of this State, such fugitive shall be delivered up to such agent, to be transported to the State or Territory from which he fled; and if such fugitive be not demanded within ninety days after his commitment, the jailer shall discharge him.

163. The provisions of section 1602, being section 29 of said act, are as follows:

SEC. 29. All costs incurred in apprehending, securing, and keeping said fugitive shall be paid by the agent of the State or Territory making the demand, before he shall be permitted to remove him or receive him into custody.

164. The provisions of section 1603, being section 30 of said act, are as follows:

SEC. 30. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor before the issuing of the warrant provided for by this act, that the alleged fugitive is held in custody or on bail to answer for any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of this State, the Governor of this State shall thereupon refuse to issue such warrant, informing the executive authority of the State or Territory making the demand, of the grounds of such refusal.

165. The provisions of section 1604, being section 31 of said act, are as follows:

SEC. 31. If it shall appear to the Judge before whom the examination provided for by this act may be had, that the alleged fugitive is held in custody or on bail for any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of this State, such Judge shall, for that reason, refuse to make an order for the delivery or removal of such fugitive, and shall immediately report the facts to the Governor of this State, who shall inform the Governor of the State or Territory making the demand thereof.

166. The provisions of section 1605, being section 32 of said act, are as follows:



SEC. 32. No citizen or resident of this State shall be surrendered under pretense of being a fugitive from justice from any other State or Territory, where it shall be clearly made to appear to the Judge holding the examination provided for by this act that such citizen or inhabitant was in this State at the time of the alleged commission of the offense, and not in the State or Territory from which he is pretended to have fled; and in such case, the Judge holding the examination shall discharge the person arrested, and forthwith report the facts to the Governor.

167. A requisition upon the Governor of this State for the extradition of any fugitive from justice should be accompanied by certified copies of the indictment or affidavit, and of all papers which were presented to the executive authority of the State or Territory from which the requisition came.

168. All papers should be certified by the executive authority making the requisition to be authentic.

169. It should be clearly made to appear by the requisition that the offense charged is a crime, according to the laws of the State or Territory from which the requisition came.

170. A requisition will not be honored for the extradition of any fugitive from justice unless the same conforms to the rules that govern in the granting of requisitions by the Governor of this State. **Particular attention is called to the fact that no requisition will be honored unless accompanied by a proper affidavit showing that the requisition was not sought to aid in collecting a debt or enforcing a civil remedy against the person charged.**

171. Every warrant will be issued upon the express condition inserted therein, that if it is not served within three months from the day of issue, it shall be deemed revoked, and shall become absolutely null and void.

172. Explicit directions should be given as to the person and his postoffice address, to whom the warrant should be mailed.

173. The Governor will exercise the right to revoke a warrant in the same manner as provided in case of a requisition.



## INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION.

## APPLICATION.

180. When the extradition of a fugitive from justice is sought for an offense of which the Courts of this State have jurisdiction, a request, as hereinafter stated, must be made to the Governor to apply to the Secretary of State for the United States for the extradition.

181. An application will not be made, except for an offense named in a treaty with the nation to which the person charged has fled or sought an asylum.

182. When an extradition is sought for an offense against the laws of the United States the application must be made through the Attorney General, or the proper executive department of the United States, and a copy of the rules for that purpose will be furnished upon application to the Department of State at Washington.

183. A request to the Governor to apply for the institution of proceedings for an extradition should be carefully prepared, in accordance with the rules governing inter-state extradition and the rules hereinafter given.

184. The request can be made upon the form given in Rule 138, for applying for an inter-state requisition, by substituting for the word "issue" the words "apply for" and also for the words "Governor of the" the words "Secretary of State for the United States." Special care must be taken to give the correct postoffice address of the person to be appointed agent to receive and return the fugitive to this State.

185. The existing treaty provisions between the United States and foreign powers in reference to extradition provide that the surrender shall only be made: Upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

186. The evidence required to be used in the preliminary examination in the foreign State is set out in the three following sections, and should be carefully read and followed.

187. If the fugitive has been convicted, and escaped thereafter, a transcript of the record of conviction and judgment duly certified under the seal of the Court, with the personal certificate of the Judge of the Court as to its genuineness, and authenticated under the great seal of the State where the conviction was had.

188. If no trial has been had and an indictment has been found, a copy of the indictment, together with a copy of one to three of the depositions, if any, taken before the Grand Jury, and upon which the indictment was found, with a copy of bench warrant, if any has issued, and the return thereto, certified and authenticated as above described.

189. If no indictment has been found, but a prosecution has been instituted, and a warrant of arrest issued, a copy of the procedure in such case, together with a copy of all the evidence upon which such warrant of arrest issued (so far as such copy can be procured); and a copy of the warrant with any return that may have been made thereto; all of which should be certified by the magistrate or judicial officer who issued the warrant, and if a Justice of the Peace or officer having no seal, his official character should be properly certified, and the whole authenticated as above provided. It is recommended that the prosecution be based upon the affidavits of at least three persons, one or more of which should set forth as fully as possible the circumstances of the crime.

190. If the extradition of the fugitive is sought for several offenses, copies of the several convictions, indictments, or procedures certified and authenticated as hereinbefore directed, should be forwarded, and the request for extradition should name the several offenses.

191. By the practice of some of the countries with which the United States have treaties, to entitle copies of depositions to be received in evidence, the party producing them is required to attest under oath that they are true copies of the original depositions, and it is, therefore, desirable that such

agent either form a comparison of the copies with the originals, or from having been present at the attestations of the copies, should be prepared to make such declaration. When the original depositions are forwarded such declaration is not required.

192. All requests, accompanied by the necessary papers herein enumerated, should be transmitted *in triplicate*, one copy being required for the files of the Department of State, one copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, will be returned with the President's warrant for the use of the agent who may be designated to receive the fugitive, and one copy will be retained by the Governor for record in the Executive Department of this State.

193. A strict compliance with these formal requirements may save to the parties seeking the extradition of the fugitive criminal much delay and expense.

194. In causing requisitions to be made on the British authorities under the treaty of August 9, 1842, for the surrender of criminal fugitives from justice, the President of the United States will request the delivery of the person charged, it being understood that such evidence of criminality be subsequently exhibited before the British authorities as, according to the laws of the place where the person charged shall be found, would justify his commitment for trial if the crime of which he is accused had there been committed.

195. It is admissible, as constituting such evidence, to produce a properly certified copy of an indictment found against the fugitive by a Grand Jury, or any information made before an examining magistrate, accompanied by one or more depositions setting forth as fully as possible the circumstances of the crime.

196. By the provisions of section 14 of the English extradition act of 1870, "depositions or statements on oath, taken in a foreign State, and copies of such original depositions or statements, and foreign certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence of proceedings under this act."

197. By the provisions of section 15 of the above recited act, "Foreign warrants and depositions or statements on oath, and copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating

the fact of a conviction, shall be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this act if authenticated in manner provided for the time being by law, or authenticated as follows: (1) If the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the foreign State where the same was issued; (2) if the depositions or statements or the copies thereof purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the foreign State where the same were taken to be the original depositions or statements, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require, and (3) if the certificate of, or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the foreign State where the conviction took place; and if in every case the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents (as the case may be) are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State; and all Courts of Justice, Justices and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such official seal, and shall admit the documents so authenticated by it to be received in evidence without further proof."

198. The expense of the apprehension, delivery and return is to be borne by the party applying for the requisition of the Government, except in cases of crimes against the United States.

199. As far as applicable, it is recommended that in charging an offense the forms given in Bishop's Directions and Forms or Wharton's Precedents of Indictments and Pleas be followed.

200. All the proceedings should be taken, and the necessary papers prepared, under the direction of the Prosecuting Attorney.

201. Unless otherwise requested, all correspondence in regard to the extradition will be had with such Prosecuting Attorney.

202. The different crimes for which, and the names of the nations from which a person may be extradited, may be found in any work on extradition.

203. Too much care can not be exercised in the preparation of extradition papers, and thus avoid much vexatious delay and secure a prompt consideration of such papers.



# CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES.

1787.

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## ART.

1. The Congress.
2. The Executive.
3. The Judiciary.
4. The States and Territories.

## ART.

5. Amendments.
6. Miscellaneous provisions.
7. Ratification.

## ARTICLES IN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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|---|---|
| 1. Religious and political freedom.       | 10. Rights reserved to States and people.                         |
| 2. The right to bear arms.                | 11. Limitation of judicial power.                                 |
| 3. Quartering soldiers.                   | 12. Election of President and Vice-President.                     |
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| 5. Trials, how initiated.                 | 14. Citizenship—Representation—Official Disabilities—Public Debt. |
| 6. Rights of the accused.                 | 15. The right of suffrage.  |
| 7. Trial by jury.                         |   |
| 8. Excessive bail, fines and punishments. |   |
| 9. Rules of construction.                 |   |

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## ARTICLE 1—THE CONGRESS.

### SEC.

1. Legislative powers.
2. House of Representatives.
3. Senate.
4. Elections.
5. Membership—Quorum.

### SEC.

6. Compensation—Privileges.
7. Bills and veto.
8. Powers of Congress.
9. *Habeas corpus*—Taxes.
10. Restrictions upon States.



1. LEGISLATIVE POWERS. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

2. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

3. SENATE. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

4. ELECTIONS. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

5. MEMBERSHIP—QUORUM. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualification of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

6. COMPENSATION—PRIVILEGES. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

7. BILLS AND VETO. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented



to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

8. POWERS OF CONGRESS. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

9. HABEAS CORPUS—TAXES. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.



The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

10. RESTRICTIONS UPON STATES. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation or contracts; or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE 2.—THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC.

11. The President.  
12. Commander-in-Chief.

SEC.

13. Messages to Congress.  
14. Impeachment.

11. THE PRESIDENT. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Congress may determine the time for choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the

best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.** 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

**13. MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.** 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States,

**14. IMPEACHMENT.** 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.



## ARTICLE 3—THE JUDICIARY.

SEC.

15. Judicial power.

16. Its extent.

SEC.

17. Treason.

15. JUDICIAL POWER. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

16. ITS EXTENT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies in which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

17. TREASON. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

## ARTICLE 4--THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

SEC.

18. Effect of Acts.

19. Privilege of citizens.

SEC.

20. Admission of States.

21. Republican government guaranteed

18. EFFECT OF ACTS. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

19. PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

20. ADMISSION OF STATES. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

21. REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.



## ARTICLE 5—AMENDMENTS.

22. **HOW AMENDED.** The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE 6—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

23. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE 7—RATIFICATION.

24. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

## ARTICLES IN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE 1—RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL FREEDOM.

25. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE 2—RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

26. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE 3—QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

27. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE 4—UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

28. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE 5—TRIALS, HOW INITIATED.

29. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE 6—RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED.

30. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed (which district shall have been previously ascertained by law), and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE 7—TRIAL BY JURY.

31. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE 8—EXCESSIVE BAIL, FINES AND PUNISHMENT.

32. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE 9—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

33. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE 10—RIGHTS RESERVED TO STATES AND PEOPLE.

34. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## ARTICLE 11—LIMITATION OF JUDICIAL POWER.

35. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

## ARTICLE 12—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

36. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, and in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.



## ARTICLE 13—SLAVERY.

SEC.

37. Prohibited.

SEC.

38. Power to enforce prohibition.

37. PROHIBITED. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

38. POWER TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE 14—CITIZENSHIP—REPRESENTATION—OFFICIAL DISABILITIES—PUBLIC DEBT.

SEC.

39. Who are citizens.

40. Representatives apportioned.

41. Official disabilities.

SEC.

42. Validity of public debt.

43. Power to enforce Article.

39. WHO ARE CITIZENS. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

40. REPRESENTATIVES APPORTIONED. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.



41. OFFICIAL DISABILITIES. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

42. VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United State nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

43. POWER TO ENFORCE ARTICLE. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

#### ARTICLE 15—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC.

44. The rights of voters.

SEC.

45. How enforced.

44. THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

45. HOW ENFORCED. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

# CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF INDIANA.

1851.

## ART.

1. Bill of Rights.
2. Suffrage and Elections.
3. Distribution of Powers.
4. Legislative.
5. Executive.
6. Administrative.
7. Judicial.
8. Education.

## ART.

9. State Institutions.
10. Finance.
11. Corporations.
12. Militia.
13. Municipal debt.
14. Boundaries.
15. Miscellaneous.
16. Amendments.

### Section 235.—Schedule.

To the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, we, the people of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE 1—BILL OF RIGHTS.

## SEC.

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46. NATURAL RIGHTS. 1. We declare that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and form their government.

47. RIGHT TO WORSHIP. 2. All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

48. FREEDOM OF THOUGHT. 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions or interfere with the rights of conscience.

49. NO PREFERENCE TO ANY CREED. 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent.

50. NO RELIGIOUS TEST. 5. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

51. NO MONEY FOR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS. 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution.

52. COMPETENCY OF WITNESS. 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

53. OATH, HOW ADMINISTERED. 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

54. FREE SPEECH AND WRITING. 9. No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right every person shall be responsible.

55. **THE TRUTH IN LIBEL.** 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justification.

56. **UNREASONABLE SEARCH OR SEIZURE.** 11. The right of the people to be secure, in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

57. **COURTS SHALL BE OPEN.** 12. All Courts shall be open; and every man, for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase; completely, and without denial; speedily, and without delay.

58. **RIGHTS OF ACCUSED.** 13. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

59. **NO PERSON TWICE IN JEOPARDY.** 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against himself.

60. **UNNECESSARY RIGOR PROHIBITED.** 15. No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

61. **EXCESSIVE BAIL AND PUNISHMENT PROHIBITED.** 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

62. **OFFENSES BAILABLE.** 17. Offenses, other than murder and treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

63. **REFORMATION THE BASIS OF PENAL CODE.** 18. The Penal Code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice.



64. JURY IN CRIMINAL CASES DETERMINES LAW AND FACT. 19. In all criminal cases, whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

65. TRIAL BY JURY INVIOLETE IN CIVIL CASES. 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

66. COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES. 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

67. EXEMPTION—NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud.

68. PRIVILEGES EQUAL. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

69. NO EX POST FACTO LAW. 24. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

70. TAKING EFFECT OF LAWS. 25. No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution.

71. SUSPENSION OF LAWS. 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by authority of the General Assembly.

72. SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS. 27. The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only if the public safety demand it.

73. TREASON. 28. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.



74. PROOF IN TREASON. 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open Court.

75. EFFECT OF CONVICTION. 30. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

76. RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE, TO INSTRUCT, AND TO PETITION. 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good ; nor from instructing their Representatives ; nor from applying to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

77. RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State.

78. MILITARY SUBJECT TO CIVIL POWER. 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

79. RESTRICTIONS UPON SOLDIERS. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner ; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

80. NO TITLES OF NOBILITY. 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility nor confer hereditary distinctions.

81. EMIGRATION FREE. 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

82. SLAVERY PROHIBITED. 37. There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

## ARTICLE 2—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

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- 83. Elections free.
- 84. Qualifications of electors.
- 85. Soldiers—Seamen—Marines.
- 86. Re-idence.
- 87. Bribery a disqualification for office.
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- 90. Effect of holding lucrative offices.
- 91. Defaulters not eligible.
- 92. *Pro tempore* appointments.
- 93. Electors free from arrest.
- 94. Method of election.
- 95. Time of elections.

83. ELECTIONS FREE. 1. All elections shall be free and equal

84. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law. [As amended March 14, 1881.]

85. SOLDIERS—SEAMEN—MARINES. 3. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of the allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote

86. RESIDENCE. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States.

5. [Abrogated March 14, 1881.]

87. BRIBERY A DISQUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE. 6. Every person shall be disqualified for holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat or reward to secure his election.

88. CHALLENGE TO DUEL. 7. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

89. DISFRANCHISEMENT. 8. The General Assembly shall have power to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible any person convicted of an infamous crime.

90. EFFECT OF HOLDING LUCRATIVE OFFICES. 9. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as by this Constitution expressly permitted: *Provided*, That officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputy Postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative: *And provided, also*, That counties containing less than one thousand polls may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, or any two of said offices, upon the same person.

91. DEFAULTERS NOT ELIGIBLE. 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

92. PRO TEMPORE APPOINTMENTS. 11. In all cases in which is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

93. ELECTORS FREE FROM ARREST. 12. In all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there and in returning from the same.

94. METHOD OF ELECTION. 13. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; and all elections by the General Assembly, or by either branch thereof, shall be *viva voce*.

95. TIME OF ELECTIONS. 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November;

but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: *Provided*, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all Judges of Courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote. [As amended March 14, 1881.]

### ARTICLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

96. THREE DEPARTMENTS. 1. The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments: the Legislative, the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judicial, and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

### ARTICLE 4—LEGISLATIVE.

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- 99. Term of office.
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- 112. Powers of each House.
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- 121. Passage of bills.
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- 123. Public laws.
- 124. Publication of Statutes.
- 125. Pay of members.
- 126. Members ineligible to certain offices.

97. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. 1. The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

98. NUMBER. 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may from time to time be divided.



99. TERM OF OFFICE. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years from the day next after their general election: *Provided, however,* That the Senators-elect, at the second meeting of the General Assembly under this Constitution shall be divided, by lot, into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And, in case of increase in the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed, by lot, to one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable.

100. PERIODICAL ENUMERATION. 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years.

101. APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION. 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each: *Provided,* That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly before the adoption of this Constitution. [The word "white" was stricken out from before the words "male inhabitants" in sections 4 and 5 (§§ 100 and 101), by amendment of March 14, 1881.]

102. DISTRICTS. 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided.

103. QUALIFICATIONS. 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of this State, and for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitant of



the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty-five and Representatives at least twenty-one years of age.

104. PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST. 8. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either House, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

105. SESSIONS. 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the State, commencing on Thursday next after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he may at any time by proclamation, call a special session.

106. OFFICERS—ADJOURNMENT. 10. Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers (the President of the Senate excepted), judge the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment. But neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting.

107. QUORUM. 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, and adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

108. JOURNAL. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered together with the names of the members demanding the same.

on the journal: *Provided*, That on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

109. DOORS TO BE OPEN. 13. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.

110. DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR PUNISHED. 14. Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

111. IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT. 15. Either House, during a session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior, in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

112. POWERS OF EACH HOUSE. 16. Each House shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the Legislative Department of a free and independent State.

113. BILLS. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

114. READING AND VOTE. 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

115. SUBJECT-MATTER AND TITLE. 19. Every Act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an Act which shall not be expressed in the title, such Act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

110. PLAIN WORDING. 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

117. ACTS, HOW AMENDED. 21. No Act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the Act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

118. LOCAL LAWS FORBIDDEN. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables.

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;

Regulating the practice in Courts of justice;

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons;

For laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares;

Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;

Regulating county and township business;

Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation;

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township or road purposes;

Providing for supporting common schools and for the preservation of school funds;

In relation to fees or salaries; except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required. [Amended, March 14, 1881.]

In relation to interest on money;

Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting;

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executor, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

119. LAWS MUST BE GENERAL. 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State.

120. SUITS AGAINST THE STATE. 24. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special Act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State shall ever be passed.

121. PASSAGE OF BILLS. 25. A majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses.

122. PROTEST AND ENTRY. 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

123. PUBLIC LAWS. 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

124. PUBLICATION OF STATUTES. 28. No Act shall take effect until the same shall have been published and circulated in the several counties of this State by authority, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

125. PAY OF MEMBERS. 29. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase may be made. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, or any special session beyond the term of forty days.

126. MEMBERS INELIGIBLE TO CERTAIN OFFICES. 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election of which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the people.



## ARTICLE 5—EXECUTIVE.

SEC.

- 127. Governor.
- 128. Lieutenant-Governor.
- 129. Election.
- 130. Manner of voting.
- 131. Plurality elects.
- 132. Contests.
- 133. Qualifications.
- 134. Persons ineligible.
- 135. Term of office.
- 136. Vacancies.
- 137. President *pro tempore* of Senate.
- 138. Governor—Commander-in-Chief.

SEC.

- 139. Messages.
- 140. Bills signed or vetoed.
- 141. Information from officers.
- 142. Execution of laws.
- 143. Pardons and reprieves.
- 144. He may fill vacancies.
- 145. Writs of election to Assembly.
- 146. May change place of meeting.
- 147. Duties of Lieutenant-Governor.
- 148. Pay of Governor.
- 149. Pay of Lieutenant-Governor.
- 150. Their ineligibility to office.

127. GOVERNOR. 1. The executive powers of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years.

128. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. 2. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office during four years.

129. ELECTION. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.

130. MANNER OF VOTING. 4. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

131. PLURALITY ELECTS. 5. The persons, respectively, having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

132. CONTESTS. 6. Contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.



133. **QUALIFICATIONS.** 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana during the five years next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

134. **PERSONS INELIGIBLE.** 8. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or under this State, shall fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

135. **TERM OF OFFICE.** 9. The official term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

136. **VACANCIES.** 10. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor; and the General Assembly shall, by law, provide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation, inability, both of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor; and such officers shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, a Governor be elected.

137. **PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF SENATE.** 11. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the occasion.

138. **GOVERNOR—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.** 12. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

139. **MESSAGES.** 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

140. **BILLS SIGNED OR VETOED.** 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall

return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections, at large, upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

141. INFORMATION FROM OFFICERS. 15. The Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government and may require information, in writing, from the officers of the Administrative Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

142. EXECUTION OF LAWS. 16. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

143. PARDONS AND REPRIEVES. 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting; when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures

shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted: *Provided, however,* That the General Assembly may, by law, constitute a council, to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons, in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power.

144. HE MAY FILL VACANCIES. 18. When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly; or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of Judge of any Court, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

145. WRITS OF ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY. 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the General Assembly.

146. MAY CHANGE PLACE OF MEETING. 20. Should the seat of Government become dangerous from disease or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembly at any other place.

147. DUTIES OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects; and whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he shall give the casting-vote.

148. PAY OF GOVERNOR. 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

149. PAY OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. 23. The Lieutenant-Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person acting as Governor shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.

150. THEIR INELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE. 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor shall be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

## ARTICLE 6—ADMINISTRATIVE.

SEC.		SEC.	
151.	Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State.	156.	Residence of other officers.
152.	Terms of county officers.	157.	Impeachment of State officers.
153.	County and township officers.	158.	Impeachment of county officers.
154.	Qualifications of county officers.	159.	Vacancies, how filled.
155.	Residence of officers of State.	160.	County boards.

151. SECRETARY, AUDITOR, AND TREASURER OF STATE. 1. There shall be elected, by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor and a Treasurer of State, who shall severally hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than four years in any period of six years.

152. TERMS OF COUNTY OFFICERS. 2. There shall be elected, in each county, by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor and Recorder shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder, or Auditor, more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff more than four years in any period of six years.

153. COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. 3. Such other county and township officers, as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

154. QUALIFICATIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed as a county officer who shall not be an elector of the county; nor anyone who shall not have been an inhabitant thereof during one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long organized; but if the county shall not have been so long organized, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which the same shall have been taken.

155. RESIDENCE OF OFFICERS OF STATE. 5. The Governor and the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State shall, severally,



reside, and keep the public records, books and papers in any manner relating to their respective offices at the seat of Government.

156. RESIDENCE OF OTHER OFFICERS. 6. All county, township and town officers shall reside within their respective counties, townships and towns; and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be directed by law.

157. IMPEACHMENT OF STATE OFFICERS. 7. All State officers shall for crime, incapacity or negligence be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; two-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor.

158. IMPEACHMENT OF COUNTY OFFICERS. 8. All State, county, township and town officers may be impeached, or removed from office, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

159. VACANCIES, HOW FILLED. 9. Vacancies in county, township, and town offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

160. COUNTY BOARDS. 10. The General Assembly may confer upon the Boards doing county business in the several counties, powers of a local, administrative character.

#### ARTICLE 7—JUDICIAL.

SEC.  
 161. Judicial powers.  
 162. Supreme Court.  
 163. Judicial districts.  
 164. Jurisdiction.  
 165. Decisions in writing.  
 166. Publication of decisions.  
 167. Clerk of Supreme Court.  
 168. Circuit Courts.  
 169. Circuit Judges.  
 170. Special Judges.  
 171. Prosecuting Attorneys.

SEC.  
 172. Removal of Judges and Prosecutors.  
 173. Pay of Judges.  
 174. Justices of the Peace.  
 175. Conservators of the peace.  
 176. Ineligibility of Judges.  
 177. Grand Jury system.  
 178. Criminal prosecutions.  
 179. Courts of conciliation.  
 180. Revision of laws.  
 181. Lawyers.

161. JUDICIAL POWERS. 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such other Courts as the General Assembly may establish. As amended March 14, 1881.]



162. SUPREME COURT. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three nor more than five Judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices for six years, if they so long behave well.

163. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. 3. The State shall be divided into as many districts as there are Judges of the Supreme Court; and such districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as, without dividing the county, the same can be made. One of said Judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; but said Judges shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

164. JURISDICTION. 4. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the State in appeals and writs of error, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law. It shall also have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer.

165. DECISIONS IN WRITING. 5. The Supreme Court shall, upon the decision of every case, give a statement in writing of each question arising in the record of such case, and the decision of the Court thereon.

166. PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS. 6. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court made under this Constitution; but no Judge shall be allowed to report such decisions.

167. CLERK OF SUPREME COURT. 7. There shall be elected, by the voters of the State, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

168. CIRCUIT COURTS. 8. The Circuit Courts shall each consist of one Judge, and shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

169. CIRCUIT JUDGES. 9. The State shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behave well.

170. SPECIAL JUDGES. 10. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the Judge of one circuit may hold the Court

of another circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience; and in case of temporary inability of any Judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the Courts in his circuit, provision may be made by law for holding such Courts.

171. PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. 11. There shall be elected, in each judicial circuit, by the voters thereof, a Prosecuting Attorney, who shall hold his office for two years.

172. REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS. 12. Any Judge or Prosecuting Attorney who shall have been convicted of corruption, or other high crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law.

173. PAY OF JUDGES. 13. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

174. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. 14. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the voters in each township in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

175. CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE. 15. All judicial officers shall be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions.

176. INELIGIBILITY OF JUDGES. 16. No person elected to any judicial office shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the State, other than a judicial office.

177. GRAND JURY SYSTEM. 17. The General Assembly may modify or abolish the Grand Jury system.

178. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS. 18. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State, and the style of all process shall be "The State of Indiana."

179. COURTS OF CONCILIATION. 19. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law; or the powers and duties of the same may be conferred upon other Courts of justice, but such tribunals or other Courts, when sitting as such, shall have no power to render

judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunal or Court.

180. **REVISION OF LAWS.** 20. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings, and forms of the Courts of justice. And they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of action at law now in use, and that justice shall be administered in a uniform mode of pleading without distinction between law and equity; and the General Assembly may also make it the duty of said Commissioners to reduce into a systematic code the general statute law of the State; and said Commissioners shall report the result of their labors to the General Assembly, with such recommendations and suggestions as to abridgment and amendment as to said Commissioners may seem necessary or proper. Provisions shall be made, by law, for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and the compensation of said Commissioners.

181. **LAWYERS.** 21. Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all Courts of justice.

#### ARTICLE 8—EDUCATION.

##### SEC.

- 182. Common schools.
- 183. Common school fund.
- 184. Principal, a perpetual fund.
- 185. Investment and distribution.

##### SEC.

- 186. Re-investment.
- 187. Counties—Liabilities.
- 188. Trust funds inviolate.
- 189. Superintendent Public Instruct'n.

182. **COMMON SCHOOLS.** 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free Government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

183. **COMMON SCHOOL FUND.** 2. The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The surplus revenue fund;  
 The saline fund, and the lands belonging thereto;  
 The bank tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana;

The fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue;

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance;

All lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the Act of Congress of the twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same;

Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes.

184. **PRINCIPAL, A PERPETUAL FUND.** 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

185. **INVESTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.** 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the common school fund as have not heretofore been intrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties, of the interest thereof.

186. **RE-INVESTMENT.** 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest for common school purposes, the same shall be re-invested for the benefit of such county.

187. **COUNTIES—LIABILITY.** 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be intrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.



188. TRUST FUNDS INVIOATE. 7. All trust funds held by the State shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.

189. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. 8. The General Assembly shall provide for the election, by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE 9—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SEC.  
190. Benevolent institutions.  
191. House of refuge.

SEC.  
192. County asylums.

190. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. 1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind, and, also, for the treatment of the insane.

191. HOUSES OF REFUGE. 2. The General Assembly shall provide houses of refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.

192. COUNTY ASYLUMS. 3. The County Boards shall have power to provide farms as an asylum for those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society.

#### ARTICLE 10—FINANCE.

SEC.  
193. Assessment and taxation.  
194. Payment of public debt.  
195. Appropriations.  
196. Statement of receipts and expenditures.

SEC.  
197. Creation of debt forbidden.  
198. Counties can not take stock.  
199. Wabash and Erie canal.

193. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION. 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only, for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.



194. PAYMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT. 2. All the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and from the net annual income thereof, and any surplus that may, at any time, remain in the Treasury, derived from taxation for general State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and of the interest on bonds of the State, other than bank bonds, shall be annually applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the principal of the public debt.

195. APPROPRIATIONS. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

196. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. 4. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly.

197. CREATION OF DEBT FORBIDDEN. 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defence.

198. COUNTIES CAN NOT TAKE STOCK. 6. No county shall subscribe for stock in any incorporated company, unless the same be paid for at the time of such subscription, nor shall any county loan its credit to any incorporated company, nor borrow money for the purpose of taking stock in any such company; nor shall the General Assembly ever, on behalf of the State, assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township, nor of any corporation whatever.

199. WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. 7. No law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal to Evansville," passed January 19, 1846; and an Act supplemental to said Act, passed January 29, 1847; which, by the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, shall be payable exclusively

from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the canal, in said Acts mentioned; and no such certificate of stock shall ever be paid by this State. [Amendment. Adopted February 18, 1873.]

## ARTICLE 11—CORPORATIONS.

### SEC.

- 200. Incorporation of banks.
- 201. General Banking Law.
- 202. Registry of notes.
- 203. Bank with branches.
- 204. Branches mutually responsible.
- 205. Liability of stockholders.
- 206. Redemption.

### SEC.

- 207. Holders' preference.
- 208. Interest.
- 209. Twenty years' limitation.
- 210. Trust funds.
- 211. State not to be stockholder.
- 212. General laws.
- 213. Individual liability.

**200. INCORPORATION OF BANKS.** 1. The General Assembly shall not have power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company or moneyed institution, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit or bills payable to order or bearer, except under the conditions prescribed in this Constitution.

**201. GENERAL BANKING LAW.** 2. No banks shall be established otherwise than under a General Banking Law, except as provided in the fourth section of this Article.

**202. REGISTRY OF NOTES.** 3. If the General Assembly shall enact a General Banking Law, such law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money; and ample collateral security, readily convertible into specie, for the redemption of the same in gold or silver, shall be required; which collateral security shall be under the control of the proper officer or officers of State.

**203. BANK WITH BRANCHES.** 4. The General Assembly may also charter a bank with branches without collateral security, as required in the preceding section.

**204. BRANCHES MUTUALLY RESPONSIBLE.** 5. If the General Assembly shall establish a bank with branches, the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all paper credit issued as money.

**205. LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.** 6. The stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individually responsi-

ble, to an amount over and above their stock equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking company.

206. REDEMPTION. 7. All bills or notes issued as money shall be, at all times, redeemable in gold or silver; and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension, by any bank or banking company, of specie payments.

207. HOLDERS' PREFERENCE. 8. Holders of bank notes shall be entitled, in case of insolvency, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

208. INTEREST. 9. No bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed by law to individuals loaning money.

209. TWENTY YEARS' LIMITATIONS. 10. Every bank or banking company shall be required to cease all banking operations within twenty years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter to close its business.

210. TRUST FUND. 11. The General Assembly is not prohibited from investing the trust funds in a bank with branches, but in case of such investment, the safety of the same shall be guaranteed by unquestionable security.

211. STATE NOT TO BE STOCKHOLDER. 12. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of the present bank charter; nor shall the credit of the State ever be given or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.

212. GENERAL LAWS. 13. Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special Act, but may be formed under general laws.

213. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. 14. Dues from corporations, other than banking, shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE 12—MILITIA.

SEC.

214. Organization.  
 215. Governor's aids.  
 216. Commissions.

SEC.

217. Division of militia.  
 218. Sedentary and active.  
 219. Exemption.

214. ORGANIZATION. 1. The militia shall consist of all able bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and trained in such a manner as may be provided by law.

215. GOVERNOR'S AIDS. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary-Generals.

216. COMMISSIONS. 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their offices not longer than six years.

217. DIVISION OF MILITIA. 4. The General Assembly shall determine the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and fix the rank of all staff officers.

218. SEDENTARY AND ACTIVE. 5. The militia may be divided into classes of sedentary and active militia, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

219. EXEMPTION. 6. No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption, the amount to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE 13—MUNICIPAL DEBT.

220. LIMITED—EXCESS VOID. 1. No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations, in excess of such amount, given by such corporation, shall be void: *Provided*,



That in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense to such an amount as may be requested in such petition. [Amendment, in lieu of four old sections. Adopted March 14, 1881.]

#### ARTICLE 14—BOUNDARIES.

SEC.  
221. State boundaries.

SEC.  
222. Jurisdictions.

221. STATE BOUNDARIES. 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Indiana is bounded, on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundry of the State of Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami River to the mouth of the Wabash River; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the northwestern shore of said Wabash River; and thence by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north by said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundry of the State of Ohio.

222. JURISDICTIONS. 2. The State of Indiana shall possess jurisdiction and sovereignty co-extensive with the boundries declared in the preceding section; and shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in civil and criminal cases, with the State of Kentucky, on the Ohio River, and with the State of Illinois, on the Wabash River, so far as said rivers form the common boundary between this State and said States respectively.



## ARTICLE 15—MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC.

- 223. Official appointments.
- 224. Duration of office.
- 225. Holding over.
- 226. Official oath.
- 227. State seal.

SEC.

- 228. Commissions.
- 229. Area of county.
- 230. Lotteries prohibited.
- 231. Public grounds.
- 232. Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

223. OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS. 1. All officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this Constitution shall be chosen in such manner as now is, or hereafter may be, prescribed by law.

224. DURATION OF OFFICE. 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

225. HOLDING OVER. 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any officer, other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold his office for any given term, the same shall be construed to mean that such officer shall hold his office for such term and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

226. OFFICIAL OATH. 4. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and also an oath of office.

227. STATE SEAL. 5. There shall be a Seal of State, kept by the Governor for official purposes, which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana.

228. COMMISSIONS. 6. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed by the State Seal, and attested by the Secretary of State.

229. AREA OF COUNTY. 7. No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county under that area be further reduced.

230. LOTTERIES PROHIBITED. 8. No lottery shall be authorized, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

231. PUBLIC GROUNDS. 9. The following grounds owned by the State, in Indianapolis, namely, the State House Square, the Governor's Circle, and so much of out-lot numbered one hundred and forty-seven as lies north of the arm of the Central canal, shall not be sold or leased.

232. TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND. 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the permanent inclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

#### ARTICLE 16—AMENDMENTS.

SEC.

233. How made.

SEC.

234. Separate vote.

233. HOW MADE. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

234. SEPARATE VOTE. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments which shall have been agreed upon by one General Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a succeeding General Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendments or amendments shall be proposed.

## SECTION 235—SCHEDULE.

When Constitution to take effect.

## CLAUSES.

1. Laws continued.
2. Proceedings continued.
3. Fines, bonds, etc., continued.
4. Municipal acts continued.
5. Governor holds over.
6. General Assembly.
7. Legislators hold over.
8. First general election.

## CLAUSES.

9. Election of State of officers.
10. Continuance of officers.
11. Oath.
12. Vacancies.
13. Submission of Thirteenth Article.
14. General submission.
15. Perry and Spencer counties.
16. Clarksville.

WHEN CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT. This Constitution, if adopted, shall take effect on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and shall supersede the Constitution adopted in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the Government, it is hereby ordained as follows :

LAWS CONTINUED. *First.* All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED. *Second.* All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, and other proceedings pending in any of the Courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution ; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several Courts, in the same manner as is now provided by law.

FINES, BONDS, ETC., CONTINUED. *Third.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, shall inure to the State, or to such county, in the manner prescribed by law. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force, and inure to the use of those concerned.

MUNICIPAL ACTS CONTINUED. *Fourth.* All acts of incorporation for municipal purposes shall continue in force under this Constitution until such time as the General Assembly shall, in its discretion, modify or repeal the same.

**GOVERNOR HOLDS OVER.** *Fifth.* The Governor, at the expiration of the present official term, shall continue to act until his successor shall have been sworn into office.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY.** *Sixth.* There shall be a session of the General Assembly, commencing on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

**LEGISLATORS HOLD OVER.** *Seventh.* Senators now in office and holding over under the existing Constitution, and such as may be elected at the next general election, and the Representatives then elected, shall continue in office until the first general election under this Constitution.

**FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.** *Eighth.* The first general election under this Constitution shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

**ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.** *Ninth.* The first election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorney, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and such of said officers as may be in office when this Constitution shall go into effect shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

**CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS.** *Tenth.* Every person elected by popular vote, and now in any office which is continued by this Constitution; and every person who shall be so elected to any such office before the taking effect of this Constitution (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided), shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been, or may be, elected, shall expire: *Provided,* That no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this Constitution for a longer period than the term of such office in this Constitution prescribed.

**OATH.** *Eleventh.* On the taking effect of this Constitution, all officers thereby continued in office shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution.



VACANCIES. *Twelfth.* All vancies that may occur in existing offices, prior to the first general election under this Constitution, shall be filled in the manner now presribed by law.

SUBMISSION OF THIRTEENTH ARTICLE. *Thirteenth.* At the time of submitting this Constitution to the electors for their approval or disapproval, the Article numbered thirteen, in relation to negroes and molattoes, shall be submitted as a distinct proposition, in the following form: "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes," "Aye" or "No." And if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said Article, then the same shall form a part of this Constitution; otherwise, it shall be void, and form no part thereof.

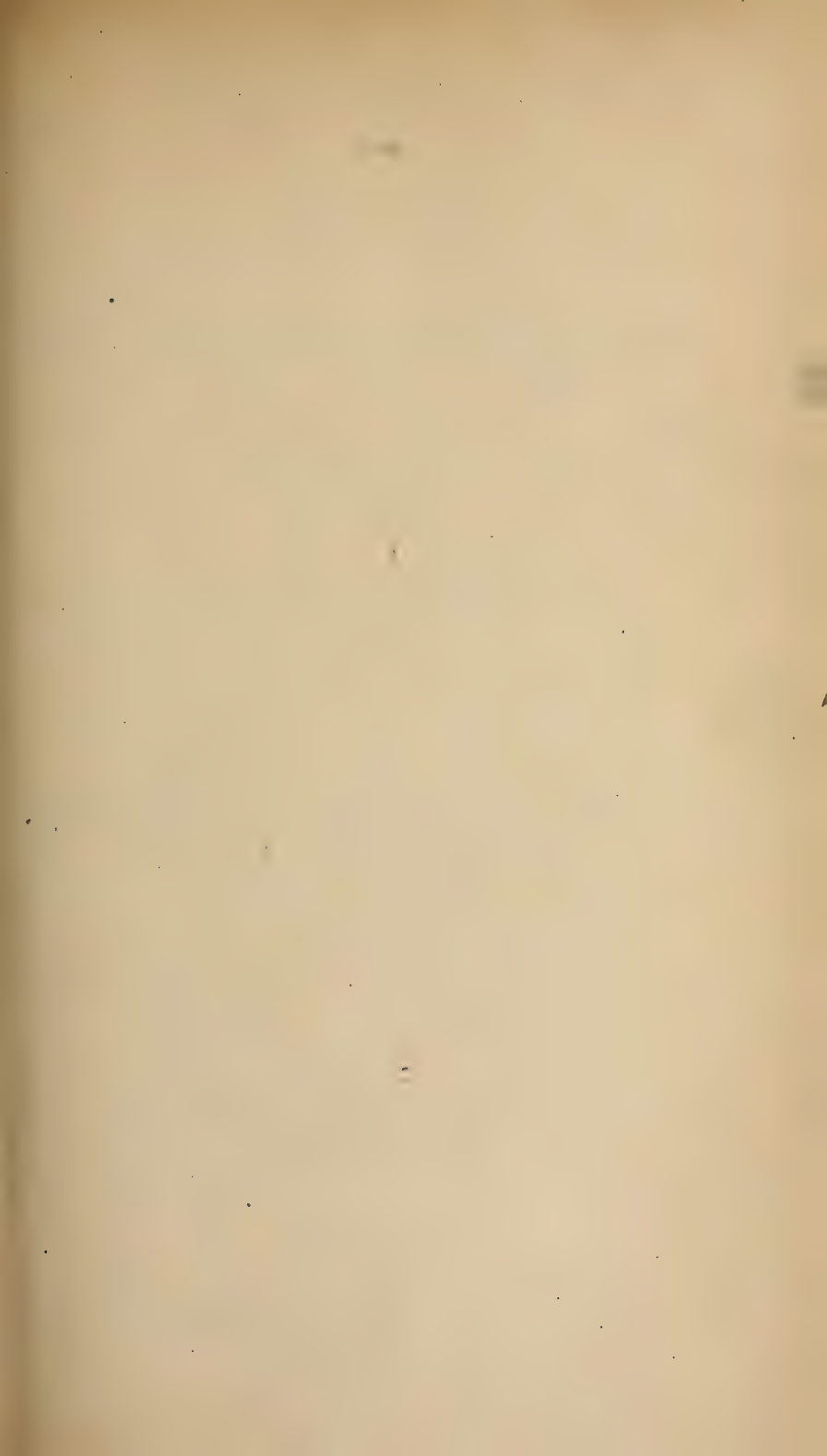
GENERAL SUBMISSION. *Fourteenth.* No article or section of this Constitution shall be submitted, as a distinct proposition, to a vote of the electors, otherwise than as herein provided.

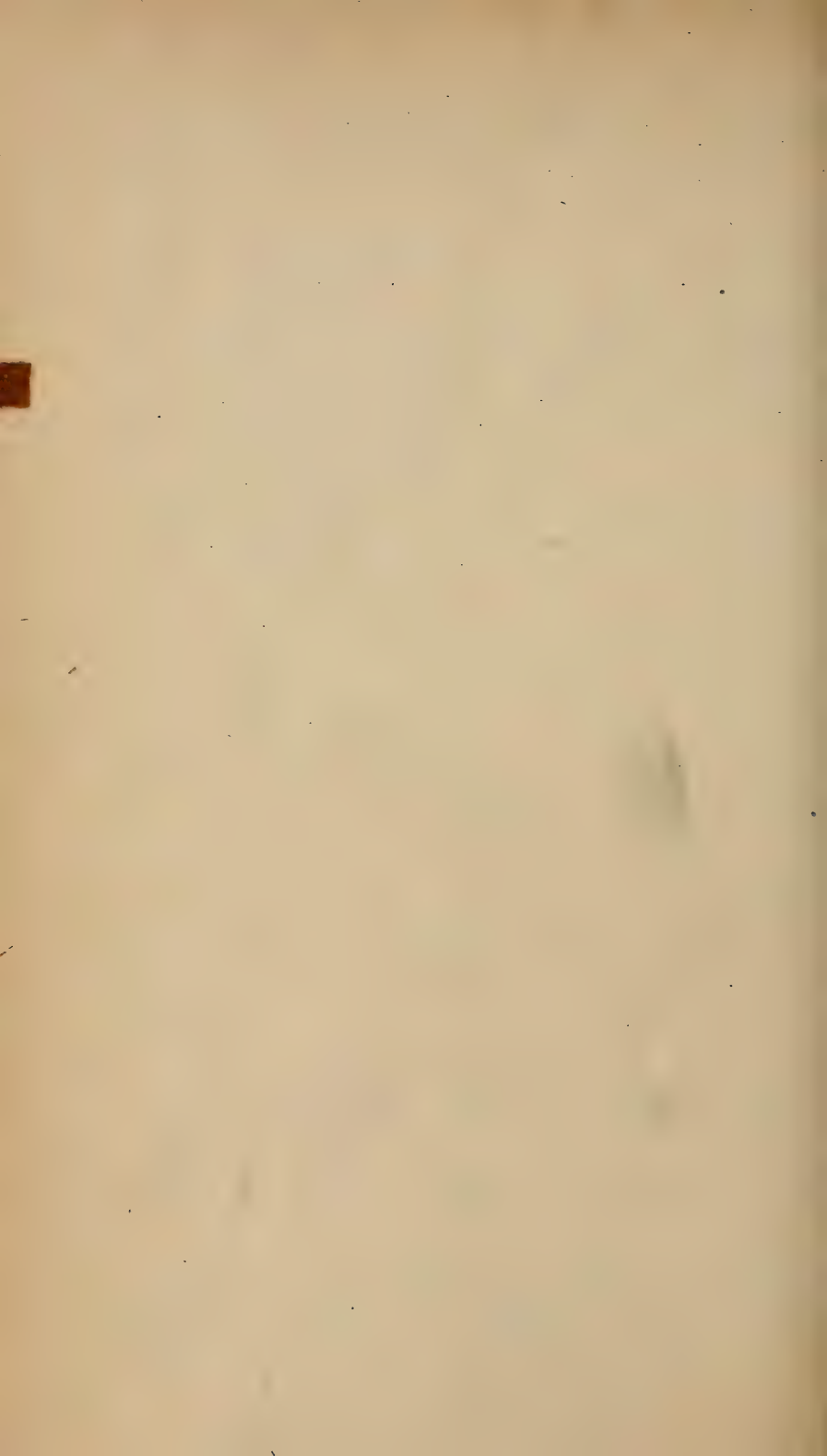
PERRY AND SPENCER. *Fifteenth.* Whenever a portion of the citizens of the counties of Perry and Spencer shall deem it expedient to form, of the contiguous territory of said counties, a new county, it shall be the duty of those interested in the organization of such new county to lay off the same by proper metes and bonds, of equal portions as nearly as practicable, not to exceed one-third of the territory of each of said counties. The proposal to create such new county shall be submitted to the voters of said counties, at a general election, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. And if a majority of all the votes given at said election shall be in favor of the organization of said new county, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the same out of the territory thus designated.

CLARKSVILLE. *Sixteenth.* The General Assembly may alter or amend the charter of Clarksville, and make such regulations as may be necessary for carrying into effect the objects contemplated in granting the same; and the funds belonging to said town shall be applied according to the intention of the grantor.

The Act of June 17, 1852 (Special Act of 1852, p. 96), governs Clarksville. See Carr v. McCampbell, etc., 61 Ind. 97; Ewing v. Trustees of Clarksville, id. 129; Jackson, etc., v. Hughes, etc., 1 Blackf. 421. The Statutes of Virginia and the patent for Clark's Grant are set out in 1 Blackf. 443, in the appendix. See, also, Hughes v. Trustees of Clarksville, 6 Peters, 369.







## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AUDITOR OF STATE

OF THE

## STATE OF INDIANA

SHOWING THE

Receipts and Disbursements, and Other  
Transactions of this Department  
During the Fiscal Year  
Ending October  
31, 1886.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING.

1886.

# AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

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CORNER TENNESSEE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

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JAMES H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

---

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM,  
*Deputy Auditor of State.*

---

THOMAS B. MESSICK,  
*Clerk Insurance Department.*

---

GEORGE U. BINGHAM,  
*Clerk Land Department.*

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. }

December 11, 1886. Received, examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be published according to law, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana on the 11th day of December, 1886.

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*



STATE OF INDIANA,  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,  
November 1, 1886. }

To Hon. ISAAC P. GRAY, ,

*Governor of the State of Indiana:*

As required by the Statute defining the duties of the Auditor of State, it is made my duty to "Report and exhibit to the General Assembly, at its biennial meeting, a complete statement of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, and incomes and property of the State, known to his office, and of the public revenues and expenditures of the two preceding fiscal years, with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing two years, specifying therein each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between each object of expenditure and between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriation, and such as require to be provided for by law; and showing, also, the sources and means from which all such expenditures are to be defrayed."

In compliance therewith, I submit to you, and through you to the General Assembly, my annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886, covering the exhibit of the financial affairs of the State, and such other exhibits as it is made my duty to report to you.

I also submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1885, which, with the report for the year ending October 31, 1886, will exhibit the "public revenues and expenditures of the two preceding fiscal years."

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

## SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

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As this was the year for the general appraisement of real estate, it is doubtless right to call special attention to the result at the outset of these suggestions.

One thing has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have given the matter attention, that our law regulating the appraisement of property, both real and personal, is very defective.

The inequalities that are shown as between the counties of the State demand attention, and that some law be enacted that will reach this question. The time given the State Board of Equalization is entirely inadequate. As is well known, the State Board each year must equalize and assess the railroad property of the State. Forty days are given for this work, which time is short enough for that particular labor. When is added to that the duty of equalizing the real estate, it will be seen at once how very little can be done; added to this there is no provision by which any information can be obtained. There is no power to send for persons or papers; no means to arrive at any just conclusion, and no funds set apart to meet the expense of a judicious investigation.

It would be a great deal better if District Boards of Equalization were authorized to go over the work of the County Boards and establish a uniform value of lands in such districts, and then have the work of such District Boards go to the State Board to equalize as between the districts. The question, all will admit, is a difficult one to handle, but I respectfully submit that it demands attention.

Together with State Auditors who have preceded me, I have called attention to the question of taxation of personal property

and the very evident erroneous returns that are made throughout the State. This is apparent from the fact that our personal property seems yearly to decrease, which, in my opinion is not at all a true result. This is one of the most important matters that will come before the General Assembly. In justice to the taxpayers who are excessively assessed, and to the State and counties, it should have attention and action.

In my estimates of receipts and expenditures, which will appear further on, will be shown the decrease in the valuation of realty in this State, and in the tables given in the report of the State Board of Equalization, in the latter part of this report, appear the valuations in the several counties in the State, by reference to which the inequalities of assessment are shown. I respectfully invite attention to that report.

## ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

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In pursuance of the Statute, which makes it the duty of the Auditor of State to furnish estimates and suggestions upon which to base the annual appropriations for the several departments, institutions and charges against the public Treasury, the following appropriations are recommended for the fiscal years ending October 31, 1888 and 1889:

	1888.	1889.
For Governor's salary.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
For Governor's Private Secretary.....	1,500	1,500
For Governor's Executive Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
For Governor's Messenger.....	720	720
For Governor's Civil Contingent Fund	1,500	1,500
For Governor's Military Contingent		
Fund.....	2,500	2,500
For Governor's office expenses.....	300	300
For salary of Adjutant General.....	1,200	1,200
For salary of Clerk of Adjutant Gen-		
eral.....	600	600
For salary Quartermaster General.....	300	300
For salary Secretary of State.....	2,000	2,000
For salary Deputy Secretary of State.	1,500	1,500
For salary of Clerk Secretary of State.	800	800
For salary of Clerk of the Bureau of		
Public Printing.....	1,200	1,200
For office expense of Secretary of State	500	500
For distribution of Laws by Secretary		
of State.....	600	600
For salary of Auditor of State.....	1,500	1,500
For salary of Deputy Auditor of State	1,500	1,500
For salary of County Settlement Clerk		
and Stenographer.....	1,200	1,200

	1888.	1889.
For salary of Land Clerk of Auditor of State.....	\$1,200	\$1,200
For salary of Clerk Insurance Department.....	1,200	1,200
For office expense of Auditor of State.	800	800
For Janitor of State Building or State House* .....	.....	.....
For salary of Treasurer of State.....	3,000	3,000
For salary of Deputy Treasurer of State	1,500	1,500
For Clerk and Messenger Treasurer of State .....	1,000	1,000
For office expense of Treasurer of State	200	200
For salary of Attorney General.....	2,500	2,500
For salary of Deputy Attorney General	1,200	1,200
For salary of Stenographer and Clerk.	1,000	1,000
For office expense of Attorney General	500	500
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	2,500	2,500
For Chief Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	1,200	1,200
For Assistant Clerk Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	600	600
For traveling expense Superintendent Public Instruction .....	600	600
For office expense Superintendent Public Instruction.....	500	500
For salary State Librarian.....	1,200	1,200
For salary Deputy State Librarian.....	750	750
For new books for State Library .....	300	300
For office expenses State Library.....	200	200
For Bureau Statistics .....	5,000	5,000
For salary five Supreme Judges.....	20,000	20,000
For salary Law Librarian .....	1,200	1,200
For salary of Sheriff Supreme Court...	500	500
For salary Messenger Supreme Court..	600	600
For office expenses Supreme Court .....	1,500	1,500
For Reports of the Supreme Court.....	8,000	8,000
For the salaries of Circuit Judges (48 circuits) .....	120,000	120,000
For the salaries of Prosecuting Attorneys .....	24,000	24,000



	1888.	1889.
For the State's portion of salaries of Superior Judges .....	\$6,000	\$6,000
For Sheriffs' mileage .....	25,000	25,000
For fuel, light and water for State House* .....		
For maintenance Hospital Insane at Indianapolis .....	250,000	250,000
For clothing inmates Hospital Insane at Indianapolis .....	12,000	12,000
For current repairs Hospital Insane at Indianapolis .....	8,000	8,000
For maintenance Institution for the Blind.....	26,000	26,000
For current repairs Institution for the Blind.....	3,000	3,000
For maintenance Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	54,000	54,000
For current repairs Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	3,000	3,000
For maintenance Asylum Feeble-Minded Children .....	12,500	12,500
For maintenance Soldiers' Orphans' Home .....	20,000	20,000
For current repairs Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children .....	2,000	2,000
For fund out of which to pay Superintendent and Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children.....	3,000	3,000
For statute appropriation State University at Bloomington.....	23,000	23,000
For State Normal School.....	5,000	5,000
For Purdue University*.....		
For State Board of Health.....	5,000	5,000
For salary of State Mine Inspector....	1,500	1,500
For salary and expenses of Fish Commission .....	1,000	1,000
For State Prison North.....	85,000	85,000
For State Prison South.....	75,000	75,000

	1888.	1889.
For the Reform School for Boys.....	\$60,000	\$60,000
For the Female Reformatory.....	30,000	30,000
For interest on non-negotiable School Bonds.....	234,286	234,286
For interest on Purdue University bonds .....	17,000	17,000
For interest on Bloomington University Bonds* .....	4,000	5,000
For interest on Temporary Loan Bonds	21,000	21,000
For interest on New State House Temporary Loan .....	17,500	17,500
For interest on Refunded Temporary Loan .....	20,475	20,475
For State Horticultural Society .....	500	500
For State Board of Agriculture.....	1,500	1,500
For Public Printing, Binding and Stationery .....	25,000	25,000
For State Board of Equalization.....	1,000	1,000
For State Board of Education.....	1,200	1,200
For the Bureau of Geology and Natural History.....	5,000	5,000
For Hospital for Insane, Logansport...		
For Hospital for Insane, Evansville.....		
For Hospital for Insane, Richmond.....		
For Legislature .....		100,000
Total.....	<u>\$1,287,631</u>	<u>\$1,388,631</u>

I desire to call special attention to the items marked thus, \*, the first of which is the matter of employes necessary for the New State House. The appropriation for the present year will be sufficient, no doubt, to pay the three janitors now employed at the State offices, as at present located, but prior to the expiration of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1887, there is no doubt that all the public offices will be transferred to the New State House. This building will require a very large number of employes, that is, engineers, firemen, janitors, elevator boys, etc. This is a matter that I do not feel justified in making any recommendation for. I would suggest that the proper committee of both houses meet with the State House Commission-

ers, and determine, as nearly as can be, the number of employes necessary, and fix their compensation. It will be a difficult matter, no doubt, to determine just how much help will be necessary.

As to the next item marked, that of fuel, light and water, the State House Commissioners should be consulted. They will no doubt be able to give a very close estimate as to the amount necessary for such purpose.

The next item marked is Purdue University. My reason for omitting any recommendation for this institution is that there never has been any established amount appropriated. Some years a comparatively small sum has been allowed and at other times larger amounts.

The next item marked is that of the interest on the Bloomington University Bonds. By an act approved March 3, 1883, a tax of one-half of one per cent. was levied on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property for an endowment fund for the Indiana University, which annually amounts to about \$40,000. This money, under the provision of the law, was to be loaned to the State to pay off her interest-bearing indebtedness, etc. Each year, or at any time there is an accumulation of said fund in the treasury, a non-negotiable bond bearing five per cent. interest is to be issued in favor of the Indiana University, and the money collected by this tax to be loaned to the State for the purposes set forth in the act.

At present the amount loaned from this fund to the State requires a payment of interest of \$3,000 per annum. I have made the recommendation for 1888 at \$4,000, and for 1889 at \$5,000, because it is more than likely that the accumulation of this fund, and its transfer to the General Fund as a loan, will require an expenditure of that much in interest on the amounts so borrowed.

## ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

### RECEIPTS.

The assessment of real estate during the past year establishes a new valuation on such property of the State, which, under the law, will be the basis of taxation and revenue for the next six years. The result of this appraisalment will be to reduce the amount of revenue for State purposes. The following shows the reduction in the appraisalment and revenue for State purposes, and what revenue can be derived from the reduced amount:

Total valuation of real estate, improvements and personal property for 1885.....	\$793,526,079	
Total valuation of railroad property	55,057,687	
	<hr/>	\$848,583,766
Total valuation as returned to State Board of Equalization for 1886.....	737,708,942	
The increase made by the State Board of Equalization in the several counties was \$2,812,814, and the decrease in the several counties was \$1,742,835, making a net increase, added to the valuation returned by the counties, of.....	1,742,835	
To which add the total assessment of railroads for 1886.....	55,244,820	
	<hr/>	794,696,597
Showing a reduction in total valuation of.....		<hr/> \$53,887,169

## ESTIMATED RECEIPTS ON ABOVE VALUATION.

The basis upon which to estimate the revenue as shown by the foregoing figures is \$794,696,597.

Which, on a tax levy of 12 cents on the \$100, will make .....	\$953,635	
Receipts from prisons, benevolent institutions, insurance, poll tax, miscellaneous, and loan from University Fund, about .....	420,000	
	<hr/>	\$1,373,635

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Estimated expenditures for 1888.....	\$1,287,631	
To which add expenses employes, and fuel, light and water for new State House, about.....	30,000	
Purdue University .....	20,000	
	<hr/>	\$1,337,631

• Or an excess of receipts over expenditures of .....	\$46,004
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It will be observed that this includes no estimates for the new Hospitals for the Insane at Evansville, Logansport and Richmond. In this connection I present the following letter, which gives an estimate of the financial requirements of these institutions:

*Hon. James. H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to request in the matter of estimates for additional appropriations for the new Hospitals for the Insane, I have to report that the Board of Commissioners will require:

1. For the completion and equipment (ready for use) of the additional Hospitals for the Insane, \$107,000.
2. For the maintenance of the same, including repairs, minor improvements and clothing for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1887 (\$30,000 for each hospital), \$90,000; for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1888 (\$70,000 for each hospital), \$210,000; for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1889 (\$70,000 for each hospital), \$210,000.

Very respectfully,

Jos. G. ROGERS.



For the year 1889 the expenditures will be \$100,000 more than for 1888, on account of Legislative expense.

It is very evident that steps should be taken to meet these increased demands, and as an increase in the tax levy will not be available for a year after a levy is authorized it would avail nothing as against *immediate* demands. To show what these *immediate* demands will be, I submit the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year 1887. (In what has gone before I give you estimates for the years 1888 and 1889.)

The amount of revenue collected in 1887 will be larger than the amount collected in 1888-9, because it is based and collected, so far as the December settlement of 1886 is concerned, on the valuations of 1885, which was \$55,000,000 greater than now. Half of the amount collectable on that valuation was paid in May, 1886, the other half will be paid in December, 1886, in what is known as the fiscal year of 1887. This will amount to about \$35,000.

Assuming this to be the case, there will be an available sum in the General Fund, as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance in General Fund October 31, 1886.....	\$39,390 12
Estimated revenue under present valuation of taxables.....	1,373,635 00
Amount collected on basis of old appraisalment.....	35,000 00
	<hr/> \$1,448,025 12

#### EXPENDITURES.

Estimated current expenditures, including probable additions that will be made by the Legislature, and expense of next General Assembly.....	\$1,387,631 00
To which should be added such extraordinary expenses as may be authorized, and should be paid during the fiscal year, viz:	

Additional Hospitals for Insane—(Assuming that it will require the unexpended balance of the several amounts heretofore appropriated to complete them).....		\$419,556 00
For completion of New State House		150,000 00
Semi-annual School Fund interest, 1886.....		117,000 00
Rebuilding Soldiers' Home (estimated).....		40,000 00
		<hr/> \$2,114,187 00 <hr/>
Leaving charges to be met during the year in excess of receipts.....		\$666,161 93

This does not include an estimate for the maintenance or equipment of the additional Hospitals for the Insane, as suggested by the letter of Dr. Rogers. Nor do any of my estimates include them. I thought that was a matter I could not properly estimate, and was of the opinion that it had better be fixed by examination through legislative committees, and the amounts determined on could be added to these estimates.

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## AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE.

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### ASSISTANTS.

I desire specially to call attention to the necessity of additional help in the State offices. In this department there should be at least two more clerks—one by all means. At present there are but three. The correspondence is sometimes weeks behind, and it is impossible to keep up the records of the office as they should be, without working the clerks long beyond the hours that clerks are usually required to work. There should be a stenographer connected with this office, and I trust that the General Assembly will see its way clear to provide one. For the past fourteen years, and during all the time that the business of the office was much lighter than now, there have been four clerks. The last Legislature cut off one, and nothing could have retarded the work of the office more.

Every Legislature adds new departments and new duties to this office and fails to make provision for an increase of assistance that such new duties necessarily demand.

There were originally in this office the following departments :

The Auditing Department for which was allowed two clerks.

The Banking Department was added with one clerk.

The Sinking Fund was added, but no additional clerk was allowed.

The Swamp Land Department was added, the Bank clerk dispensed with and a Swamp Land clerk was allowed.

The Insurance Department was added, the Swamp Land clerk abandoned and an Insurance clerk allowed.

The Railroad Department was added, but no additional clerk.

The Land Department was added with a clerk.

Another Railroad Department was added, but no assistance.

The Auditor's time is taken up on four different Boards. He has charge of the public property and buildings of the State, and much of his time consumed in duties outside of his office, and he should be entitled, under the law, to four clerks.

I respectfully ask that the Legislature add a stenographer to the office force, which will greatly facilitate the business and reasonably divide the labor which follows the increasing duties assigned him—and also, if possible, a Recording clerk.

#### STATE BANKS.

A very excellent review will be found in part second of this report in relation to the condition of the banks organized under the laws of this State.

The Examiners have been careful and thorough in their examinations, and I invite the attention of your Excellency and the Legislature thereto.

I make the following recommendation in relation to the law governing the State Banks—that section 2686, R. S. 1881, be amended so as to require the filing of all papers relating to banks in the Auditor's office instead of the Secretary of State's.

#### COLLECTIONS THROUGH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I desire to call attention to a law passed by the last General Assembly in relation to the Attorney General's office, and to its effect upon the revenue of the State. By an act approved April 11, 1885, the Attorney General was cut off from the em-

ployment of deputies for the collection of delinquent revenue and funds which belonged to the State. For the past ten years the collections of the Attorney General's office have been very great, and during the past six years have averaged about forty thousand dollars a year. Under the present law, since there are no means by which this officer can pay the expenses of traveling deputies, these collections are greatly reduced. While it is possible that the amounts due the State are very nearly all paid in, yet as time goes on they will lag, if they have not already. There are also pending before the Departments at Washington claims of the State against the General Government. There being no provision made to meet the expenses of prosecuting these claims, the Attorney General can not be expected to act at an expense to himself. I would respectfully suggest, in the interest of the revenue of the State, that a law be enacted that will allow the Attorney General such reasonable compensation and expenses as will enable him to prosecute these claims.

I have recommended in my estimates a stenographer for the Attorney General. I am fully acquainted with the vast amount of work in that office, and I have no hesitation in saying that such an assistant is necessary and would be in the interest of the State.

#### LAND DEPARTMENT.

It is respectfully suggested that a small appropriation be made for the purpose of binding and arranging the books and papers in this Department. They are in the worst possible condition. These books and papers have been collected from time, and many of them are without binding. These records are of great value to the people of the State, and should be put in such condition as to enable those seeking information about property in the State to get at it readily. In their present condition they are almost, if not entirely, worthless for purposes of information. If a committee of the General Assembly would examine this question, I am sure they would agree to such an appropriation. In a short time all records and papers will be transferred to the new State House, and there is no better time than the present, before this change of location is made, to have the work done.



In retiring from the office of Auditor of State, with which the people have honored me for the past four years, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the pleasant relations that have existed between myself and brother State officers, their deputies and employes, and I take this opportunity to thank them for the assistance they have given and the courtesies that have been extended me. The duties of the office are great, and to the industrious, efficient and honorable gentlemen who have assisted me, viz: J. J. Bingham, Deputy; T. B. Messick, Insurance Clerk, and George U. Bingham, Land Clerk, and also to Edward Price and Charles B. Clarke, who were connected with the office during my first term, I owe very much for the conduct of this office. I feel my obligation to them and thus publicly acknowledge it.

I am also under obligations to the county officers of the State who have, from time to time, aided me with suggestions, and have so promptly responded to every inquiry made in the interest of this office and the public welfare.

To my successor, Hon. Bruce Carr, I wish the grèatest success in the responsible duties awaiting him.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I direct attention to that part of this report which refers to insurance, which gives a detailed statement of the operation in that Department.

I suggest that Section 3766, R. S. 1881, in relation to insurance companies of other nations, be amended so as to require such companies to have a capital stock of \$200,000, the same as domestic companies. When the general law was amended in 1877, so as to require companies within the United States to have \$200,000 capital stock, the amendment, by oversight, referred only to the section relating to companies of other nations was overlooked. In justice to the companies of this country, I think the law should be amended so as to put them at least on the same footing.

#### NEW STATE HOUSE FUND.

The following is submitted in reference to the condition of the New State House Fund:

##### *Receipts.*

From New State House Tax and	
sale of old building and material	\$1,323,163 97
From General Fund .....	200,000 00



From New State House Loan (\$150,000 of this was for furnish- ing, etc.).....	\$507,500 00	
		\$2,030,663 97
The total disbursements have been		1,809,359 99
Of this amount there has been dis- bursed in the <i>construction</i> of the building, according to report of State House Commissioners.....	\$1,644,379 90	
And for Commissioners' and Secre- tary's salary, Architect's per- centage, expert fees, May claim and other expenses.....	164,980 09	
Leaving a balance in the State House Funds, Oc- tober 31, 1886, of .....		\$221,303 98
Of this amount there belongs a balance to the furnishing fund of .....		144,436 51
Leaving to the credit of the State House Fund proper .....		\$76,867 47
The collections from State House Tax for De- cember settlement, 1886, will approach .....		65,000 00
Making a total to the credit of the fund in Janu- ary next of .....		\$141,867 47
There can be no further collections or revenue for this purpose until the latter part of May or June, 1887, as the counties rarely ever com- plete these settlements until the latter part of June. Assuming that the collection is made by that time, it will amount to about.....		70,000 00
This would leave a balance to the credit of the fund in July next of .....		\$211,867 47
The Commissioners are authorized to expend in the construction of the building \$2,000,000. Of this amount they have expended up to Oc- tober 31, 1886, \$1,644,379.90, leaving a balance that they can still expend for that purpose of..		355,620 10
This will leave a deficiency in the means at their command of.....		\$143,752 63

There is no doubt that the Commissioners will be compelled to expend the whole of the \$2,000,000 allowed to complete the building. It is very evident, therefore, if the State House is to be completed and accepted by the State during the coming year, that something must be done to meet this demand.

It is respectfully suggested that the loans made to the New State House Fund up to date, aggregating \$707,500, could be entirely liquidated within five years by making the State House tax levy of two cents on the hundred dollars, as it now is, continuing for a period of five years. The amount of revenues derived from this levy is about \$150,000 per annum. In five years it would amount to \$750,000. This amount would pay off the \$507,500 New State House Bonds with premiums, and the \$200,000 appropriated from the General Fund.

NEW HOSPITALS FOR INSANE AT RICHMOND, EVANSVILLE AND  
LOGANSPOET.

For the purpose of constructing these buildings there was appropriated the following sums:

For the year 1883.....	\$300,000 00	
For the year 1884.....	300,000 00	
For the year 1885.....	225,000 00	
For the year 1886.....	338,800 00	
From miscellaneous receipts.....	3,011 78	
	<hr/>	\$1,166,811 78

The following are the disbursements:

For the year 1883.....	\$31,565 97	
For the year 1884.....	164,009 74	
For the year 1885.....	383,327 77	
For the year 1886.....	168,352 25	
	<hr/>	\$747,255 73

Balance of amount appropriated not expended, \$419,556 05

Which amount of balance the Commissioners are therefore permitted to expend in the completion of these buildings.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

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There has been added to the public debt of the State during the year ending October 31, 1885, the sum of \$1,160,000 as follows:

New Temporary Loan .....	\$600,000 00
New State House Temporary Loan .....	500,000 00
State University (Bloomington) Loan .....	60,000 00
Total .....	<hr/> \$1,160,000 00

The Temporary Loan Bonds for \$585,000, issued April 1, 1879, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., were payable at the pleasure of the State after April 1, 1884. Conclusion was reached that the rate of interest on this issue of bonds was too great, and that better terms could be had if authority was given to fund them. The General Assembly therefore authorized, by an act approved February 21, 1885, the funding of the \$585,000 at a lower rate of interest, which funding bonds were to run for a term of ten years. The time given made the bonds a very desirable investment. The sale of the bonds was consummated through public bidding, the time for the letting being fully advertised. The Board, which, by the terms of the act, consisted of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State, were enabled to replace the loan at the unusually low rate of three and one-half per cent interest, payable semi-annually, securing at the same time one and seven-eighths per cent. premium on the amount. Thus, aside from an annual reduction of interest amounting to \$8,775 on the original loan, there was also secured in premiums on such sale the sum of \$10,965.75, which was placed to the credit of the General Fund. These bonds were denominated "Registered Funding Bond, Temporary Loan." The Temporary Loan Bonds issued April 1, 1879, were taken up and properly can-

called by the State Board of Finance, and the funding bonds were substituted therefor, bearing date April 1, 1885, and payable April 1, 1895.

The additional temporary loan of six hundred thousand dollars was authorized by the same act as the foregoing, through the same Board, and bids were invited by general publication. The provisions of the act, however, in this case limited the length of the term of the loan by making it redeemable at the pleasure of the State after five years and within ten years; and, therefore, while the rate of interest secured was the same as in the Funding Loan, three and one-half per cent., the premium was only  $1\frac{3}{8}$ . This loan, therefore, aggregated, in principal and premium, \$608,250, which amount was secured and placed to the credit of the General Fund. These bonds were denominated "Registered Bond, Temporary Loan," and are dated March 1, 1885, interest payable semi-annually.

#### THE NEW STATE-HOUSE LOAN.

By and under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 31, 1885, the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State were authorized to make a temporary loan of \$500,000, to be placed to the credit of the New State-House Fund, the interest on which was not to exceed four per cent., payable semi-annually. After properly advertising the sale of these bonds and inviting bids, the Board made an excellent sale, securing a three and one-half per cent. rate of interest and a premium of one and one-half per cent., which resulted in securing to the New State-House Fund the sum of \$507,500, which was properly placed to the credit of said fund. These bonds were denominated "Registered State-House Bond, Temporary Loan," and are dated May 1, 1885, and payable ten years after date.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

During the past four years the Internal Improvement Bonds held by the United States Government have been paid in accordance with the act authorizing their payment. There were six of these bonds outstanding bearing five per cent. interest, each bond being of the denomination of \$1,000, making a reduction in the debt of \$6,000.



## THE STATE UNIVERSITY TAX AND BONDS.

Under the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1883, a tax of one-half of one per cent. is levied on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property, for the endowment fund of the Indiana University. This tax, after the 1st of May, 1884, upon compliance with certain conditions specified in said act, can be used to pay off the interest-bearing indebtedness of the State, thus relieving the estimated current expenditures above given, in proportion to the collections derived from said tax.

The law in regard to the disposition of this fund should be changed. The revenue derived from the levy authorized by the act, amounts annually to about \$35,000; but the language of the law is so peculiar as to create a doubt as to the availability of the fund for General Fund purposes. There is at present about \$44,000 of the University tax in the State treasury which could be made available if the language of the law was more specific and directory.

I give below a statement of the public debt in detail, which briefly exhibits the outstanding bonded obligations of the State.

## FOREIGN DEBT.

Five per cent. State Stock Certificates, due and interest stopped..	\$14,469 99
Two and one-half State Stock Certificates, due and interest stopped .....	2,355 13
Three and one-half per cent. Registered Funding Bonds, Temporary Loan, dated April 1, 1885, payable April 1, 1895, issued under the provisions of an act approved February 21, 1885, and held as follows:	
German Savings Bank in the City of New York.....	\$400,000 00
Dry Dock Savings Institution of the City of New York...	100,000 00
Citizens' Savings Bank of New York City.....	85,000 00
	<hr/>
	585,000 00



Three and one-half per cent. Registered Bonds, Temporary Loan, issued under provisions of an act approved February 21, 1885, dated March 1, 1885, and payable at the pleasure of the State after March 1, 1890, due March 1, 1895, held as follows:

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, New York.....	\$500,000 00	
German Savings Bank in the City of New York.....	100,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$600,000 00

Three and one-half per cent. Registered New State House Bonds, Temporary Loan, dated May 1, 1885, payable May 1, 1895, issued under the provisions of an act approved March 31, 1885, held as follows:

Bowery Savings Bank of the City of New York.....	\$400,000 00	
Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York.....	100,000 00	
	<hr/>	500,000 00

Total Foreign Debt.....		\$1,701,825 12
-------------------------	--	----------------

#### DOMESTIC DEBT.

School Fund Bond No. 1, issued January 1, 1867, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	\$709,024 85	
School Fund Bond No. 2, issued January 20, 1867, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	2,658,057 30	
School Fund Bond No. 3, issued May 1, 1868, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	184,234 00	
School Fund Bond No. 4, issued January 20, 1871, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	\$177,700 00	
School Fund Bond No. 5, issued May 3, 1873, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	175,767 07	
	<hr/>	\$3,904,783 22

Five percent. Bond held by Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., due April 1, 1901 .....	\$340,000 00
State University (Bloomington) Bond in custody of Treasurer of State, dated October 1, 1885, bearing 5 per cent. interest.....	60,000 00
Total domestic debt.....	<u>\$1,304,783 22</u>
Total State debt.....	<u><u>\$6,006,608 34</u></u>

## AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

All of which is paid semi-annually, as follows:

Funding Bonds Temporary Loan (principal \$585,000, interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) payable April 1 and October 1 .....	\$20,475 00
Temporary Loan Bonds (principal \$600,000, interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) payable September 1 and March 1.....	21,000 00
New State House Bonds, temporary loan (principal \$500,000, interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) payable May 1 and November 1.....	17,500 00

## DOMESTIC DEBT.

Interest payable semi-annually, April 30 and October 31.

Six School Fund Bonds, numbered from one to five inclusive, aggregating \$3,904,783.22, at 6 per cent.....	234,286 99
Purdue University Bonds, \$340,000 at 5 per cent.....	17,000 00
Indiana University Bond (Bloomington), \$60,000 at 5 per cent....	3,000 00
Total amount interest.....	<u><u>\$313,261 99</u></u>

# EXHIBIT SHOWING THE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1883-4-5-6.

## 1883.

Completion New Insane Hospital, Women's Department, etc.....	\$19,945 31	
Additional Insane Hospital.....	31,565 97	
House of Refuge, family buildings, drainage and gas-works .....	13,500 00	
Cell-house, Prison South.....	7,171 51	
Michigan City Prison, sewer.....	23,733 40	
Female Reformatory, sewer.....	15,548 42	
Board Revision of Laws .....	6,914 31	
Kankakee Survey .....	842 51	
Meridian-street Improvements .....	4,439 79	
Relief Flood Sufferers .....	50,152 00	
Specific Swamp Land Appropria- tion .....	5,636 61	
		<hr/>
		\$179,449 83

## 1884.

Women's Department, Insane Hospital Building, etc. ....	\$39,270 81	
Three additional Hospitals for In- sane.....	165,514 36	
Female Reformatory, sewer.....	14,444 33	
Michigan City Prison, sewer.....	7,763 24	
Reform School, family houses.....	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		236,992 74

Total Extraordinary Expenses,  
1883-4..... \$416,442 57

## 1885.

Legislative appropriation in ex- cess of estimate.....	\$47,732 52	
Redemption 5 per cent. State Stock Certificates.....	4,000 00	
Supreme Court, special appropria- tion .....	1,018 02	
Carlson & Hollenbeck.....	1,013 00	

John Martin .....	\$55,616 68	
David Munson .....	2,500 00	
City of Indianapolis, special ap- propriation .....	3,184 69	
Presidential Election.....	1,512 10	
Daniel Hough.....	1,000 00	
Gettysburg Monument .....	475 00	
Attorney General's Office, special appropriation .....	310 00	
Lewis Calder.....	200 00	
W. B. Burford .....	25,901 64	
Cotton Exposition .....	3,900 00	
Specific Military appropriation.....	6,329 15	
Indiana University .....	38,000 00	
Purdue University.....	40,000 00	
Hospital Insane, Indianapolis, spe- cial appropriations.....	45,351 43	
Additional Hospitals Insane.....	383,327 77	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriations.....	7,173 73	
Reform School for Boys.....	6,800 00	
Increased interest on public debt..	16,547 88	
		<hr/>
		\$691,893 61

## 1886.

Redemption Internal Improve- ment Bonds.....	2,000 00	
Gettysburg Monument .....	2,525 00	
Insane Hospital, Indianapolis, water supply, boiler-house, etc...	25,196 24	
Purdue University.....	12,500 00	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriations .....	195 35	
State Prison North, special appro- priation.....	26,657 25	
Increased interest on public debt..	31,442 00	
		<hr/>
		100,515 84

Total Extraordinary Expenses  
for 1885-6..... \$792,409 45

Grand total..... 

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\$1,208,852 02

The advances from counties have enabled the officers to meet these excesses.

## Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury.

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The following is a condensed exhibit of the balance in the State Treasury, by Funds, October 31, 1885; also, the amount received and disbursed from the several funds during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886:

Cash balance in the Treasury October 31, 1885...	\$694,327 11
--	--------------

The above amount was the aggregate of balances belonging to the various funds of the Treasury, as follows:

Balance in General Fund.....	\$54,709 16
Balance in Common School Fund.	3,217 22
Balance in School Revenue for Tu- ition .....	165,711 61
Balance in College Fund, principal	6,206 51
Balance in College Fund, interest..	7,789 68
Balance in Unclaimed Estates F'd.	19,781 78
Balance in Escheated Estates Fund	1,278 56
Balance in Swamp Land Fund .....	2,229 69
Balance in Sinking Fund (excess of bids).....	2,088 52
Balance in New State House Fund	414,204 57
Balance in Permanent Endowment Fund, Indiana University.....	2,861 84
Balance from sale of escheated lands, Act 1883.....	2,853 95
Balance from sale of Swamp Lands, Act 1883 .....	210 12
Balance from sale of forfeited College Fund Lands, Act 1883...	7,503 62



Balance from sale of University Lands, Act 1883 .....	\$3,051 00	
Balance from sale of Saline Fund Lands, Act 1883 .....	161 50	
Balance in State Debt Sinking Fund .....	467 78	
Cash balance in Treasury, October 31, 1885.....		\$694,327 11
<hr/>		
Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886:		
To General Fund.....	\$1,862,155 49	
To School Revenue for Tuition....	1,914,952 97	
To College Fund Loan.....	8,960 25	
To College Fund Interest.....	7,375 09	
To Unclaimed Estates Fund .....	431 26	
To sale escheated lands, Act 1883..	800 00	
To sale forfeited College Fund Lands, Act 1883.....	400 00	
To sale University Lands, Act 1883.....	313 50	
To sale Saline Lands, Act 1883.....	100 00	
To New State House Fund.....	166,077 84	
To Permanent Endowment Fund Indiana University.....	41,429 99	
To Surplus Revenue Fund.....	500 00	
To Swamp Land Fund.....	8,405 71	
To amount of Treasurer's receipts filed during year.....		\$4,011,902 10
Deduct amount of transfer warrant, viz.:		
School Revenue Tuition Fund.....		117,143 50
Leaves net cash receipts in the Treasury during the year.....		\$3,894,758 60
Add cash balance in the Treasury		409,971 76
Making total receipts, including balance .....		\$4,304,730 36

The amount of warrants drawn on the State Treasury (including transfer warrant) from the several funds, from November 1, 1885, to October 31, 1886, inclusive, are as follows:

From General Fund.....	\$1,877,474 53
From School Revenue for Tuition Fund.....	2,046,408 59
From College Fund Loan.....	4,575 00
From College Fund Interest.....	7,981 90
From Unclaimed Estates Fund....	754 10
From New State House Fund.....	359,228 43
From sale University Lands, Act 1883.....	25 00

Total amount of warrants drawn during the year.....

\$4,296,257 45

Deduct amount of transfer warrants, viz:

School Revenue for Tuition Fund

117,143 50

Leaving net cash disbursements from the Treasury during the year.....

\$4,179,113 95

Which, being deducted from total receipts, leaves cash in the Treasury, October 31, 1886.....

409,971 76

The balance of cash in Treasury, October 31, 1886, are the balances of the various funds, as follows:

Balance in General Fund.....	\$39,390 12
Balance in Common School Fund	3,217 22
Balance in School Revenue for Tuition Fund.....	34,255 99
Balance in College Fund.....	10,591 76
Balance in College Fund Interest..	7,372 97
Balance in Unclaimed Estates Fund.....	19,458 94
Balance in Escheated Estates Fund	1,278 56

Balance in Swamp Land Fund .....	\$10,635 40
Balance in Sinking Fund (excess of bids).....	2,088 52
Balance in New State House Fund	221,053 98
Balance in Permanent Endow- ment Fund Indiana University..	44,291 83
Balance from sale Escheated Lands, Act 1883.....	3,653 95
Balance from sale Swamp Lands, Act 1883.....	210 12
Balance from sale Forfeited Col- lege Fund Lands, Act 1883 .....	7,878 62
Balance from sale University Lands, Act 1883 .....	3,364 50
Balance from sale Saline Lands, Act 1883.....	261 50
Balance in State Debt Sinking Fund .....	467 78
Balance Surplus Revenue Fund ...	500 00
<hr/>	
Cash balance in Treasury Oc- tober 31, 1886 .....	\$409,971 76
<hr/>	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury, by  
Funds, for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.*

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts.*

From State revenue, 1884.....	\$401,449 42
From State revenue, 1885.....	565,820 05
From delinquent State revenue.....	121,908 52
From docket fees Supreme Court.....	2,387 51
From docket fees Circuit Court .....	14,518 42
From Telephone Company tax. ....	92 28
From Express Company tax. ....	417 97
From sale Revised Statutes .....	462 40
From insurance fees .....	22,747 94

From insurance tax .....	\$56,558 98
From State revenue advanced by counties.....	440,804 65
From State teachers' certificates.....	305 00
From Sheriff's mileage .....	10 00
From Insane Hospital maintenance..	49 40
From Insane Hospital, receipts from counties .....	12,845 00
From Insane Hospital, miscellaneous receipts and earnings.....	348 95
From additional Insane Hospitals, miscellaneous .....	1,009 08
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum, re- ceipts and earnings.....	63 30
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum, re- ceipts from counties.....	887 53
From Blind Asylum, receipts and earnings .....	231 32
From Blind Asylum, receipts from counties .....	231 95
From Asylum Feeble Minded Chil- dren, earnings. ....	283 10
From Female Reformatory, earnings	156 40
From Female Reformatory, receipts from counties.....	8,545 11
From Reform School for Boys, receipts from counties.....	24,954 40
From Reform School for Boys, earn- ings .....	155 00
From State Prison North, earnings..	122,118 33
From State Prison South, earnings ..	62,619 88
From miscellaneous receipts and ex- penses .....	173 60
Total .....	<hr/> \$1,862,155 49

### SALE ESCHEATED LANDS, ACT 1883.

#### *Receipts.*

From sale of lands.....	\$800 00
Total .....	<hr/> 800 00

## SALE OF SALINE LANDS, ACT 1883.

*Receipts.*

From sale of lands.....	\$100	
Total.....		\$100 00

## SALE OF UNIVERSITY LANDS, ACT 1883.

*Receipts.*

From sale of lands.....	\$313 50	
Total.....		313 50

## SALE OF LANDS FORFEITED TO COLLEGE FUND, ACT 1883.

*Receipts.*

From sale of lands.....	\$400 00	
Total.....		400 00

## UNCLAIMED ESTATES.

*Receipts.*

From collections from counties.....	\$431 26	
Total .....		431 26

## SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

*Receipts.*

From collections from counties.....	\$500 00	
Total.....		500 00

## NEW STATE HOUSE FUND.

*Receipts.*

From tax, 1884.....	\$63,209 91	
From tax, 1885.....	86,033 80	
From delinquent tax.....	16,767 63	
From miscellaneous receipts.....	66 50	
Total.....		166,077 84



## SCHOOL REVENUE TUITION FUND.

*Receipts.*

From tax, 1884.....	\$539,984 59	
From tax, 1885.....	761,127 39	
From delinquent tax.....	163,334 28	
From school fund interest.....	243,579 59	
From unclaimed fees.....	2,730 92	
From school revenue apportionment	87,052 70	
From interest on non-negotiable bonds.....	117,143 50	
Total.....		\$1,914,952 97

## COLLEGE FUND PRINCIPAL.

*Receipts.*

From collections of loans.....	\$7,350 00	
From university land sales.....	1,610 25	
Total.....		8,960 25

## COLLEGE FUND INTEREST.

*Receipts.*

From collections of interest on loans	\$7,052 21	
From college fund, costs.....	105 00	
From college fund, damages... ..	135 63	
From college fund, excess of bids....	82 25	
Total.....		7,375 09

## PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

*Receipts.*

From tax collections .....	\$41,429 99	
Total.....		41,429 99

## SWAMP LAND FUND.

*Receipts.*

From United States.....	\$8,405 11	
Total.....		<u>\$8,405 11</u>
Total receipts to all the funds during the year.....		\$4,011,902 10
Deduct amount of transfer warrants, viz.: School revenue for tuition ...		<u>117,143 50</u>
Leaves the net cash receipts to the treasury during the year..		<u><u>\$3,894,758 60</u></u>

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM GENERAL FUND.

For taxes refunded.....	\$246 39
For State revenue, advanced by coun- ties.....	427,624 06
For interest on non-negotiable bonds, Purdue University.....	17,000 00
For New State House loan, interest..	17,517 50
For interest on non-negotiable school bonds.....	117,143 50
For interest on Temporary Loan Bonds, 1885.....	21,021 50
For interest on Refunding Bonds....	20,496 50
For interest on Internal Improve- ment Bonds.....	100 00
For special appropriation to examine Attorney General's office .....	155 00
For State Normal School .....	10,500 00
For State Board of Education.....	1,200 00
For State Normal School, Board of Visitors.....	75 00

For Indiana University.....	\$28,000 00
For Purdue University.....	24,000 00
For Purdue University, special ap- propriation.....	12,500 00
For redemption Internal Improve- ment Bonds.....	2,000 00
For miscellaneous receipts and ex- penses .....	173 12
For fuel, light and water .....	2,210 26
For appropriation for Indiana Get- tysburg tablets.....	2,525 00
For interest on Permanent Endow- ment Fund Indiana University Bonds .....	1,750 00
For Indiana Legion.....	57 33
For Governor's salary.....	5,000 00
For Governor's Secretary, salary.....	1,500 00
For Governor's Clerk, salary.....	1,000 00
For Governor's Messenger, salary....	720 00
For Governor's Military Contingent Fund .....	1,714 50
For Governor's Civil Contingent Fund .....	275 85
For Governor's office expenses .....	290 15
For Adjutant General's salary.....	1,200 00
For Quartermaster General's salary .	300 00
For Adjutant General's Clerk, salary	550 00
For Secretary of State, salary.....	2,000 00
For Secretary of State's Deputy, salary	1,500 00
For Secretary of State's Clerk, salary	800 00
For Secretary of State's office ex- penses .....	500 10
For distribution of public documents	250 00
For clerk of Printing Bureau, salary	1,200 00
For Auditor State's salary.....	1,500 00
For Auditor State's deputy's salary..	1,500 00
For Auditor State's insurance and land clerk's salary.....	2,400 00
For Auditor State's office expenses...	600 00
For State building janitor's salary ...	1,800 00
For Treasurer State's salary.....	3,000 00

For Treasurer State's deputy's salary	\$1,500 00
For Treasurer State's night watchman's salary.....	720 00
For Treasurer State's office expenses	200 00
For Attorney General's salary.....	2,500 00
For Attorney General's clerk's salary	1,000 00
For Attorney General's office expenses .....	400 00
For Superintendent Public Instruction's salary.....	2,500 00
For Superintendent Public Instruction's clerk's salary.....	1,800 00
For Superintendent Public Instruction, traveling expenses.....	600 00
For Superintendent Public Instruction's office expenses .....	425 00
For State Librarian's salary.....	1,200 00
For State Librarian's assistant's salary	812 50
For State Library's janitor and night watchman's salary .....	1,291 67
For State Library, books and binding .....	292 90
For State Library, office expenses....	200 00
For Supreme Court Judges, salary...	20,000 00
For Supreme Court Librarian's salary.....	1,200 00
For Supreme Court Messenger's salary .....	600 00
For Supreme Court Sheriff's salary..	498 24
For Supreme Court, office expenses..	1,520 25
For Supreme Court reports,.....	9,100 00
For Circuit Court Judges, salary .....	120,054 74
For Superior Court Judges, salary...	6,250 00
For Prosecuting Attorney's salary...	23,531 71
For Sheriffs' mileage.....	21,662 65
For Bureau of Statistics.....	4,000 00
For Bureau of Statistics, rent account	200 00
For Department of Geology and Natural History .....	5,000 00
For State Board of Agriculture.....	1,500 00
For State Horticultural Society.....	400 00

For State Board of Health.....	\$4,999 44
For State Board of Equalization.....	1,000 00
For Commissioner Fisheries' salary..	150 00
For Commissioner Fisheries' ex- penses .....	300 00
For State Mine Inspector's salary....	1,500 00
For State Mine Inspector's trans- portation expenses.....	122 00
For Insane Hospital, maintenance...	248,756 48
For Insane Hospital, clothing.....	11,855 19
For Insane Hospital, repairs.....	15,009 69
For Insane Hospital, special appro- priation for sundry repairs.....	85 00
For Insane Hospital, special appro- priation for additional water sup- ply.....	10,000 00
For Insane Hospital, special appro- priation for new boiler-house and boilers.....	14,796 24
For Insane Hospital, special appro- priation for attachment and cover- ing pipes.....	400 00
For Insane Hospital, special appro- priation for laundry.....	66 00
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, main- tenance.....	52,069 98
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, repairs	1,388 45
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for new boiler, en- gines, etc.....	107 20
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for new barn.....	18 50
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for bath rooms.....	9 25
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for gas-pipe repairs.	60 40
For Blind Asylum, maintenance.....	23,892 00
For Blind Asylum, repairs.....	1,996 67
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, Library and Reading-Room Fund..	200 00



For Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, maintenance.....	\$12,500 00
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, maintenance .....	19,999 34
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, repairs	2,000 00
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, Superintendent and Trustees' fund	3,000 00
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Fire Protection Fund.....	300 00
For Female Reformatory, maintenance .....	30,000 00
For Reform School for Boys, maintenance .....	60,000 00
For State Prison North, maintenance	95,461 08
For State Prison North, appropriation from earnings for improvements .....	26,657 25
For State Prison South, maintenance	76,213 62
For public printing .....	26,243 40
For public stationery.....	1,109 68
For Additional Insane Hospitals....	168,352 25
<hr/>	
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....	\$1,877,474 53

## SCHOOL REVENUE FOR TUITION.

*Disbursements.*

For school tax returned.....	\$180 68
For apportionment to counties.....	2,046,046 59
For school fund interest returned....	181 32
<hr/>	
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....	2,046,408 59

## COLLEGE FUND LOAN.

*Disbursements.*

For amount loaned during year.....	\$4,575 00
<hr/>	
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....	4,575 00

## COLLEGE FUND INTEREST.

*Disbursements.*

For Professors' salaries at Indiana University .....	\$6,850 00	
For college fund costs.....	312 00	
For college fund damages returned..	30 51	
For college fund excess of bids.....	82 50	
For expenses and return of interest..	516 79	
<hr/>		
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....		\$7,791 80

## SALE OF LAND FORFEITED TO COLLEGE FUND, ACT 1883.

*Disbursements.*

For expenses of appraisement.....	\$25 00	
<hr/>		
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....		25 00

## NEW STATE HOUSE FUND.

*Disbursements.*

For Commissioners' salary.....	\$5,621 45	
For Secretary's salary.....	1,500 00	
For construction new building and miscellaneous expenses.....	350,710 78	
For account furnishing fund.....	1,396 20	
<hr/>		
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....		359,228 43

## UNCLAIMED ESTATES.

*Disbursements.*

For amount returned to heirs .....	\$754 10
<hr/>	
Total amount of warrants drawn on fund.....	\$754 10
<hr/>	
Total amount of warrants issued on all funds during the year...	\$4,296,257 45
Deduct amount of transfer war- rant.....	117,143 50
<hr/>	
Leaves net disbursements from the Treasury during year.....	\$4,179,113 95
<hr/>	

## SUMMARY.

Balance cash in Treasury November 1, 1885.....	\$694,327 11
Add net cash receipts during year...	3,894,758 60
<hr/>	
Makes total of receipts and bal- ance.....	\$4,589,085 71
Deduct net cash disbursements during year.....	4,179,113 95
<hr/>	
Makes cash balance chargeable against the Treasury, October 31, 1886.....	\$409,971 76
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# CLASSIFICATION

OF

Receipts to the General Fund for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

From Insane Hospital, maintenance fund .....	\$49 40	
From Insane Hospital, receipts from counties.....	12,845 00	
From Insane Hospital, miscellaneous receipts and earnings.....	348 95	
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum, receipts from counties.....	887 53	
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum, receipts and earnings.....	63 30	
From Blind Asylum, receipts from counties .....	231 95	
From Blind Asylum, miscellaneous receipts and earnings.....	231 32	
From Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, earnings.....	283 10	
Total .....		\$14,940 55

## BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

From Reform School for Boys, receipts from counties.....	\$24,954 40	
From Reform School for Boys, earnings .....	155 00	
From Female Reformatory, receipts from counties.....	8,545 11	
From Female Prison and Reformatory, earnings.....	156 40	
Total .....		33,810 91

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

From State Prison North, earnings	\$122,118 33	
From State Prison South, earnings	62,619 88	
Total.....		\$184,738 21

## JUDICIARY.

From Docket Fees, Supreme Court	\$2,387 51	
From Docket Fees, Circuit Court..	14,518 42	
Total.....		16,905 93

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

From Insurance Fees .....	\$22,747 94	
From Insurance Tax .....	56,558 98	
Total.....		79,306 92

## TAXES FROM FOREIGN CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN INSURANCE.

From Telephone Company Tax....	\$92 28	
From Express Company Tax.....	417 97	
Total.....		510 25

## TAXATION.

From State Revenue, 1884.....	\$401,449 42	
From State Revenue, 1885.....	565,820 05	
From Delinquent State Revenue...	121,908 52	
From State Revenue, advanced by counties.....	440,804 65	
Total.....		1,529,982 64

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From sale Revised Statutes .....	\$462 40	
From Sheriffs' mileage .....	10 00	
From miscellaneous receipts and earnings .....	173 60	
From additional Insane Hospitals, miscellaneous .....	1,009 08	
From State Teachers' certificates...	305 00	
Total.....		1,960 08
Total receipts.....		<u>\$1,862,155 49</u>



# CLASSIFICATION

OF

Expenses of the State Government for the Fiscal Year Ending  
October 31, 1886.

## EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

For salary of State officers, deputies, janitors, office expenses, fuel, light and water .....	\$45,510 03	
Total .....		\$45,510 03

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

For Insane Hospital, maintenance..	\$248,756 48	
For Insane Hospital, repairs.....	15,009 69	
For Insane Hospital, clothing.....	11,855 19	
For Insane Hospital, special appropriation for new boiler house and boilers.....	14,796 24	
For Insane Hospital, special appropriation for laundry.....	66 00	
For Insane Hospital, special appropriation for additional water supply.....	10,000 00	
For Insane Hospital, special appropriation for sundry repairs...	85 00	
For Insane Hospital, special appropriation for attachment and covering pipes.....	400 00	
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, maintenance .....	52,069 98	
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, repairs .....	1,388 45	
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for new boilers, engine, etc.....	107 20	
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for new barn..	18 50	

For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for bath-rooms.....	\$9 25	
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, special appropriation for gas-pipe repairs.....	60 40	
For Blind Asylum, maintenance...	23,892 00	
For Blind Asylum, repairs.....	1,996 67	
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children Library and Reading-room Fund	200 00	
For Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, maintenance.....	12,500 00	
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, maintenance.....	19,999 34	
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, repairs .....	2,000 00	
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum Feeble-Minded Children, Superintendent and Trustees Fund .....	3,000 00	
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Fire Protection Fund.....	300 00	
Total.....		\$418,510 39

## BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

For Female Reformatory, maintenance.....	\$30,000 00	
For Reform School for Boys, maintenance.....	60,000 00	
Total.....		90,000 00

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

For State Prison North, maintenance .....	\$95,461 08	
For State Prison North, appropriation from earnings for improvements .....	26,657 25	
For State Prison South, maintenance.....	76,213 62	
Total.....		198,331 95

## JUDICIARY.

For Supreme Court Judges, salary	\$20,000 00	
For Superior Court Judges, salary	6,250 00	
For Circuit Court Judges, salary..	120,054 74	
For Prosecuting Attorneys, salary	23,531 71	
For Supreme Court Librarian's salary.....	1,200 00	
For Supreme Court Messenger's salary.....	600 00	
For Supreme Court Sheriff's salary	498 24	
For Supreme Court, office expenses	1,520 25	
For Supreme Court Reports.....	9,100 00	
For Sheriffs' mileage .....	21,662 65	
Total .....		\$204,417 59

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

For Indiana University.....	\$28,000 00	
For Purdue University .....	24,000 00	
For State Normal School .....	10,500 00	
For State Normal School, Board of Visitors.....	75 00	
For State Board of Education.....	1,200 00	
For Purdue University, special appropriation .....	12,500 00	
Total .....		76,275 00

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

For State Board Agriculture.....	\$1,500 00	
For State Horticultural Society ...	400 00	
Total .....		1,900 00

## \*PUBLIC PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY.

For public printing and binding...	\$26,243 40	
For public stationery .....	1,109 68	
Total .....		27,353 08

After the passage of the appropriation bill for the year 1885, known as the "Deficiency Bill," I was of opinion that it should be taken together with the general appropriation act for the years 1885-7. Afterward I concluded that the "Deficiency Bill" might be considered as specific, and only applicable for the year which it was made. Having, under my first opinion, permitted an overdraft on this fund, charging to the subsequent year's appropriation, I concluded to be safe I would have the overdraft refunded and suspend the payment of the vouchers so suspended until the appropriation for the next year was available, which I did, as is fully explained in the vouchers and receipts on file in this office.

## INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

For interest on non-negotiable School Bonds .....	\$117,143 50	
For interest on non-negotiable bonds, Purdue University.....	17,000 00	
For interest on New State House Loan Bonds.....	17,517 50	
For interest on Permanent Endowment Fund, Indiana University Bonds .....	1,750 00	
For interest on Temporary Loan Bonds, 1885 .....	21,021 50	
For interest on Refunding Bonds..	20,496 50	
For interest on Internal Improvement Bonds .....	100 00	
Total .....		\$195,029 00

## REDEMPTION OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

For redemption Internal Improvement Bonds .....	\$2,000 00	
Total .....		2,000 00

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1885.

For Indiana Gettysburg soldiers' monuments .....	\$2,525 00	
For examination Attorney General's office.....	155 00	
Total .....		2,680 00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For State revenue advanced by counties .....	\$427,624 06	
For additional Insane Hospitals...	168,352 25	
For taxes refunded.....	246 39	
For miscellaneous receipts and expenses .....	173 12	
For Indiana Legion.....	57 33	

For distribution public documents	\$250 00	
For Clerk Printing Bureau .....	1,200 00	
For State Library, books and binding .....	292 90	
For Bureau of Statistics.....	4,000 00	
For Bureau of Statistics, rent account.....	200 00	
For Department of Geology and Natural History.....	5,000 00	
For State Board of Health.....	4,999 44	
For State Board of Equalization...	1,000 00	
For Commissioner Fisheries, salary .....	150 00	
For Commissioner Fisheries, expenses.....	300 00	
For State Mine Inspector, salary..	1,500 00	
For State Mine Inspector, transportation expenses.....	122 00	
Total.....		\$615,467 49
Total expenses of State Government .....		\$1,887,474 53

### RECAPITULATION.

Executive and administrative.....	\$45,510 03
Benevolent Institutions.....	418,510 39
Benevolent and Penal Institutions.....	90,000 00
Penal Institutions.....	198,331 95
Judiciary .....	204,417 59
Educational Institutions.....	76,275 00
Agricultural and Horticultural societies.....	1,900 00
Public Printing, Binding and Stationery.....	27,353 08
Interest on Public Debt.....	195,029 00
Redemption of Internal Improvemet Bonds.....	2,000 00
Special Appropriations, 1885.....	2,680 00
Miscellaneous.....	615,467 49
Total.....	\$1,887,474 53



# EXHIBIT

OF

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.

### *Governor's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1886 .....		\$5,000 00
To salary drawn during year .....	\$5,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

### *Governor's Private Secretary's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

### *Governor's Clerk's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1886 .....		\$1,000 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

*Governor's Messenger's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$720 00
To salary drawn during year .....	\$720 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$720 00</u>	<u>\$720 00</u>

*Governor's Civil Contingent Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To amount expended during year.....	\$275 85	
To amount undrawn.....	1,224 15	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*Governor's Military Contingent Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$2,500 00
To amount expended during year.....	\$1,714 50	
To amount undrawn.....	785 50	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,500 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

*Governor's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$300 00
To amount expended during year.....	\$290 15	
To amount undrawn.....	9 85	
Totals.....	<u>\$300 00</u>	<u>\$300 00</u>

*Adjutant General's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,200 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,200 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

*Adjutant General's Clerk's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$600 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$550 00	
To amount undrawn .....	50 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$600 00</u>	<u>\$600 00</u>

*Quartermaster General's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886. ....		\$300 00
To salary drawn during year... ..	\$300 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$300 00</u>	<u>\$300 00</u>

*Secretary of State's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$2,000 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$2,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

*Secretary of State's Deputy's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*Secretary of State's Clerk's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$800 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$800 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$800 00</u>	<u>\$800 00</u>

*Secretary of State's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$500 00
By amount overdrawn.....		10
To amount drawn during year .....	\$500 10	
Totals .....	<u>\$500 10</u>	<u>\$500 10</u>

*Clerk Printing Bureau's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$1,200 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,200 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

*Distribution of Documents.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$250 00
To amount drawn.....	\$250 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$250 00</u>	<u>\$250 00</u>

*Auditor of State's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*Auditor of State's Deputy's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*Auditor of State's Insurance and Land Clerks' Salaries.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$2,400 00
To salaries drawn during year.....	\$2,400 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$2,400 00</u>	<u>\$2,400 00</u>

*Auditor of State's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$600 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$600 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$600 00</u>	<u>\$600 00</u>

*Janitors State Building, Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,800 00
To salaries drawn during year.....	\$1,800 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,800 00</u>	<u>\$1,800 00</u>

*Treasurer of State's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$3,000 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$3,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$3,000 00</u>	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

*Treasurer of State's Deputy's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>



*Treasurer of State's Watchman's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$720 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$720 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$720 00</u>	<u>\$720 00</u>

*Treasurer of State's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$200 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$200 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>

*Attorney General's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$2,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$2,500 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,500 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

*Attorney General's Clerk's Salary.*

By statute appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,000 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

*Attorney General's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$500 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$400 00	
To balance undrawn.....	100 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$500 00</u>

*Superintendent Public Instruction's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$2,500 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$2,500 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,500 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

*Superintendent Public Instruction's Clerk's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,800 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,800 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,800 00</u>	<u>\$1,800 00</u>

*Superintendent Public Instruction's Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$400 00
By amount overdrawn and carried to appropriation 1887.....		25 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$425 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$425 00</u>	<u>\$425 00</u>

*Superintendent Public Instruction's Traveling Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1885.....		\$600 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$600 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$600 00</u>	<u>\$600 00</u>

*State Normal School.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$10,500 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$10,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$10,500 00</u>	<u>\$10,500 00</u>

*State Board of Education.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,200 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,200 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

*Normal School Board Visitors.*

By statute appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....	\$75 00	
To amount drawn during year.....		\$75 00
Totals.....	<u>\$75 00</u>	<u>\$75 00</u>

*Indiana University.*

By appropriation of 1885 unpaid.....		\$5,000 00
By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		23,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$28,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$28,000 00</u>	<u>\$28,000 00</u>

*Purdue University.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$24,000 00
By special appropriation, 1885 .....		12,500 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$36,500 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$36,500 00</u>	<u>\$36,500 00</u>

*State Librarian's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$1,200 00
To salary drawn during year .....	\$1,200 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

*State Librarian's Assistant's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$750 00
By amount overdrawn and carried to appropriation for 1887 .....		62 50
To salary drawn during year.....	\$812 50	
Totals .....	<u>\$812 50</u>	<u>\$812 50</u>

*State Library Janitor's and Night Watchman's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,200 00
By amount overdrawn and carried to appropriation, 1887 .....		91 67
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,291 67	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,291 67</u>	<u>\$1,291 67</u>

*State Library—Books and Binding.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$400 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$392 90	
To amount undrawn.....	7 10	
Totals .....	<u>\$400 00</u>	<u>\$400 00</u>

*State Library Office Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$200 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$200 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>

*Supreme Court Judges' Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$20,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$20,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$20,000 00</u>	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

*Supreme Court Law Librarian's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,200 00
To salary drawn during year .....	\$1,200 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

*Supreme Court Messenger's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$600 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$600 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$600 00</u>	<u>\$600 00</u>

*Supreme Court Office Expenses.*

By amount undrawn .....		\$9 13
By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		2,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,520 25	
To amount undrawn .....	488 88	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,009 13</u>	<u>\$2,009 13</u>

*Supreme Court Sheriff's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$500 00
To amount drawn .....	\$498 24	
To amount undrawn .....	1 76	
Totals .....	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$500 00</u>

*Supreme Court Reports.*

By statute appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$9,100 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$9,100 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$9,100 00</u>	<u>\$9,100 00</u>



*Circuit Court Judges' Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$112,000 00
By conditional appropriation.....		8,054 74
To amount drawn during year.....	\$120,054 74	
Totals.....	<u>\$120,054 74</u>	<u>\$120,054 74</u>

*Superior Court Judges' Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$8,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$6,250 00	
To amount undrawn.....	1,750 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$8,000 00</u>	<u>\$8,000 00</u>

*Prosecuting Attorneys' Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$24,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$23,531 71	
To amount undrawn.....	468 29	
Totals.....	<u>\$24,000 00</u>	<u>\$24,000 00</u>

*Sheriffs' Mileage.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$25,000 00
By amount returned.....		10 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$21,662 65	
To amount undrawn.....	3,347 35	
Totals.....	<u>\$25,010 00</u>	<u>\$25,010 00</u>

*Bureau of Statistics.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$4,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$4,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$4,000 00</u>	<u>\$4,000 00</u>

*Bureau of Statistics Rent Account.*

By statute appropriation.....		\$200 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$200 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>

*Department of Geology and Natural History.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$5,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$5,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

*State Board of Agriculture.*

By statute appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*State Board of Health.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$5,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$4,999 44	
To amount undrawn.....	56	
Totals.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

*State Horticultural Society.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$400 00
To amount drawn.....	\$400 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$400 00</u>	<u>\$400 00</u>

*State Board of Equalization.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

*Commissioner Fisheries' Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1885.....		\$300 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$150 00	
To amount undrawn.....	150 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$300 00</u>	<u>\$300 00</u>

*Commissioner Fisheries' Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,700 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$300 00	
To amount undrawn.....	1,400 00	
Totals ....	<u>\$1,700 00</u>	<u>\$1,700 00</u>

*State Mine Inspector's Salary.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$1,500 00
To salary drawn during year.....	\$1,500 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

*State Mine Inspector's Transportation Expenses.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$200 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$122 00	
To amount undrawn.....	78 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

*Insane Hospital—Maintenance.*

By amount returned to State Treasury.....		\$49 40
By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		260,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$248,756 48	
To amount undrawn.....	11,292 92	
Totals.....	<u>\$260,049 40</u>	<u>\$260,049 40</u>

*Insane Hospital—Clothing.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$12,000 00
To amount expended during year.....	\$11,855 19	
To amount undrawn.....	144 81	
Totals.....	<u>\$12,000 00</u>	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

*Insane Hospital—Repairs.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$15,000 00
By amount overdrawn.....		9 69
To amount drawn during year.....	\$15,009 69	
Totals.....	<u>\$15,009 69</u>	<u>\$15,009 69</u>

*Insane Hospital—Special Appropriation for Additional Water Supply.*

By special appropriation.....		\$10,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$10,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$10,000 00</u>	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

*Insane Hospital—Special Appropriation for Repairs, 1885.*

By amount undrawn .....		\$86 32
To amount drawn during year.....	\$85 00	
To amount undrawn.....	1 32	
Totals.....	<u>\$86 32</u>	<u>\$86 32</u>

*Insane Hospital—Special Appropriation for Covering Pipes.*

By appropriation undrawn.....		\$400 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$400 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$400 00</u>	<u>\$400 00</u>

*Insane Hospital—Special Appropriation for Laundry, 1885.*

By amount undrawn .....		\$66 01
To amount drawn during year.....	\$66 00	
To amount undrawn.....	01	
Totals .....	<u>\$66 01</u>	<u>\$66 01</u>

*Insane Hospital—Special Appropriation, 1885, for New Boiler and Boiler House.*

By balance appropriation undrawn .....		\$14,796 24
To amount drawn during year.....	\$14,796 24	
Totals.....	<u>\$14,796 24</u>	<u>\$14,796 24</u>

*Additional Insane Hospitals.*

By balance appropriation undrawn October 31, 1885 .....		\$23,099 22
By appropriations 1885 and 1886 .....		563,800 00
By sundry amounts paid State Treasurer .....		1,009 08
To amounts drawn during year.....	\$168,352 25	
To balance undrawn .....	419,556 05	
Totals .....	<u>\$587,908 30</u>	<u>\$587,908 30</u>

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$55,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$52,069 98	
To amount undrawn.....	2,930 02	
Totals .....	<u>\$55,000 00</u>	<u>\$55,000 00</u>



*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Repairs.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$3,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$1,388 45	
To amount undrawn.....	1,611 55	
Totals .....	<u>\$3,000 00</u>	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Special Appropriation for Boiler.*

By appropriation 1885 undrawn.....		\$107 20
To amount drawn.....	\$107 20	
Totals.....	<u>\$107 20</u>	<u>\$107 20</u>

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Special Appropriation for New Barn.*

By appropriation 1885 undrawn.....		\$519 72
To amount drawn.....	\$18 50	
To amount undrawn .....	501 22	
Totals.....	<u>\$519 72</u>	<u>\$519 72</u>

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Special Appropriation for Gas Pipe Repairs.*

By appropriation 1885 undrawn.....		\$90 10
To amount drawn during year.....	\$60 40	
To amount undrawn.....	29 70	
Totals.....	<u>\$90 10</u>	<u>\$90 10</u>

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Special Appropriation for Bath Rooms.*

By appropriation 1885 undrawn.....		\$9 25
To amount drawn.....	\$9 25	
Totals .....	<u>\$9 25</u>	<u>\$9 25</u>

*Blind Asylum—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$27,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$23,892 00	
To amount undrawn.....	3,108 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$27,000 00</u>	<u>\$27,000 00</u>

*Blind Asylum—Repairs.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$2,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$1,996 67	
To amount undrawn.....	3 33	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

*Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children — Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$12,500 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$12,500 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$12,500 00</u>	<u>\$12,500 00</u>

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$20,000 00
To balance.....	\$0 66	
To amount drawn during year .....	\$19,999 34	
Totals .....	<u>\$20,000 00</u>	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—Repairs.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$2,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$2,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—Superintendent and Trustees' Fund.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$3,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$3,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$3,000 00</u>	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Library and Reading-Room Fund.*

By appropriation 1886 .....		\$200 00
To amount drawn .....	\$200 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Fire Protection Fund.*

By appropriation 1886 .....		\$300 00
To amount drawn .....	\$300 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$300 00</u>	<u>\$300 00</u>

*Female Reformatory—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$30,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$29,826 08	
To amount undrawn .....	173 92	
Totals .....	<u>\$30,000 00</u>	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

*Reform School for Boys—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886 .....		\$60,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$60,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$60,000 00</u>	<u>\$60,000 00</u>

*Additional Insane Hospitals.*

By amount undrawn .....		\$23,099 22
By miscellaneous receipts.....		1,009 08
By appropriations.....		563,800 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$168,352 25	
To amount undrawn .....	419,556 05	
Totals .....	<u>\$587,908 30</u>	<u>\$587,908 30</u>

*State Prison North—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1886 .....		\$95,461 08
To amount drawn during year .....	\$95,461 08	
Totals .....	<u>\$95,461 08</u>	<u>\$95,461 08</u>

*State Prison North—Improvements.*

By appropriation from earnings.....		\$26,657 25
To amounts drawn during year.....	\$26,657 25	
Totals .....	<u>\$26,657 25</u>	<u>\$26,657 25</u>

*State Prison South—Maintenance.*

By appropriation for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1886 .....		\$80,000 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$76,213 62	
To amount undrawn .....	3,786 38	
Totals .....	<u>\$80,000 00</u>	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

*Redemption Internal Improvement Bonds.*

By appropriation .....		\$2,000 00
To amount drawn during year .....	\$2,000 00	
Totals .....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

*Public Printing and Stationery.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$20,000 00
By amount overdrawn and carried to appropriation 1887.....		7,353 08
To drawn for public printing. ....	\$26,243 40	
To drawn for public stationery.....	1,109 68	
Totals.....	<u>\$27,353 08</u>	<u>\$27,353 08</u>

*Interest on Temporary Loan Bonds, Act 1885.*

By appropriation.....		\$21,021 50
To amount drawn.....	\$21,021 50	
Totals... ..	<u>\$21,021 50</u>	<u>\$21,021 50</u>

*Interest on Internal Improvement Bonds.*

By appropriation.....		\$100 00
To amount drawn.....	\$100 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$100 00</u>	<u>\$100 00</u>

*Interest on Refunding Bonds.*

By appropriation.....		\$20,496 50
To amount drawn.....	\$20,496 50	
Totals.....	<u>\$20,496 50</u>	<u>\$20,496 50</u>

*Interest on Non-Negotiable School Bonds.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1885.....		\$117,143 50
To amount drawn during year.....	\$117,143 50	
Totals.....	<u>\$117,143 50</u>	<u>\$117,143 50</u>

*Interest on Non-Negotiable Bonds, Purdue University.*

By appropriation.....		\$17,000 00
To amount drawn.. ..	\$17,000 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$17,000 00</u>	<u>\$17,000 00</u>



*Interest on Permanent Endowment Fund Indiana University Bonds.*

By appropriation.....		\$1,750 00
To amount drawn.....	\$1,750 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$1,750 00</u>	<u>\$1,750 00</u>

*Indiana Legion.*

By appropriation undrawn November 1, 1885.....		\$15,629 34
To amount drawn during year.....	\$57 33	
To amount undrawn.....	15,572 01	
Totals.....	<u>\$15,629 34</u>	<u>\$15,629 34</u>

*Fuel, Light and Water.*

By appropriation for year ending October 31, 1886.....		\$2,500 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$2,210 26	
To amount undrawn.....	289 74	
Totals.....	<u>\$2,500 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

*Indiana Gettysburg Tablets.*

By balance special appropriation undrawn November 1, 1885.....		\$2,525 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$2,525 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$2,525 00</u>	<u>\$2,525 00</u>

*Examining Attorney General's Office.*

By balance appropriation undrawn November 1, 1885....		\$155 00
To amount drawn during year.....	\$155 00	
Totals.....	<u>\$155 00</u>	<u>\$155 00</u>

## MONTHLY STATEMENTS,

SHOWING THE

*Amount of the State Treasurer's Receipts Filed in this Office and  
Amount of Warrants Issued Each Month During the Fiscal  
Year Ending October 31, 1886.*

NOVEMBER, 1885.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in State Treasury,		
November 1, 1885.....	\$694,327	11
Receipts filed during the month...	215,191	84
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$909,518 95

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants issued during		
month.....	\$228,547	63
Balance cash in Treasury, Novem-		
ber 30, 1885.....	680,971	32
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$909,518 95

DECEMBER, 1885.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day		
of the month.....	\$680,971	32
Receipts filed during the month...	988,361	19
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,669,332 51

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants issued during		
the month.....	\$763,628	39
Balance cash in Treasury, Decem-		
ber 31, 1885.....	905,704	12
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,669,332 51

## JANUARY, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$905,704 12	
Receipts filed during the month...	276,661 92	
Total.....		<u>\$1,182,366 04</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn dur- ing the month.....	\$553,543 97	
Balance cash in Treasury January 31, 1886.....	628,822 07	
Total.....		<u>\$1,182,366 04</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$628,822 07	
Receipts filed during the month...	141,538 13	
Total.....		<u>\$770,360 20</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn dur- ing the month.....	\$259,420 34	
Balance cash in Treasury Feb- ruary 28, 1886.....	510,939 86	
Total.....		<u>\$770,360 20</u>

## MARCH, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$510,939 86	
Receipts filed during the month...	66,883 71	
Total.....		<u>\$577,823 57</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$85,617 38	
Balance cash in Treasury March 31, 1886.....	492,206 19	
Total.....		<u>\$577,823 57</u>

## APRIL, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$492,206 19	
Receipts filed during the month....	125,887 11	
Total.....		<u>\$618,093 30</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$169,984 82	
Balance cash in Treasury April 30, 1886.....	448,108 48	
Total.....		<u>\$618,093 30</u>

## MAY, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$448,108 48	
Receipts filed during the month...	1,475,474 37	
Total.....		<u>\$1,923,582 85</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$1,038,315 30	
Balance cash in Treasury May 31, 1886 .....	885,267 55	
Total.....		<u>\$1,923,582 85</u>

## JUNE, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$385,267 55	
Receipts filed during the month...	187,429 61	
Total .....		<u>\$1,072,697 16</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn dur- ing the month.....	\$332,580 93	
Balance cash in Treasury June 30, 1886.....	740,116 23	
Total.....		<u>\$1,072,697 16</u>

## JULY, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in the Treasury first day of the month.....	\$740,116 23	
Receipts filed during the month...	195,499 00	
Total .....		<u>\$935,615 23</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$359,045 16	
Balance cash in Treasury July 31, 1886.....	576,570 07	
Total .....		<u>\$935,615 23</u>

## AUGUST, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$576,570 07	
Receipts filed during the month...	154,481 47	
Total .....		<u>\$731,051 54</u>



*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$222,212 73	
Balance cash in Treasury August 31, 1886.....	508,838 81	
Total.....		<u>\$731,051 54</u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$508,838 81	
Receipts filed during the month...	56,436 07	
Total.....		<u>\$565,274 88</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$72,678 73	
Balance cash in Treasury Septem- ber 31, 1886.....	492,596 15	
Total.....		<u>\$565,274 88</u>

## OCTOBER, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash in Treasury first day of the month.....	\$492,596 15	
Receipts filed during the month...	128,057 68	
Total.....		<u>\$620,653 83</u>

*Disbursements.*

Amount of warrants drawn during the month.....	\$210,682 07	
Balance cash in Treasury October 31, 1886.....	409,971 76	
Total.....		<u>\$620,653 83</u>

# DECEMBER SETTLEMENT, 1885.

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*Tabular Statement Showing the Amounts Paid in by County Treasurers at the December Settlement, 1885, and the Amounts Repaid for the Support of the Common Schools at the January Apportionment, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Revenue of 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent Revenue.	New State Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent New State House Tax.	School Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent School Tax.	Permanently Endowed Indiana University Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent Permanent Endowment Indiana University.	School Fund Interest.	Uncl'm'd Fees.	Docket Fees Circuit Court.	University Land Sales.	Totals.	Amount of School Revenue Apportioned to Each County.
Adams	\$2,548 87	\$413 53	\$371 55	\$44 52	\$3,325 33	\$560 83	\$92 83	\$10 69	\$657 35	...	\$60 00	...	\$8,085 50	\$7,480 80
Allen	11,279 38	1,790 51	1,787 95	231 37	15,073 65	2,377 24	446 81	57 84	2,200 42	...	114 00	...	36,359 17	30,357 60
Bartholomew	5,855 88	585 64	946 71	36 05	8,145 79	700 57	236 58	9 02	1,627 49	...	...	...	18,143 73	9,410 40
Benton	3,233 64	744 97	524 45	100 21	4,419 11	1,005 91	131 09	25 02	607 13	...	34 00	...	10,825 53	4,736 40
Blackford	1,302 23	424 17	207 45	44 63	1,835 34	546 47	51 91	11 20	436 09	...	66 00	...	4,925 49	3,655 20
Boone	5,581 70	813 63	840 99	95 63	7,334 19	1,072 64	210 31	23 99	1,325 82	...	142 00	...	17,440 90	11,906 40
Brown	857 44	231 41	115 08	28 24	1,111 32	306 32	28 75	6 75	579 41	...	36 00	...	3,400 75	4,584 00
Carroll	4,471 83	721 56	714 94	86 51	6,110 60	945 89	178 72	21 65	1,211 83	...	110 00	...	14,373 73	7,470 00
Cass	4,901 92	1,561 77	790 26	171 95	6,775 27	2,027 27	197 58	43 06	1,741 99	...	...	...	18,211 07	11,726 40
Clark	3,626 18	1,865 74	551 10	301 91	5,418 86	2,045 92	137 68	77 70	1,949 32	...	66 00	...	16,049 41	12,100 80
Clay	2,777 84	995 60	425 45	118 36	3,697 31	1,310 81	106 37	29 59	1,261 51	...	...	...	10,722 84	11,124 00
Clinton	4,480 49	1,661 21	741 40	175 76	6,407 09	2,147 81	184 83	43 92	765 40	...	...	...	16,607 19	9,991 20
Crawford	550 97	385 10	107 80	3 90	688 32	514 24	11 88	16 06	513 88	...	16 00	...	2,838 15	6,255 60
Daviess	2,624 02	1,099 73	415 45	132 42	3,603 50	1,451 56	104 22	32 90	2,637 49	...	...	...	12,101 29	9,613 60
Dearborn	3,895 45	601 91	612 67	79 95	5,176 94	810 45	153 32	19 97	1,476 26	...	72 00	...	12,898 92	11,253 60
Decatur	5,613 58	464 51	897 23	52 93	7,558 77	607 03	224 30	13 25	2,037 47	...	...	...	17,469 07	9,054 00
Delaware	4,183 81	571 34	637 08	57 42	5,585 08	685 61	159 27	14 28	1,879 60	...	...	...	13,783 19	8,502 00
Dubuque	5,173 55	1,038 07	762 27	179 69	6,707 63	1,575 60	173 46	59 84	1,528 84	...	...	...	17,198 95	9,038 40
Dubuque	1,109 86	272 06	162 56	22 47	1,578 37	258 09	3 87	34	882 25	...	44 00	...	4,408 57	8,064 00
Elkhart	7,890 51	534 23	1,221 90	47 44	10,386 34	718 12	305 41	11 97	1,921 20	...	70 00	...	23,107 12	13,637 20
Fayette	3,715 86	424 50	595 33	57 32	4,968 19	573 53	148 84	14 32	370 41	...	56 00	...	10,924 30	4,382 40
Floyd	3,212 99	1,092 10	517 86	155 81	4,294 88	1,449 08	129 45	38 97	1,912 15	...	44 00	...	12,787 29	11,433 60
Franklin	3,906 82	953 80	616 60	112 89	5,195 94	1,253 96	154 13	23 43	939 63	...	82 00	...	13,238 70	8,356 80
Franklin	3,971 27	936 53	614 70	37 28	5,307 49	430 85	153 58	9 31	1,332 47	...	48 00	...	12,261 48	8,403 60
Fulton	3,078 20	671 44	463 15	69 99	4,117 56	856 87	115 75	17 20	778 04	...	104 00	...	10,272 20	6,316 80

## DECEMBER SETTLEMENT, 1885—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Revenue of 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent Revenue.	New State House Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent New State House Tax.	School Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent School Tax.	Permanent Endowment Indiana University Tax, 1884, Second Installment.	Delinquent Permanent Endowment Indiana University.	School Fund Interest.	Uncl'm'd Fees.	Docket Fees Circuit Court.	University Land Sales.	Totals.	Amount of School Revenue Apportioned to Each County.
Gibson	\$5,063 44	\$1,548 23	\$740 08	\$220 46	\$6,645 74	\$2,116 74	\$184 99	\$55 12	\$1,550 00	\$8 70	\$208 00	..	\$18,341 50	\$9,970 80
Grant	5,050 31	730 68	766 06	86 04	6,633 53	1,959 88	191 56	21 53	1,587 70	..	134 67	..	16,151 96	10,202 40
Greene	2,614 08	1,288 45	415 42	139 62	3,506 64	1,667 59	103 84	34 86	1,635 24	..	120 00	..	11,525 74	9,693 60
Hamilton	2,438 53	1,451 96	820 99	117 81	7,128 56	1,800 89	206 31	29 21	1,703 11	113 40	67 40	..	17,877 15	10,426 80
Hancock	3,174 36	368 00	735 07	40 97	6,849 39	478 74	198 76	10 28	1,718 04	..	160 00	..	15,793 61	6,879 60
Harrison	2,006 77	795 23	295 18	97 91	2,707 13	1,054 35	73 68	24 52	783 57	..	70 00	..	7,908 34	9,674 40
Hendricks	7,093 17	599 76	1,097 30	84 11	9,282 46	815 30	274 26	21 00	1,406 27	..	82 00	..	20,695 65	8,619 60
Henry	7,803 31	500 53	1,212 95	36 39	10,343 80	607 28	303 51	8 92	1,556 95	..	72 00	..	22,445 50	9,220 80
Howard	3,714 31	713 80	577 05	83 65	5,005 27	936 61	144 33	20 86	1,922 87	..	184 00	..	12,302 75	7,881 60
Huntington	3,817 42	1,003 52	603 09	144 00	5,196 41	1,373 94	150 75	35 99	1,045 01	..	..	..	13,370 13	10,071 98
Jackson	3,227 35	1,067 52	482 60	138 05	4,266 13	1,348 50	122 65	32 52	1,484 23	..	120 00	..	12,229 55	9,943 20
Jasper	1,341 74	670 71	228 96	75 36	1,989 58	874 04	57 24	18 90	368 05	..	136 00	..	5,760 58	4,230 00
Jay	2,747 51	1,665 84	387 41	277 62	3,654 78	2,362 87	96 80	69 42	722 72	..	108 50	..	12,093 47	8,742 00
Jefferson	3,678 35	849 63	570 21	129 89	4,925 83	1,180 30	23 84	2 09	2,127 06	..	88 00	..	13,578 00	13,861 06
Jennings	1,863 64	484 26	286 11	57 11	2,539 25	636 68	71 50	14 23	1,274 83	..	165 60	..	7,398 21	6,968 40
Johnson	6,237 27	367 20	956 51	39 22	8,286 27	474 21	249 11	9 80	1,749 52	..	44 00	..	18,463 21	7,112 40
Knox	4,618 61	2,084 74	739 82	307 66	6,160 61	2,872 42	185 03	76 92	2,475 94	..	110 00	..	19,631 75	12,644 40
Kosciusko	4,907 23	1,466 85	818 60	210 68	6,562 92	2,149 43	204 15	54 83	1,142 80	..	316 65	..	17,834 14	10,586 40
Lagrange	3,406 89	456 99	562 89	52 65	4,833 49	598 22	140 49	13 23	1,072 67	..	..	..	11,253 52	5,634 00
Lake	3,426 26	528 79	586 39	63 30	4,738 57	704 75	15 19	..	496 18	..	36 00	..	10,585 43	6,882 80
Laporte	7,626 31	698 43	1,217 72	83 24	10,157 18	919 99	304 41	20 89	2,400 33	..	..	..	23,428 50	14,884 80
Lawrence	3,269 06	886 53	495 04	118 75	4,370 41	1,196 47	123 73	29 64	887 42	..	79 41	..	11,456 46	8,086 80
Madison	4,922 70	1,330 36	703 51	221 84	6,360 84	1,884 47	174 08	55 76	1,079 08	..	..	..	16,732 64	11,887 20
Marion	26,289 45	4,421 62	4,299 46	622 07	35,201 99	6,047 72	1,075 66	154 90	4,726 17	..	..	..	82,839 04	61,814 40
Marshall	4,143 95	1,208 11	640 35	143 28	5,580 19	1,532 64	160 06	35 85	1,318 97	..	238 85	..	15,002 25	10,340 40
Martin	1,147 79	308 24	170 25	31 10	1,569 09	393 31	42 49	8 68	664 41	..	78 00	..	4,413 36	5,988 00
Miami	4,853 18	701 47	767 79	87 36	6,625 84	932 19	191 78	21 81	1,508 13	..	80 80	..	15,770 35	9,441 60
Monroe	2,808 14	539 77	436 98	89 96	3,870 22	719 71	109 23	22 48	967 10	..	50 00	..	9,613 59	6,610 80
Montgomery	7,817 45	1,559 06	1,259 83	200 20	10,692 50	2,084 59	314 97	49 98	1,119 64	..	355 80	..	25,463 58	10,680 00
Morgan	3,590 86	608 34	552 57	76 10	4,753 20	804 20	143 08	19 00	1,724 01	..	..	..	12,271 36	7,963 20

Newton	1,581 36	568 88	254 02	71 94	2,186 19	758 58	63 47	18 07	235 00	36 00	900 00	6,673 23	3,249 60
Noble	4,477 73	781 95	703 14	88 65	6,015 03	1,020 63	175 75	22 15	1,907 81	110 73		15,303 57	9,158 40
Ohio	4,477 73	57 96	144 87	5 92	2,266 85	74 24	36 21	1 49	544 88			3,075 46	2,202 00
Orange	1,866 80	490 87	274 45	60 23	2,484 08	651 19	67 61	9 73	971 64			6,881 82	6,207 60
Owen	3,066 78	234 94	463 11	39 14	4,044 40	333 26	115 52	14 95	1,635 49	20 00		9,962 37	6,600 00
Parke	5,327 26	709 34	841 31	97 00	7,126 96	958 93	210 28	24 24	1,750 42			17,045 74	7,704 00
Perry	1,033 54	375 10	146 03	39 79	1,386 70	483 94	36 54	15 36	1,155 56	28 00		4,695 18	7,706 40
Pike	1,471 52	572 93	219 78	61 67	1,986 01	740 77	54 95	9 96	620 16	170 00		5,913 15	7,463 04
Porter	4,082 07	513 91	632 15	94 78	5,320 30	989 34	157 98	23 67	563 95	58 00		12,445 35	8,042 40
Posey	3,088 99	2,007 33	520 13	20 98	4,260 98	2,588 14	129 60	10 20	1,361 18	124 00		14,330 23	10,479 60
Pulaski	1,140 19	445 50	182 91	57 24	1,703 12	595 73	48 19	14 31	449 51	75 00		4,923 70	4,882 80
Putnam	7,343 28	708 36	1,159 08	89 98	9,377 82	647 13	289 77	22 54	1,268 13	160 60		21,126 69	9,322 80
Randolph	7,095 35	837 86	1,056 30	110 96	9,384 80	1,123 68	262 05	29 72	1,219 67	50 00		21,170 39	11,113 20
Ripley	1,702 72	849 44	223 96	141 62	2,191 14	1,204 86	54 93	35 32	2,142 52	28 00		8,572 51	9,735 60
Rush	7,539 68	720 25	1,193 66	93 90	10,000 90	968 68	298 23	23 50	1,332 10	147 10		22,318 06	7,029 60
St. Joseph	8,154 85	1,086 74	1,290 21	131 80	10,820 86	1,436 22	322 60	32 98	1,900 46	66 00		25,242 72	15,332 40
Scott	936 79	301 86	140 34	32 30	1,283 65	366 46	35 15	8 08	459 76			3,574 48	3,557 74
Shelby	7,266 48	763 30	1,138 87	87 58	9,633 47	998 32	284 70	21 84	1,894 46			22,089 02	10,130 40
Spencer	2,089 94	667 74	320 00	60 52	2,844 80	821 24	79 96	15 24	133 52	83 00		7,115 96	10,412 40
Starke	483 60	334 63	82 77	46 07	680 96	453 59	20 72	11 53	152 57	46 00		2,312 44	2,619 60
Steuben	2,093 30	344 25	315 56	32 56	2,833 74	435 76	78 05	8 15	794 04	92 00		7,027 41	5,677 20
Sullivan	3,645 69	774 47	561 72	100 28	4,898 34	1,037 13	139 19	25 07	2,368 25	183 00		13,733 14	8,589 60
Switzerland	1,395 15	643 66	212 53	89 13	1,905 71	862 94	54 48	20 97	1,111 44			6,299 01	5,350 80
Tippecanoe	9,843 41	1,450 33	1,600 16	214 00	13,175 88	1,996 96	400 12	53 64	2,091 35	54 00		30,879 85	17,485 20
Tipton	1,974 48	299 30	401 87	66 93	2,847 08	534 85	74 90	17 07	394 30	90 00		6,700 78	6,932 40
Union	2,791 73	206 54	441 54	26 58	3,726 36	276 24	110 37	6 46	856 29			8,442 11	3,041 24
Vanderburgh	9,722 55	2,137 15	1,576 03	289 73	12,980 67	2,890 10	393 98	72 28	3,042 31	63 20		33,168 00	25,730 40
Vermillion	2,906 54	682 01	472 57	79 90	4,022 69	895 59	118 14	19 99	1,955 17	116 00		11,268 60	4,548 00
Vigo	9,348 88	3,905 73	1,686 88	481 33	13,560 19	5,159 93	421 61	120 31	3,682 18			38,367 04	23,691 60
Wabash	6,973 79	379 33	1,088 19	37 45	9,396 86	488 86	271 74	9 37	1,655 39	212 00		20,530 58	10,374 00
Warren	3,072 49	358 10	494 86	52 56	4,131 51	492 72	123 68	13 09	731 08	70 00		9,540 09	4,688 40
Warrick	2,018 68	743 92	305 69	123 99	2,697 06	1,055 20	76 42	31 01	522 60	226 00		7,800 57	10,114 80
Washington	3,236 19	506 65	493 66	81 21	4,309 83	807 54	113 41	30 31	1,345 80	118 00		11,132 60	7,956 00
Wayne	12,360 16	1,291 82	1,978 44	142 72	16,901 45	1,258 96	494 56	35 76	4,666 83			39,130 70	16,608 00
Wells	3,457 65	567 92	520 87	62 52	4,600 42	737 30	130 20	15 60	989 72	148 00		11,230 22	8,142 90
White	2,624 09	417 70	393 92	74 55	3,512 25	634 99	98 51	18 62	570 58	\$120 00		8,667 19	5,737 20
Whitley	3,823 88	367 21	602 69	69 19	5,195 58	528 92	150 61	17 33	929 78	154 00		11,839 22	6,940 80
Normal School													10,000 00
Total	\$401,449 42	\$79,437 33	\$63,209 91	\$10,174 85	\$539,984 59	\$105,099 34	\$15,474 52	\$2,535 42	\$124,299 57	\$7411 31	\$1170 00	\$1350385 96	\$900,236 46



# MAY SETTLEMENT, 1886.

*Tabular Statement Showing the Amounts Paid in by County Treasurers at the May Settlement, 1886, and the Amounts Repaid to the Counties for the Support of the Common Schools at the May Apportionment, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Revenue 1885.	Delin- quent Revenue 1884.	New State House Tax, 1885.	Delin- quent State House Tax, 1884.	Sch <sup>ol</sup> Tax, 1885.	Delin- quent School Tax, 1884.	Perma- nent Endow- ment Fund Indiana Univer- sity, 1885.	Delin- quent Perm <sup>nt</sup> Endow- ment Fund Ind. Uni- versity, 1884.	School Fund Inter- est.	Un- claim- ed Fees.	Docket Fees Circuit Court.	Uni- versity Land Sales.	Total.	Amount of School Revenue Appor- tioned to Each County.
Adams	\$5,276 32	\$210 16	\$448 04	\$33 18	\$4,277 53	\$248 56	\$111 95	\$7 54	\$813 45	\$13 90	\$62 00	..	\$9,488 73	\$9,066 30
Allen	16,766 05	1,244 55	2,518 00	170 84	22,158 57	1,590 17	629 84	44 84	2,631 72	..	94 00	..	47,862 48	35,978 97
Bartholomew	7,275 06	204 25	1,096 51	34 11	9,634 51	272 80	273 79	8 57	1,232 42	..	..	..	20,032 02	11,091 06
Benton	3,987 47	322 16	623 11	53 62	5,347 49	429 55	155 76	13 34	126 28	..	..	..	11,058 78	5,694 99
Blackford	1,711 99	186 89	253 02	18 31	2,285 89	227 46	63 20	4 60	609 00	..	60 00	..	5,411 36	4,297 68
Boone	6,653 80	417 40	983 68	69 74	8,745 88	572 39	245 94	17 24	1,766 88	..	78 00	..	19,550 95	14,043 60
Brown	1,082 59	225 70	144 50	34 90	1,398 08	303 30	36 11	6 75	592 25	..	12 00	..	3,856 18	5,312 88
Carroll	5,126 33	400 70	793 56	68 78	6,913 81	534 18	198 40	16 73	846 70	..	78 00	..	14,975 19	9,029 64
Cass	7,061 56	607 56	1,080 07	85 70	9,702 44	779 01	207 24	21 41	1,287 56	..	..	..	20,832 55	13,786 98
Clark	5,953 04	532 82	920 90	88 94	7,951 21	755 63	230 07	22 28	1,400 00	..	..	..	17,854 96	14,143 71
Clay	4,632 34	666 05	671 70	111 07	6,093 11	939 86	167 98	27 71	1,350 00	..	..	..	14,659 82	13,926 57
Clinton	5,701 28	1,112 64	877 07	144 37	7,737 45	1,444 86	219 31	36 10	2,432 52	..	..	..	19,705 60	11,650 83
Crawford	1,007 87	217 61	119 28	36 25	1,310 79	290 11	29 87	9 08	850 55	..	..	..	3,871 41	7,258 68
Daviess	4,088 71	516 79	607 96	86 21	5,491 57	707 13	151 99	21 63	1,000 00	..	162 00	..	11,833 99	11,229 24
Dearborn	6,583 79	372 32	1,002 47	62 09	8,729 23	496 45	250 67	15 53	2,000 00	..	14 00	..	19,526 55	13,172 22
Decatur	6,866 99	274 48	1,053 86	21 03	9,106 34	316 79	263 50	5 32	1,944 65	27 00	..	..	19,879 96	10,205 58
Dekalb	5,225 66	184 40	753 86	30 73	6,901 65	251 55	188 58	7 63	692 16	..	127 00	..	14,373 22	10,135 08
Delaware	6,227 37	877 03	955 54	59 12	8,292 88	1,003 37	238 98	8 43	1,695 40	..	194 00	..	19,552 12	10,919 04
Dubois	3,938 53	179 22	528 77	29 85	5,110 75	248 78	180 29	7 47	1,000 00	..	42 00	\$5 25	11,270 91	9,837 57
Elkhart	10,861 40	343 71	1,593 41	57 18	14,282 65	458 10	398 92	14 28	1,723 23	..	..	..	29,755 88	16,351 77
Fayette	4,927 97	326 24	777 03	54 25	6,615 78	435 07	194 46	13 56	800 71	..	50 00	..	14,195 17	5,291 73
Floyd	6,847 74	357 13	1,083 02	59 52	9,173 23	476 15	210 74	14 88	1,000 00	..	26 00	..	19,308 41	13,516 26
Fountain	4,984 28	176 49	768 49	93 10	6,657 26	898 90	192 12	17 82	1,500 00	..	..	..	15,787 16	10,095 60
Franklin	6,291 73	174 52	932 79	23 59	8,303 49	235 83	233 41	5 87	1,737 04	..	24 00	..	17,965 27	9,885 51
Fulton	3,762 94	478 01	549 65	36 66	5,008 40	572 47	137 40	8 70	762 18	..	120 00	..	11,437 41	7,536 45



Gibson	6,146 82	674 81	887 53	95 31	8,045 36	879 16	221 87	23 80	1,560 04	140 00	18,674 70	11,069 94
Grant	6,957 94	244 74	912 13	40 80	8,940 15	326 31	227 97	10 22	1,412 97	..	19,073 23	12,068 19
Greene	6,618 64	683 56	523 64	84 93	4,743 00	853 39	131 02	21 21	1,604 64	90 00	12,354 03	11,294 10
Hamilton	5,892 63	346 56	886 82	57 72	7,818 73	486 30	222 10	14 43	2,199 81	..	17,955 10	12,123 18
Hancock	5,798 28	214 33	880 28	20 89	7,618 53	256 11	220 24	5 24	511 20	54 00	15,609 10	8,086 22
Harrison	2,509 79	443 97	391 51	74 06	3,652 76	591 84	98 55	18 47	1,552 42	..	9,333 37	11,096 70
Henricks	7,416 91	471 61	1,139 85	78 64	9,823 93	628 81	284 93	19 65	1,179 47	30 00	21,073 81	10,295 82
Henry	8,704 98	283 42	1,327 52	40 64	11,507 39	388 98	331 83	10 16	1,864 58	295 90	24,755 42	10,913 40
Howard	4,499 58	372 16	671 79	62 09	5,962 94	508 63	167 92	15 53	873 60	..	13,134 24	9,407 52
Huntington	5,950 70	326 67	913 32	54 45	8,091 33	435 57	222 34	13 65	994 65	294 00	17,272 68	11,499 96
Jackson	4,784 25	234 20	699 45	56 19	6,351 70	461 53	174 86	14 04	849 11	102 00	13,830 33	11,666 34
Jasper	2,134 61	257 37	328 34	42 39	2,900 39	345 98	82 05	10 55	424 25	..	6,522 93	4,982 94
Jay	4,040 21	598 26	606 39	87 64	5,443 73	773 51	146 83	14 63	2,063 66	192 00	13,374 07	10,285 95
Jefferson	4,633 69	716 20	742 51	119 37	6,471 90	954 93	339 06	29 84	2,092 02	57 00	16,156 52	15,194 16
Jennings	2,706 33	186 76	379 61	31 16	3,513 77	261 18	94 95	7 75	894 07	50 00	8,125 58	8,149 80
Johnson	7,090 01	146 45	1,101 47	24 40	9,473 61	142 53	275 40	6 12	1,033 40	40 00	19,333 39	8,373 99
Knox	5,865 04	955 79	911 56	139 46	7,993 60	1,274 18	227 98	40 70	999 75	130 00	18,617 96	13,606 50
Kosciusko	6,992 80	717 80	975 07	102 54	9,105 94	244 10	244 41	20 50	989 62	207 85	20,306 88	12,629 37
Lagrange	4,623 49	124 86	683 36	20 80	6,095 24	168 19	172 53	5 27	573 68	145 24	12,622 91	6,759 54
Lake	6,821 63	241 43	997 21	40 20	8,935 71	320 71	388 36	15 31	921 60	123 50	18,805 66	8,317 59
Laporte	11,937 57	459 70	1,797 16	76 59	15,721 95	644 66	449 34	19 17	694 99	12 00	31,813 13	17,148 42
Lawrence	3,986 00	216 26	609 21	35 99	5,310 08	288 36	152 33	8 99	1,044 27	36 25	11,687 77	9,251 01
Madison	6,254 71	896 88	948 74	150 28	8,291 70	1,253 06	237 01	38 61	1,593 48	..	19,664 47	13,863 12
Marion	5,122 69	3,852 30	8,864 50	642 05	7,348 45	5,284 37	2,216 19	160 53	5,479 40	..	156,970 48	74,249 19
Marshall	5,432 85	339 33	821 05	56 52	7,341 54	452 42	214 71	13 98	1,274 58	183 00	16,135 08	12,034 35
Martin	1,658 82	191 08	233 73	31 71	2,226 89	254 72	58 16	7 97	600 00	..	5,263 08	7,096 53
Miami	6,141 84	298 98	890 02	49 76	8,016 44	398 64	252 72	12 31	1,414 01	121 40	17,585 90	11,241 93
Monroe	4,084 52	292 01	608 61	48 68	5,389 36	389 36	152 13	12 13	1,191 63	..	12,170 77	7,743 72
Montgomery	8,325 55	998 10	1,375 23	166 35	11,862 83	1,331 22	363 81	41 59	1,555 43	180 00	26,380 11	13,173 63
Morgan	4,705 85	579 98	748 43	78 72	6,482 64	764 95	187 10	19 19	1,027 93	..	14,594 79	8,681 37
Newton	2,316 47	151 38	362 98	25 23	3,160 63	204 21	90 79	6 30	300 00	72 00	6,839 99	3,781 62
Noble	6,631 43	316 08	967 44	52 70	8,698 62	437 07	241 68	13 18	1,018 40	176 43	18,553 03	10,782 27
Ohio	1,141 92	62 58	172 81	10 40	1,662 17	83 41	43 98	2 69	430 51	20 00	8,529 65	2,485 83
Orange	2,434 74	319 01	356 40	53 33	3,255 83	425 29	89 16	13 30	923 65	..	7,870 70	7,247 40
Owen	3,563 68	191 28	530 60	31 89	4,708 46	255 09	132 43	7 95	941 62	44 00	10,407 00	7,405 32
Parke	6,029 44	356 79	931 01	59 40	8,041 16	475 75	232 76	14 83	903 27	72 00	17,116 40	9,322 92
Perry	1,971 02	185 35	250 70	30 91	2,545 88	247 14	62 80	7 71	1,064 19	..	6,365 70	9,558 39
Pike	2,541 65	408 72	380 76	60 97	3,401 13	530 59	95 21	15 23	1,192 40	..	8,626 66	8,736 36
Porter	5,662 79	427 39	894 44	71 23	7,658 54	588 31	223 61	17 80	1,550 75	76 00	17,170 86	9,748 74
Possey	5,247 14	302 10	788 04	52 99	6,977 97	461 28	197 15	14 82	2,317 24	112 00	16,470 83	12,687 18
Putnam	1,811 64	330 57	276 96	53 44	2,548 93	450 30	69 26	13 84	306 78	80 00	6,125 71	5,758 44
Putnam	9,070 64	190 78	1,402 24	28 78	12,982 72	248 30	342 08	7 22	1,932 27	151 20	26,356 23	10,844 31
Randolph	8,320 81	648 35	1,250 93	76 59	10,966 01	752 48	312 76	19 13	2,389 64	74 00	24,710 69	13,482 42

## MAY SETTLEMENT, 1886—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Revenue 1885.	Delin- quent Revenue 1884.	New State House Tax, 1885.	Delin- quent New State House Tax, 1884.	School Tax, 1885.	Delin- quent School Tax, 1884.	Perma- nent Endow- ment Fund Indiana Univer- sity, 1885.	Delin- quent Perma- nent Endow- ment Fund Ind. Uni- versity, 1884.	School Fund Inter- est.	Un- claim- ed Fees.	Docket Fees Circuit Court.	Uni- versity Land Sales.	Total.	Amount of School Revenue Appor- tioned to Each County.
Ripley. . . . .	\$3,532 43	\$243 60	\$486 62	\$40 60	\$4,585 18	\$324 80	\$124 05	\$10 15	\$1,084 16	. . .	\$36 00	. . .	\$10,467 59	\$11,023 38
Rush. . . . .	8,286 57	351 75	1,298 69	58 63	10,997 03	496 58	322 67	14 76	1,500 87	. . .	83 00	. . .	23,410 55	8,049 69
St. Joseph. . . .	12,077 83	512 54	1,804 60	85 41	15,885 57	686 47	451 15	21 33	379 36	. . .	108 00	. . .	32,012 26	18,344 10
Scott. . . . .	1,176 93	113 30	1,724 49	18 91	1,573 63	155 83	43 11	4 80	457 00	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,716 00	4,129 89
Shelby. . . . .	8,740 18	415 41	1,329 82	59 24	11,581 87	553 86	332 36	14 79	1,560 80	. . .	114 00	. . .	24,702 33	12,056 91
Shenker. . . . .	4,294 77	651 72	603 50	87 47	5,504 39	851 23	150 94	21 80	2,616 05	. . .	112 00	. . .	14,993 87	12,147 15
Stark. . . . .	991 87	293 05	161 78	48 84	1,407 91	390 72	40 44	12 20	415 19	. . .	22 00	. . .	3,784 03	3,297 99
Steuben. . . . .	2,683 48	160 89	382 07	19 23	3,624 83	207 96	95 57	4 84	794 04	\$8 00	78 00	. . .	8,058 91	6,614 31
Sullivan. . . . .	4,865 01	432 86	701 95	72 15	6,427 84	605 66	175 43	18 02	752 48	. . .	115 00	. . .	14,166 40	10,098 42
Switzerland. . . .	2,750 99	361 14	388 64	60 19	3,495 44	481 53	98 16	15 06	479 49	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,130 64	6,463 44
Tippecanoe. . . .	12,675 41	1,519 30	2,036 02	246 66	17,227 77	2,012 54	509 03	61 79	2,548 49	. . .	. . .	. . .	38,837 01	20,292 72
Tipton. . . . .	2,447 50	215 13	370 71	36 08	3,363 19	289 72	92 72	9 02	1,034 48	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,858 55	8,687 01
Union. . . . .	3,673 60	212 83	576 23	30 84	4,899 17	292 01	144 03	7 28	840 00	. . .	28 00	. . .	10,703 99	3,505 26
Vanderburgh. . .	16,513 29	711 18	2,628 87	118 51	22,026 34	948 24	657 26	29 60	3,203 32	. . .	44 90	. . .	46,881 51	30,467 28
Vermillion. . . .	3,568 73	418 08	553 22	69 67	4,783 89	563 04	138 29	17 40	976 18	. . .	106 00	. . .	11,194 50	5,858 55
Vigo. . . . .	15,736 08	1,358 24	2,564 49	226 12	21,599 13	1,858 88	641 25	56 48	1,806 29	. . .	66 00	. . .	45,912 96	28,178 85
Wabash. . . . .	7,855 39	218 86	1,184 84	36 51	10,474 30	307 37	296 12	9 11	1,624 80	. . .	. . .	. . .	22,007 30	12,808 44
Warren. . . . .	3,390 97	497 91	677 82	83 05	6,490 36	669 03	169 40	20 73	788 93	. . .	40 00	. . .	12,828 20	5,129 58
Warrick. . . . .	3,554 38	370 44	509 05	61 74	4,698 82	493 92	127 38	15 43	2,000 00	. . .	68 00	. . .	11,899 16	11,908 86
Washington. . . .	3,796 70	409 15	569 77	68 51	5,080 32	548 02	142 46	17 08	1,620 38	. . .	48 00	. . .	12,300 20	9,315 87
Wayne. . . . .	17,109 04	293 08	2,639 24	48 93	22,684 42	394 04	659 72	12 24	2,076 32	. . .	234 28	. . .	46,151 31	19,599 00
Wells. . . . .	4,336 50	362 62	606 51	48 43	5,625 90	488 87	151 59	12 15	1,000 00	. . .	145 15	. . .	12,777 72	9,535 83
White. . . . .	3,338 62	781 10	510 13	112 57	4,474 57	1,005 03	127 46	27 95	542 76	. . .	172 00	\$120 00	11,212 19	6,741 21
Whitley. . . . .	4,682 11	203 45	719 11	33 82	6,393 65	271 30	179 33	8 48	1,075 00	25 30	30 00	. . .	13,621 55	8,065 20
Normal School. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10,000 00
Totals. . . . .	\$565,820 05	\$42,471 19	\$86,033 80	\$6,571 36	\$756,290 52	\$56,593 77	\$21,787 95	\$1,632 07	\$117,073 10	\$136 55	\$6155 10	\$440 25	\$1,661,005 72	\$1,060,472 56

## COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES.

## DECEMBER SETTLEMENT.

*Tabular Statement of the Collection of Poll Taxes, as Shown by the  
December Settlement Sheet, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	For State Revenue.	For State School Revenue.	For County Revenue.	For all other Purposes.	Total Collections
Adams . . . . .	\$511 00	\$511 00		\$25 00	\$1,047 00
Allen . . . . .	1,116 25	1,116 25	\$2,232 50	738 33	5,203 33
Bartholomew . . . . .	522 75	522 75	522 75	555 42	2,123 67
Benton . . . . .	338 25	338 25	338 25	416 88	1,431 63
Blackford . . . . .	277 50	277 50	277 50	1,250 00	2,082 50
Boone . . . . .	806 00	806 00	806 00	623 00	3,041 00
Brown . . . . .	246 00	246 00	246 00	216 00	984 00
Carroll . . . . .	529 75	529 75	529 75	427 25	2,016 50
Cass . . . . .	757 00	757 00	1,514 00	276 72	3,304 72
Clark . . . . .	360 50	360 50	360 50	542 00	1,623 50
Clay . . . . .	563 25	563 25	1,126 50	264 21	2,517 21
Cliston . . . . .	1,054 75	1,054 75	1,054 75	1,341 25	4,505 50
Crawford . . . . .	302 75	302 75	605 50	323 48	1,534 48
Daviess . . . . .	567 44	567 44	567 44	552 42	2,254 74
Dearborn . . . . .	369 50	369 50	369 50	145 25	1,253 75
Decatur . . . . .	417 10	417 10	417 10	417 10	1,668 40
Dekalb . . . . .	652 75	652 75		647 97	1,953 47
Delaware . . . . .	612 25	612 25	612 25	534 23	2,370 98
Dubois . . . . .	309 80	309 80	619 60	534 79	1,773 99
Elkhart . . . . .	839 75	839 75		1,108 47	2,787 97
Fayette . . . . .	245 50	245 50	491 00		982 00
Floyd . . . . .	210 00	210 00		3 00	423 00
Fountain . . . . .	524 71	524 71		561 18	1,610 60
Franklin . . . . .	452 50	452 50		40 55	945 55
Fulton . . . . .	601 80	601 80	601 80	23 00	1,828 40
Gibson . . . . .	701 32	701 32	1,402 65	1,242 53	4,047 82
Grant . . . . .	708 75	708 75	1,417 50	842 77	3,677 77
Greene . . . . .	628 50	628 50	1,257 00	475 75	2,989 75
Hamilton . . . . .	1,259 97	1,259 97	3,779 91	1,906 11	8,205 96
Hancock . . . . .	571 50	571 50	1,143 00	448 62	2,734 62
Harrison . . . . .	492 12	492 12	1,476 36	489 55	2,950 15
Hendricks . . . . .	548 25	548 25	1,096 50	746 79	2,939 79
Henry . . . . .	822 50	822 50	822 50	902 50	3,370 00
Howard . . . . .	618 93	618 93	618 93	624 57	2,481 36
Huntington . . . . .	484 50	484 50	484 50	553 75	2,007 25
Jackson . . . . .	544 25	544 25	1,088 50	484 06	2,661 06
Jasper . . . . .	371 50	371 50		21 00	764 00
Jay . . . . .	523 00	523 00	523 00	1,046 00	2,615 00
Jefferson . . . . .	393 00	393 00	786 00	182 34	1,754 34
Jennings . . . . .	381 00	381 00	381 00	381 00	1,524 00

## COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	For State Revenue.	For State School Revenue.	For County Revenue.	For all other Purposes.	Total Collections
Johnson . . . . .	\$403 50	\$403 50	\$403 50	\$605 25	\$1,815 75
Knox . . . . .	458 25	458 25	458 25	686 25	2,061 00
Kosciusko . . . . .	311 00	311 00	311 00	641 00	1,574 00
Lagrange . . . . .	452 50	452 50	452 50	905 00	905 00
Lake . . . . .	149 00	149 00	149 00	207 00	654 00
Laporte . . . . .	578 25	578 25	578 25	464 50	2,199 25
Lawrence . . . . .	555 00	555 00	1,110 00	380 00	2,600 00
Madison . . . . .	671 50	671 50	671 50	671 50	2,686 00
Marion . . . . .	1,238 50	1,238 50	2,477 00	4,954 00	4,954 00
Marshall . . . . .	738 85	738 85	738 85	774 62	2,991 17
Martin . . . . .	321 00	321 00	642 00	337 00	1,621 00
Miami . . . . .	631 00	631 00	631 00	841 50	2,734 50
Monroe . . . . .	299 37	299 38	598 75	1,197 50	1,197 50
Montgomery . . . . .	835 90	835 90	735 90	2,407 70	2,407 70
Morgan . . . . .	425 50	425 50	851 00	1,702 00	1,702 00
Newton . . . . .	279 00	279 00	558 00	558 00	558 00
Noble . . . . .	633 00	633 00	1,127 00	2,393 00	2,393 00
Ohio . . . . .	119 00	119 00	119 00	57 00	414 00
Orange . . . . .	397 50	397 50	795 00	759 75	2,349 75
Owen . . . . .	301 75	301 75	603 50	273 05	1,480 05
Parke . . . . .	495 25	495 25	990 50	743 00	2,724 00
Perry . . . . .	332 25	332 25	830 61	657 50	2,152 61
Pike . . . . .	428 60	428 60	1,285 80	157 57	2,300 57
Porter . . . . .	309 95	309 95	309 95	334 95	1,264 80
Posey . . . . .	650 00	650 00	1,300 00	740 00	3,340 00
Pulaski . . . . .	251 00	251 00	251 00	301 00	1,054 00
Putnam . . . . .	646 45	646 45	646 45	1,271 61	3,210 96
Randolph . . . . .	733 00	733 00	733 00	769 60	2,968 60
Ripley . . . . .	381 50	381 50	763 00	146 25	1,672 25
Rush . . . . .	571 75	571 75	1,143 50	508 00	2,795 00
St. Joseph . . . . .	760 00	760 00	760 00	843 00	3,123 00
Scott . . . . .	251 00	251 00	502 00	1,004 00	1,004 00
Shelby . . . . .	724 75	724 75	724 75	859 00	3,033 25
Spencer . . . . .	575 91	575 91	1,727 73	578 01	3,457 56
Starke . . . . .	73 25	73 25	58 60	205 10	205 10
Stenben . . . . .	441 65	441 65	487 26	1,370 56	1,370 56
Sullivan . . . . .	594 75	594 75	1,189 50	844 55	3,223 55
Switzerland . . . . .	303 50	303 50	303 50	114 30	1,024 80
Tippecanoe . . . . .	472 00	472 00	444 00	159 75	2,047 75
Tipton . . . . .	396 00	396 00	792 00	571 00	2,155 00
Union . . . . .	208 25	208 25	416 50	346 12	1,179 12
Vanderburgh . . . . .	731 25	731 25	731 25	834 75	3,028 50
Vermillion . . . . .	419 00	419 00	419 00	438 25	1,695 25
Vigo . . . . .	1,018 00	1,018 00	2,036 00	1,232 85	5,304 85
Wabash . . . . .	815 50	815 50	815 50	949 74	3,396 34
Warren . . . . .	177 54	177 54	355 08	76 31	786 47
Warrick . . . . .	228 00	228 00	228 00	314 15	998 15
Washington . . . . .					
Wayne . . . . .	1,025 75	1,025 75	2,051 50	1,344 76	5,447 76
Wells . . . . .	596 50	596 50	234 86	1,427 86	1,427 86
White . . . . .	330 50	330 50	661 00	263 62	1,585 62
Whitley . . . . .	390 00	390 00	530 00	1,310 00	1,310 00
Total . . . . .	\$47,370 16	\$47,370 17	\$63,618 76	\$47,216 52	\$205,575 61



## COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES.

## MAY SETTLEMENT.

*Tabular Statement of the Collection of Poll Taxes as Shown by the May Settlement Sheet, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	For State Revenue.	For State School Revenue.	For County Revenue.	For all Other Purposes.	Total Collections
Adams . . . . .	\$651 00	\$651 00		\$247 75	\$1,549 75
Allen . . . . .	2,028 00	2,028 00	\$4,056 00	1,195 30	9,307 30
Bartholomew . . . . .	810 50	810 50	810 50	900 15	3,331 65
Benton . . . . .	301 00	301 00	602 00	368 00	1,572 00
Blackford . . . . .	319 75	319 75	319 75	698 50	1,657 75
Boone . . . . .	851 50	851 50	851 50	719 50	3,274 00
Brown . . . . .	247 50	247 50	247 50	241 87	984 37
Carroll . . . . .	494 70	494 70	494 70	480 40	1,964 50
Cass . . . . .	1,002 25	1,002 25	2,004 50	379 28	4,388 28
Clark . . . . .	513 80	513 80	513 80	770 80	2,312 20
Clay . . . . .	650 75	650 75	1,301 50	281 56	2,884 56
Clinton . . . . .	906 75	906 75	906 75	1,074 12	3,794 37
Crawford . . . . .	331 00	331 00	662 00	450 75	1,774 75
Daviess . . . . .	579 52	579 52	579 52	507 67	2,246 23
Dearborn . . . . .	627 75	627 75	627 75	268 68	2,151 93
Decatur . . . . .	296 00	296 00	296 00	296 00	1,184 00
Dekalb . . . . .	801 00	801 00		649 14	2,251 14
Delaware . . . . .	702 00	702 00	702 00	800 28	2,906 28
Dubois . . . . .	837 50	837 50	1,675 00	345 10	3,695 10
Elkhart . . . . .	1,384 75	1,384 75		1,923 25	4,692 75
Fayette . . . . .	311 75	311 75	623 50		1,247 00
Floyd . . . . .	355 50	355 50		41 00	752 00
Fountain . . . . .	570 38	570 38		573 87	1,714 63
Franklin . . . . .	780 95	780 95		58 86	1,620 76
Fulton . . . . .	566 50	566 50	566 50	145 00	1,844 50
Gibson . . . . .	474 75	474 75	949 50	902 00	2 801 00
Grant . . . . .	651 00	651 00	1,302 00	746 60	3,350 60
Greene . . . . .	667 25	667 25	1,334 50	714 45	3,383 45
Hamilton . . . . .	618 50	618 50	1,855 50	1,051 45	4,143 95
Hancock . . . . .	606 75	606 75	1,213 50	409 50	2,836 50
Harrison . . . . .	470 50	470 50	1,411 50	235 25	2,587 75
Hendricks . . . . .	585 25	585 25	1,170 50	694 50	3,035 50
Henry . . . . .	852 00	852 00	852 00	1,004 00	3,560 00
Howard . . . . .	539 50	539 50	539 50	539 50	2,158 00
Huntington . . . . .	684 75	684 75	684 75	824 75	2,879 00
Jackson . . . . .	699 00	699 00	1,398 00	705 15	3,501 15
Jasper . . . . .	247 00	247 00		44 75	538 75
Jay . . . . .	469 00	469 00	469 00	938 00	2,345 00
Jefferson . . . . .	466 25	466 25	932 50	205 35	2,070 35
Jennings . . . . .	464 00	464 00	464 00	464 00	1,856 00



## COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	For State Revenue.	For State School Revenue.	For County Revenue.	For all Other Purposes.	Total Collections
Johnson . . . . .	\$571 50	\$571 50	\$571 50	\$971 50	\$2,686 00
Knox . . . . .	607 75	607 75	607 75	508 50	2,331 75
Kosciusko . . . . .	1,033 50	1,033 50	1,033 50	1,320 50	4,421 00
Lagrange . . . . .	553 00	553 00			1,106 00
Lake . . . . .	849 25	849 25	849 25	1,139 25	3,687 00
Laporte . . . . .	1,202 25	1,202 25	1,202 25	780 00	4,386 75
Lawrence . . . . .	388 50	388 50	777 00	248 75	1,802 75
Madison . . . . .	626 00	626 00	626 00	626 00	2,504 00
Marion . . . . .	2,985 50	2,985 50	5,971 00		11,942 00
Marshall . . . . .	648 49	648 49	648 49	738 44	2,683 91
Martin . . . . .	650 25	650 25	1,300 50	674 25	3,275 25
Miami . . . . .	823 75	823 75	823 75	982 50	3,453 75
Monroe . . . . .	479 25	479 25	958 50	9 50	1,926 50
Montgomery . . . . .	668 29	675 00		615 07	1,958 36
Morgan . . . . .	1,100 00	550 00	550 00		2,200 00
Newton . . . . .	220 25	220 25		179 50	620 00
Noble . . . . .	826 00	826 00		1,728 00	3,380 00
Ohio . . . . .	141 75	141 75	141 75	85 88	511 13
Orange . . . . .	390 50	390 50	781 00	2,968 75	4,530 75
Owen . . . . .	414 25	414 25	828 50	238 25	1,895 25
Parke . . . . .	517 00	517 00	1,034 00	892 50	2,960 50
Perry . . . . .	526 50	526 50	1,316 25	1,073 87	3,443 12
Pike . . . . .					
Porter . . . . .	412 00	412 00	412 00	469 25	1,705 25
Posey . . . . .	620 00	620 00	1,240 00	550 00	3,030 00
Pulaski . . . . .	252 00	252 00	252 00	250 00	1,006 00
Putnam . . . . .	672 77	672 77	672 77	1,390 93	3,409 24
Randolph . . . . .	850 50	850 50	850 50	891 75	3,443 25
Ripley . . . . .	612 50	612 50	1,225 00	109 00	2,559 00
Rush . . . . .	555 00	555 00	1,110 00	555 00	2,775 00
St. Joseph . . . . .	1,258 50	1,258 50	1,258 50	1,377 75	5,153 25
Scott . . . . .	205 75	205 75	411 50	6 00	829 00
Shelby . . . . .	847 25	847 25	847 25	912 75	3,454 50
Spencer . . . . .	862 09	862 09	2,586 34	627 79	4,938 31
Starke . . . . .	92 00	92 00		55 20	239 20
Steuben . . . . .	582 87	582 87		647 55	1,813 29
Sullivan . . . . .	727 00	727 00	1,454 00	1,654 00	4,562 00
Switzerland . . . . .	345 50	345 50	345 50	68 50	1,105 00
Tippecanoe . . . . .	951 75	951 75	1,903 50	513 00	4,320 00
Tipton . . . . .	306 50	306 50	613 00	311 75	1,537 75
Union . . . . .	262 75	262 75	525 50	499 63	1,550 63
Vanderburgh . . . . .	818 50	818 50	818 50	1,102 50	3,558 00
Vermillion . . . . .	324 50	324 50	324 50	330 75	1,304 25
Vigo . . . . .	897 25	897 25	1,794 50	1,153 73	4,742 73
Wabash . . . . .	892 50	892 50	892 50	1,039 25	3,716 75
Warren . . . . .	409 29		409 29	93 88	912 46
Warrick . . . . .	586 75	586 75	586 75	736 50	2,496 75
Washington . . . . .					
Wayne . . . . .	1,393 75	1,393 75	2,787 50	1,852 00	7,427 00
Wells . . . . .	730 00			273 02	1,733 02
White . . . . .	447 50	447 50	895 00	376 30	2,166 30
Whitley . . . . .	570 00	570 00		427 50	1,567 50
Total . . . . .	\$59,127 90	\$58,175 32	\$76,654 41	\$56,952 37	\$250,910 00

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	State Tax.	New State House Tax.	State School Tax.	Permanent Endowment Fund, Indiana University.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Taxes.
Adams	\$6,907 99	\$903 03	\$8,714 31	\$225 74	\$40,640 28	\$6,780 12	\$4,031 11	\$15,854 53	\$6,337 58
Allen	33,658 98	4,795 90	43,250 79	1,199 01	189,613 65	11,122 42	7,681 78	52,271 15	19,162 75
Bartholomew	14,925 73	2,162 62	19,251 94	540 25	39,803 21	5,994 07	14,485 16	15,629 99	12,211 09
Benton	8,955 08	1,319 79	11,594 80	329 87	41,667 62	11,757 16	16,113 49	15,364 78	13,637 50
Blackford	4,080 52	543 92	5,148 36	135 99	22,557 95	1,937 86	3,714 30	8,060 95	5,276 23
Boone	14,187 64	1,987 23	18,162 10	496 80	42,009 60	5,958 01	7,189 08	16,144 06	8,849 66
Brown	2,673 34	316 22	3,305 18	79 04	10,974 24	1,938 06	172 64	3,825 50	1,618 42
Carroll	11,621 65	1,665 27	14,952 23	416 33	34,935 69	5,653 72	14,337 26	15,853 89	13,006 22
Cass	15,587 86	2,141 54	19,870 97	535 38	90,603 86	6,461 72	12,536 79	24,681 09	14,655 99
Clark	12,812 59	1,819 12	16,451 17	451 55	47,378 95	3,281 03	15,013 22	18,381 78	6,007 19
Clay	9,937 90	1,274 47	12,466 85	318 65	33,576 44	7,680 41	3,620 55	15,440 15	10,921 41
Clinton	13,576 35	1,868 70	17,313 86	467 20	42,541 68	8,671 95	16,681 97	28,635 49	8,364 28
Crawford	2,653 56	261 19	3,155 91	65 30	15,191 80	4,539 36	6,527 98	7,279 69	2,719 69
Davies	9,236 09	1,233 87	11,703 78	308 46	32,987 13	5,217 79	2,397 58	12,062 13	8,880 30
Dearborn	12,536 75	1,798 29	15,133 33	449 58	51,200 14	6,108 81	12,649 66	15,835 58	13,840 65
Decatur	14,005 16	2,061 66	18,128 56	515 40	42,868 90	6,195 31	15,825 44	11,359 57	12,612 16
Dekalb	10,845 91	1,492 30	13,830 59	373 15	60,065 99	5,140 34	8,221 43	14,264 68	10,481 09
Delaware	14,016 53	1,998 01	18,012 57	499 50	41,988 66	5,605 16	21,119 20	28,479 34	15,050 54
Dubois	5,880 06	748 75	7,377 61	187 13	25,238 01	4,814 79	7,180 53	7,570 19	3,262 94
Elkhart	20,807 87	2,962 69	26,733 24	740 66	60,001 33	6,561 38	27,023 85	36,628 30	18,289 09
Fayette	10,100 81	1,506 21	13,113 25	376 53	17,565 71	4,609 06	12,945 49	9,851 07	11,881 79
Floyd	13,234 77	1,930 81	17,136 39	487 70	41,942 03	2,697 90	119 55	16,283 93	4,867 55
Franklin	11,518 04	1,633 44	14,784 91	408 55	67,378 78	5,069 95	9,564 83	16,084 32	9,731 19
Fountain	11,142 30	1,624 96	14,392 23	406 22	32,499 26	7,907 43	8,299 00	8,405 81	15,155 33
Fulton	8,119 49	1,113 56	10,346 65	278 39	29,555 92	5,336 23	9,346 35	17,889 22	8,875 67

## ABSTRACT OF TAXES LEVIED FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State Tax.	New State House Tax.	State School Tax.	Permanent Endowment Fund, Indiana University.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Taxes.
Gibson . . . . .	\$14,178 54	\$2,027 25	\$18,233 04	\$506 82	\$64,340 59	\$6,821 36	\$15,844 39	\$13,537 44	\$10,267 73
Grant . . . . .	13,010 00	1,790 76	16,591 51	447 67	58,253 55	5,894 97	12,906 81	21,695 36	9,180 14
Greene . . . . .	8,685 65	1,149 88	10,985 44	287 47	29,445 08	5,547 97	5,547 82	15,476 65	8,336 99
Hamilton . . . . .	13,780 64	1,930 18	17,640 89	482 50	54,863 58	8,983 02	17,390 90	22,567 05	5,971 29
Hancock . . . . .	12,096 90	1,758 75	15,613 21	439 54	32,105 51	4,557 03	10,407 48	16,721 47	13,000 15
Harrison . . . . .	6,841 48	873 78	8,599 05	219 69	22,281 89	4,406 85	1,827 51	7,402 14	2,467 81
Hendricks . . . . .	16,089 92	2,376 26	20,812 38	594 05	39,308 59	9,482 62	18,176 69	28,227 29	23,856 07
Henry . . . . .	18,279 97	2,697 41	23,674 80	674 37	56,044 20	8,354 76	23,179 61	23,179 81	12,825 07
Howard . . . . .	10,630 11	1,445 96	13,522 02	361 59	34,489 08	9,974 91	13,064 39	28,826 34	12,670 24
Huntington . . . . .	12,848 45	1,759 17	16,366 76	439 78	37,476 67	4,855 99	7,228 71	18,925 12	16,031 02
Jackson . . . . .	9,869 88	1,343 40	12,556 68	335 86	26,792 65	8,403 19	11,997 65	18,157 25	8,246 43
Jasper . . . . .	4,963 55	682 61	6,328 76	170 68	29,010 38	5,534 51	8,484 18	6,869 78	7,504 15
Jay . . . . .	10,161 68	1,381 89	12,926 43	345 47	43,326 57	6,503 80	12,439 15	16,655 71	10,390 05
Jefferson . . . . .	10,693 10	1,504 85	13,702 34	375 37	29,661 97	4,791 50	3,544 00	21,591 52	5,495 66
Jennings . . . . .	5,505 76	726 96	6,959 68	181 72	19,324 14	4,151 87	6,435 12	8,785 61	8,123 85
Johnson . . . . .	15,023 36	2,226 05	19,475 47	556 52	46,188 17	5,211 27	18,300 90	18,264 69	10,944 05
Knox . . . . .	15,427 87	2,131 73	19,811 30	547 93	62,550 06	8,569 81	4,665 94	14,331 62	7,015 22
Kosciusko . . . . .	15,546 53	2,202 89	19,012 38	550 96	46,349 60	7,942 70	21,168 68	29,698 66	13,932 17
Lagrange . . . . .	9,385 61	1,352 42	12,030 28	338 08	24,005 86	2,643 44	13,341 87	15,328 59	10,783 17
Lake . . . . .	11,398 38	1,692 08	14,782 09	421 41	30,855 41	8,055 04	12,377 17	14,047 27	15,559 07
Laporte . . . . .	21,799 55	3,196 70	28,192 98	799 22	62,558 17	7,013 40	20,879 29	30,381 03	19,106 87
Lawrence . . . . .	1,264 64	1,264 64	11,442 60	316 15	33,950 81	4,398 07	14,620 75	14,620 75	4,983 94
Madison . . . . .	14,810 02	2,063 16	18,396 13	515 69	54,007 15	7,452 50	18,406 27	29,920 59	10,739 24
Marion . . . . .	101,091 29	15,044 86	131,180 87	3,751 22	322,540 97	10,532 49	13,625 49	23,625 49	19,267 65
Marshall . . . . .	11,822 22	1,647 19	15,116 64	411 79	50,943 33	8,158 16	14,950 13	17,392 33	15,302 82
Martin . . . . .	3,845 03	477 36	4,799 87	119 30	21,058 16	3,533 43	15,501 98	7,554 55	2,000 67
Miami . . . . .	12,774 16	1,757 67	16,288 38	439 39	46,169 85	5,679 32	23,399 54	23,399 54	11,918 64
Monroe . . . . .	8,305 94	1,185 00	10,765 90	296 23	41,676 64	4,249 73	4,623 84	7,981 01	6,294 62
Montgomery . . . . .	20,666 42	3,031 74	26,729 89	757 91	76,351 25	7,558 52	23,291 37	23,436 57	14,250 90
Morgan . . . . .	10,751 94	1,545 50	13,842 88	386 36	35,413 50	7,558 31	12,613 50	14,621 12	14,892 18

Newton.	5,124 53	746 81	6,619 20	186 69	20,352 06	4,507 67	9,300 41	9,297 98	11,273 09
Noble.	12,866 90	1,832 85	16,532 96	458 11	23,369 72	3,841 81	11,269 43	15,713 40	12,877 28
Ohio.	3,057 96	83 82	7,757 17	83 82	7,757 17	1,340 82	2,108 75	2,598 21	1,628 94
Orange	5,503 68	731 71	9,966 99	182 96	24,726 61	3,960 38	2,870 55	4,969 12	7,776 61
Oran.	6,622 66	1,076 90	9,776 48	269 21	23,861 00	4,527 47	6,085 29	11,033 76	7,731 02
Parke.	13,514 16	1,970 17	17,454 72	492 49	52,641 57	7,478 88	20,429 91	17,187 19	9,836 71
Perry.	4,129 25	476 60	5,082 52	119 16	32,953 04	6,605 84	746 87	7,987 38	4,086 72
Pike.	6,079 62	761 50	7,602 65	190 37	25,282 90	4,892 66	2,846 64	10,916 36	4,283 87
Porter.	11,597 58	1,712 11	15,021 77	428 03	27,006 42	3,759 07	14,252 76	16,583 35	13,881 44
Posey.	11,848 25	1,689 46	15,227 05	422 50	54,108 42	6,513 13	5,345 25	21,304 47	5,910 94
Pulaski.	4,328 32	582 54	5,493 42	145 62	15,396 87	4,300 05	4,256 61	5,941 74	7,334 46
Putnam.	18,226 88	2,730 57	23,688 03	682 62	26,318 56	5,888 13	19,666 28	18,662 34	11,167 01
Randolph.	17,554 88	2,521 10	22,596 98	630 24	27,639 21	7,013 47	21,737 24	22,703 92	12,576 89
Ripley.	8,605 41	870 40	8,346 77	217 60	24,538 07	4,778 73	713 40	8,140 80	8,692 75
Rush.	17,767 58	2,672 27	23,111 68	666 21	70,914 05	11,665 67	20,168 78	25,244 80	20,620 50
Scott.	2,751 44	339 39	3,470 25	89 86	12,980 92	2,335 41	1,446 86	3,403 45	1,844 79
Shelby.	17,974 95	2,642 57	23,260 07	660 62	52,328 48	5,737 48	15,843 43	23,317 69	12,860 26
Spencer.	8,108 53	1,056 30	10,281 20	264 09	42,727 42	8,428 12	5,658 41	16,306 63	8,906 14
Starke.	2,633 75	360 61	3,354 97	90 15	19,834 19	1,891 53	2,023 33	5,347 07	5,171 41
Steuben.	5,824 90	758 07	7,341 03	189 52	37,15 02	7,268 85	7,957 61	13,670 62	9,771 31
St. Joseph.	23,388 45	3,321 43	30,031 22	830 35	49,129 38	9,911 44	20,207 92	32,256 52	12,486 84
Sullivan.	10,012 18	1,385 38	12,782 90	346 23	41,843 79	7,585 58	11,014 48	13,987 16	8,358 96
Switzerland.	5,334 07	712 42	6,758 92	178 11	18,870 29	1,941 86	2,378 54	6,685 48	5,476 34
Tippecanoe.	27,914 25	4,169 77	36,254 81	1,042 44	89,188 86	8,089 45	21,007 31	39,924 56	10,495 90
Tipton.	6,098 11	784 63	7,667 30	196 18	30,266 73	2,387 23	4,976 31	9,351 26	1,972 99
Union.	7,116 75	1,080 12	9,277 09	270 03	20,174 19	2,384 63	8,190 53	8,276 08	8,918 16
Vanderburgh.	32,346 77	4,795 75	41,937 79	1,198 51	123,468 14	15,091 35	1,888 31	51,726 24	9,139 47
Vermillion.	7,982 69	1,150 18	10,283 07	287 55	24,085 43	2,323 50	8,386 49	7,334 52	5,157 95
Vigo.	33,637 79	5,073 24	43,664 43	1,253 25	93,596 44	12,864 15	19,403 63	35,339 03	6,498 29
Wabash.	16,613 25	2,380 29	21,373 84	595 07	49,937 36	7,218 37	21,881 28	24,823 85	14,084 45
Warren.	8,927 48	1,320 79	11,569 15	330 17	35,356 03	5,630 59	11,988 40	10,166 16	8,302 15
Warrick.	7,933 25	1,031 91	9,997 13	258 05	35,280 56	8,836 58	4,692 26	13,402 04	5,167 68
Washington.	8,557 00	1,194 63	10,946 35	298 63	19,309 06	5,061 06	3,775 14	7,525 80	10,356 11
Wayne.	32,965 87	4,944 65	42,856 14	1,236 09	104,254 75	24,488 65	28,112 77	42,224 55	20,784 27
Wells.	9,392 20	1,266 45	11,925 11	316 62	57,175 21	3,105 93	4,874 98	14,547 87	6,028 63
White.	7,813 74	1,097 76	10,009 33	274 39	52,129 25	6,348 69	13,219 64	15,224 26	19,082 38
Whitley.	10,315 65	1,458 82	13,224 41	364 72	29,549 97	7,139 88	10,768 89	15,660 67	11,561 97
Totals.	\$1,181,090 53	\$168,511 41	\$1,518,108 33	\$42,122 63	\$4,172,406 67	\$581,007 26	\$985,210 98	\$1,598,547 58	\$926,691 88



# ABSTRACT OF TAXES LEVIED FOR THE YEAR 1885.

*Tabular Statement Showing the Taxes Levied for the Year 1885, by the Several Counties in the State, and Also Delinquent Taxes of 1884 and Previous Years, as Taken from the Abstract of Duplicates.*

COUNTIES.	Dog Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Gravel Road and Bridge Tax.	Corporation Taxes.	Sinking Fund and Bond Taxes.	Court House and Jail Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total Tax of 1885.	Delinquent Tax of 1884 and Previous Years.	Total Taxes, Including Delinquents.
Adams.	\$1,878 00		\$877 20	\$6,629 24			\$2,386 22	\$101,975 35	\$5,920 97	\$107,896 32
Allen.	4,344 00		3,596 93				5,743 55	376,440 91	65,865 89	442,306 80
Bartholomew.	2,497 00		16,762 65				360 88	144,624 59	6,000 07	150,624 66
Benton.	1,108 00							121,848 09	20,048 79	141,896 88
Blackford.	788 00		3,671 45	1,792 15				57,687 73	5,048 20	62,735 93
Boone.	2,422 00		19,375 68	5,087 54				141,869 40	18,473 11	160,342 51
Brown.	1,271 00			74 62	\$3,550 27			239,798 53		
Carroll.	1,965 00		21,232 15		21,415 54		1,559 32	137,198 74	33,704 73	170,903 47
Cass.	2,566 00				9,096 28			211,056 74	111,537 61	322,594 35
Clark.	2,236 00			97 98			132 17	133,165 03	47,685 37	180,850 40
Clay.	2,274 25			237 70	9,558 62		1,137 55	108,464 95	42,904 13	151,369 08
Clinton.	2,343 00		10,745 11	49 83	15,884 15		1,127 14	168,270 71	70,760 73	239,031 44
Crawford.	1,061 00						1,305 92	37,461 71	27,079 22	64,540 93
Davies.	2,254 00	\$24,221 07	3,084 76	277 04		\$6,171 66		118,045 96	22,784 86	140,830 82
Dearborn.	2,075 00			1,005 02				133,632 51	10,228 09	143,860 60
Decatur.	1,863 00							125,435 16	3,868 35	129,303 51
DeKalb.	1,689 00		4,190 05	3,108 33	153 05		4,853 69	138,695 60	9,330 78	148,026 38
Delaware.	2,228 00		499 50			15,499 83		164,896 84	38,305 18	203,202 02
Dubois.	2,429 00	7,305 40		1,538 23				67,132 64	6,830 46	73,963 10
Elkhart.	2,362 00	35,542 76	5,823 58	771 50	352 55		645 65	245,246 45	8,806 15	254,052 60
Fayette.	1,124 00									
Floyd.	1,863 00		15,033 13					98,107 05	3,961 40	102,068 45
Fountain.	1,956 00		2,041 79	2,057 61	6,340 04			105,923 67	71,658 67	177,582 34
Franklin.	2,385 00		13,405 82	2,910 86	4,062 41		6,215 00	148,454 21	28,343 88	176,797 59
Fulton.	1,390 00		11,135 82					122,596 73	651 93	123,248 66
								103,387 30	8,218 84	111,606 14



Gibson.	3,062 00	4,066 96	10,744 56	2,878 62	6,715 35	26,354 30	1,135 80	183,254 84	29,338 34	212,593 18
Grant.	2,313 00		10,744 56		5,749 61	6,911 89	13,743 18	173,286 86	33,658 69	206,945 55
Greene.	2,325 00				7,117 14	7,720 70	1,503 47	104,242 94	54,941 28	159,184 22
Hamilton.	2,186 00		9,669 85	817 96	2,197 66		2,953 28	158,425 13	18,777 20	131,228 46
Hancock.	1,885 00		4,441 94	4,441 94				124,893 89	6,234 57	
Harrison.	2,446 00		11,287 11	2,674 77	3,731 57		3,469 34	64,572 11	57,150 02	191,722 13
Hendricks.	2,252 00			7,045 99	1,452 15		992 29	177,615 17	16,074 49	193,689 66
Henry.	2,202 00		13,014 34	87 03	3,365 93		1,941 07	179,733 92	12,297 73	191,936 65
Howard.	1,894 00		8,356 03					141,921 08	16,827 55	158,748 63
Huntington.	2,389 00		12,090 59					126,676 70	61,701 80	188,378 50
Jackson.	2,128 00		10,018 56					111,921 58	21,150 70	133,072 28
Jasper.	1,068 00		7,524 13	154 91		3,583 65	108 01	74,308 26	12,099 82	86,408 08
Jay.	1,996 00		1,999 16				860 96	127,161 18	41,932 30	169,093 48
Jefferson.	2,004 00		3,895 59		5,452 20		7,524 13	108,412 47	42,098 60	150,511 07
Jennings.	1,613 00		6,021 79			11,963 76		69,259 07	12,804 19	82,063 26
Johnson.	2,095 00		15,653 94			16,437 95		154,144 83	2,503 38	156,648 21
Knox.	2,645 00		15,653 94					160,216 22	58,021 19	218,237 41
Kosciusko.	2,387 00		16,136 32		16,521 97			207,983 80	45,266 53	253,250 33
Lagrange.	1,302 00		1,660 59		2,290 48			94,522 39	3,171 21	97,693 60
Lake.	1,336 00		6,527 75		10,155 47			127,207 14	8,114 86	135,322 00
Laporte.	2,423 00		12,646 38					196,350 21	6,490 52	202,840 73
Lawrence.	1,793 00		15,987 56					103,494 87	13,932 14	117,427 01
Madison.	2,438 00		10,652 25	1,818 85	385 50			177,155 16	40,636 62	217,791 78
Marion.			10,652 25	5,034 11	3,491 04			660,902 41	112,408 06	773,310 47
Marshall.	1,987 00	13,140 29				3,302 04		157,664 68	21,288 30	178,953 28
Martin.	1,504 00		1,273 14	2,109 30	4,774 11			53,048 92	6,888 51	59,937 43
Miami.	2,250 00	9,202 60	16,259 99	101 50		962 98		162,706 00	11,529 46	174,235 46
Monroe.	1,554 00		5,924 94		3,554 97			148,126 26	9,896 46	158,022 72
Mongomery.	2,568 00		7,579 34			1,597 72		207,949 63	26,405 11	234,354 74
Morgan.	2,027 00		9,689 35	556 25	11,591 49			136,349 43	35,719 06	172,068 49
Newton.	830 00		3,305 27	3,305 27				71,543 71	10,564 64	82,108 35
Noble.	1,681 00		22,288 51	1,138 86	12,241 25			136,112 08	10,193 30	146,305 38
Ohio.	494 00			49 80			1,676 21	23,518 42	24,880 44	25,378 86
Orange.	1,594 00			474 90			1,173 90	60,931 41	9,538 46	70,469 87
Owen.	1,411 00		269 21		3,118 12		183 57	77,035 71	8,160 22	85,195 93
Parke.	1,773 00		6,403 15	4,162 56	9,851 12			138,195 63	13,874 54	177,070 17
Perry.	2,008 00					456 51		64,671 89	26,285 11	90,957 00
Pike.	2,258 00			1,240 75	8,085 97			74,441 29	14,426 38	98,867 67
Porter.	1,408 00		9,366 09		13,268 77			128,285 39	12,524 79	140,810 18
Posey.	2,286 00		7,281 94	1,231 75	8,446 84			138,227 61	25,309 65	163,537 26
Pulaski.	1,130 00		13,448 37	2,651 49		5,679 92		61,525 98	17,240 13	81,766 11
Putnam.	2,251 00		20,082 89	335 96		636 19		143,365 98	15,161 25	158,527 23
Randolph.	2,518 00							157,910 78	24,846 96	182,757 74

## ABSTRACT OF TAXES LEVIED FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dog Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Gravel Road and Bridge Tax.	Corporation Taxes.	Sinking Fund and Bond Taxes.	Court House and Jail Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total Tax of 1885.	Delinquent Tax of 1884 and Previous Years.	Total Taxes, Including Delinquencies.
Ripley . . . . .	\$1,884 00		\$4,139 53	\$450 57	\$10,689 00			\$39,378 03	\$18,971 81	\$88,349 84
Rush . . . . .	2,091 00		4,008 40		3,594 19			209,619 94	9,379 80	219,029 74
Scott . . . . .	687 00		1,481 16	119 21				81,543 93	7,324 07	41,868 00
Shelby . . . . .	2,493 00		4,456 50	715 55			\$343 42	162,653 57	13,682 55	175,736 12
Spencer . . . . .	2,353 00						174 19	104,324 09	24,044 93	128,369 02
Starke . . . . .	719 00	\$1,492 37	1,146 51		464 44			44,529 33	26,321 75	71,451 08
Steuben . . . . .	1,032 00			1,128 49	2,844 28			95,501 70		
St. Joseph . . . . .	2,290 00	17,696 40		4,211 39	1,566 26		1,403 62	208,771 22	26,663 01	235,434 23
Sullivan . . . . .	2,242 00			4,717 59				114,276 30	16,563 04	130,839 34
Switzerland . . . . .	1,150 00			96 29	6,946 18			56,528 50	20,729 44	77,257 94
Tippecanoe . . . . .	4,194 00			2,422 22		\$20,848 98	5,144 75	275,949 54	108,844 41	384,753 95
Tipton . . . . .	1,411 00		5,212 21			3,923 82		78,329 45	14,643 55	92,973 00
Union . . . . .	814 00		1,386 71	1,551 69			645 89	70,085 78	4,795 78	74,881 56
Vanderburgh . . . . .	3,126 00		35,579 88					320,298 61	42,404 48	362,703 09
Vermillion . . . . .	1,492 00		2,875 49	1,183 36				72,542 23	9,784 15	82,326 38
Vigo . . . . .	3,094 00					50,133 24		304,467 49	47,819 23	352,286 72
Wabash . . . . .	2,030 00		2,975 36					163,923 12	4,117 39	173,040 51
Warren . . . . .	1,271 00		4,317 50	899 41			1,543 65	101,622 48	17,586 91	119,209 39
Warrick . . . . .	2,823 00		2,034 01	3,215 50	3,611 81		807 10	99,090 88	32,202 77	131,293 65
Washington . . . . .	1,853 00			908 36		13,335 65		83,120 76	16,726 94	99,847 73
Wayne . . . . .	2,700 00			5,771 78	816 80		1,270 61	312,426 93	5,112 74	317,539 67
Wells . . . . .	1,982 00			6,924 49	907 82			108,447 31	7,940 77	116,388 08
White . . . . .	1,378 00		2,195 55		8,223 42			137,006 41	32,709 86	169,716 27
Whitley . . . . .	1,817 00		729 25	7,995 37			4,369 86	111,956 46	9,611 63	124,568 09
Total . . . . .	\$179,001 25	\$112,667 85	\$485,849 98	\$134,626 15	\$247,245 82	\$184,885 43	\$93,382 06	12,611,361 81	\$2,231,023 93	\$14,717,085 51

# VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND RATE OF TAX ANNUALLY LEVIED.

The following table shows the total valuation of real and personal property in the State during the last forty-four years, together with the increase and decrease in the appraisement:

YEAR.	Total Val- uation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tax for State Pur- poses.	Special Tax.	Poll Tax for State Purposes.
For the year 1843	\$104,327,084			\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
For the year 1844	116,237,965	\$11,910,881		.05	.15	.50
For the year 1845	118,870,251	2,632,286		.05	.15	.75
For the year 1846	122,265,685	3,395,435		.25	.03	.75
For the year 1847	124,610,441	2,344,755		.25	.05	.75
For the year 1848	128,960,986	4,350,545		.25	.05	.75
For the year 1849	133,419,056	5,458,071		.25	.05	.75
For the year 1850	138,262,085	4,843,029		.25	.07	.75
For the year 1851	210,973,643	72,711,558		.25	.05	.50
For the year 1852	218,563,809	7,590,166		.20		.50
For the year 1853	266,097,614	47,533,805		.20		.50
For the year 1854	290,418,148	24,320,534		.20		.50
For the year 1855	301,858,474	11,430,320		.20		.50
For the year 1856	279,032,209		\$22,826,265	.20		.50
For the year 1857	317,932,958	38,900,749				*
For the year 1858	318,204,964	272,006				*
For the year 1859	435,367,862	117,162,898		.20		.50
For the year 1860	455,011,378	19,663,516		.15		.50
For the year 1861	441,562,339		13,499,039	.15		.50
For the year 1862	421,406,936		20,155,498	.15		.50
For the year 1863	443,455,036	22,048,100		.20	.05	.75
For the year 1864	516,805,999	73,359,963		.20	.05	.75
For the year 1865	567,381,553	50,575,554		.25	.05	.75
For the year 1866	578,484,109	11,102,556		.25	.05	.75
For the year 1867	577,869,079		615,030	.20	.05	.75
For the year 1868	587,970,549	10,101,470		.20	.05	.75
For the year 1869	655,521,479	67,550,930		.15	.10	.60
For the year 1870	662,283,178	6,761,699		.15	.10	.60
For the year 1871	653,944,159		8,839,019	.15		.50
For the year 1872	653,367,451		576,708	.15		.50
For the year 1873	933,581,067	280,213,616		.05		.50
For the year 1874, estimated	954,857,475	21,276,408		.05		.50
For the year 1875	897,739,783		57,117,692	.15		.50
For the year 1876	864,720,440		33,019,343	.15		.50
For the year 1877	855,190,125		9,530,315	.12		.50
For the year 1878	850,616,987		4,573,138	.12	.02	.50
For the year 1879	884,368,828	33,751,841		.12	.02	.50
For the year 1880	728,944,231		155,424,597	.12	.02	.50
For the year 1881	805,202,792	76,258,561		.12	.02	.50
For the year 1882	770,911,082		34,291,710	.12	.02	.50
For the year 1883	797,942,665	27,031,583		.12	.02	.50
For the year 1884	804,291,273	6,348,608		.12	.02½	.50
For the year 1885	793,526,079		10,765,194	.12	.02½	.50
For the year 1886	739,451,777		54,074,302	.12	.02½	.50

\*There was no tax levy for these years; taxes were collected as in 1856, viz.: 20 cents on each \$100 valuation; 50 cents on each taxable poll.

Average tax for State purposes from 1843 to 1886, inclusive. . . . .16 1-5  
Average tax for Special purposes during same period . . . . .03 1-3

Total average tax nearly. . . . .20

Average poll tax. . . . .58

I repeat what I said in my last report: Of late years the fluctuations in the valuation of personal property have been extraordinary and unaccountable. This subject demands the attention of County Boards of Equalization who have power to institute proper inquiry under Section 6977 of the Revised Statutes. There certainly has not existed sufficient cause in the past several years to justify such fluctuations as appear from the returns given.

# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE.

The Following Tabular Statement Shows in Detail the Mileage for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.	COUNTIES.	No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex-cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As- sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
Elias Hobbs. . . . .	Adams. . . . .	5,814	\$41 40	..	..	..	..	\$41 40	..	3
Joseph H. Hudson . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,526	41 40	..	..	..	..	41 40	..	
James Brown . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,040	41 40	..	..	..	..	41 40	..	
Barnard Smith . . . . .	Allen . . . . .	4,926	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	20
Orrin Bates, Mark J. Meyers . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,469	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
John Lewis . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,531	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Peter Downhaur . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,611	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
James Cahill . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,648	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
James Edwards . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,707	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
George Parker . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,719	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Ellsworth Cleman . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,807	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Orrin S. Perry . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,431	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Henry Pettit . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,555	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Joseph Brocke . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,603	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
William Hitchcock . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,603	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Benjamin Daniels . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,621	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Thomas Bradbury . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,769	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
Elwood Grass . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,769	34 50	..	..	..	..	34 50	..	
John B. Clark, Daniel Smith . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,119	34 50	3 50	7 00	2 50	3 50	61 00	..	
Frank Lomar, Wm. M. Brown . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,119	34 60	3 50	7 00	2 50	3 50	61 00	..	
William E. Willison . . . . .	Bartholomew . . . . .	5,044	19 50	..	..	..	..	19 50	1	19 50



Robert McCurdy	Benton.	5,037	36 00	3 65	7 30	4 00	2 50	2 50	36 00	3	91 95
William Coyer, Isaac Sunsac.	"	6,176	36 00						55 95		
William Randolph	Black. ord.	4,851	51 60						51 60	5	230 25
Alonzo Chapman, Jasper Lanning:	"	4,869	51 60	4 70	9 40	4 00	2 75	3 00	75 45		
Nelson Stafford	"	5,495	51 60						51 60		
Camile C. Alger.	"	6,566	51 60						51 60		
Ransom Ray, Harry Caylor, Charles Miller	Boone	4,868	42 60	9 60	9 60	5 00	3 00	3 50	73 30	10	371 50
John C. Bean	"	5,729	42 60						42 60		
Charles Snyder	"	5,805	42 60						42 60		
Henry Jordan	"	5,853	42 60						42 60		
Frank Fremont	"	5,853	42 60						42 60		
John Johnson	"	6,076	42 60						42 60		
William Brunemer	"	6,608	42 60						42 60		
William H. Harris	"	7,446	42 60						42 60		
Stewart Muroe	Carroll.	5,434	33 30						33 30	6	180 85
Charles Dyer	"	5,857	33 30						33 30		
William I. Gray	"	6,561	33 30						33 30		
Marshal Wright	"	6,808	33 30						33 30		
Walter Clark, Amer Miller	"	7,412	33 30	2 45	4 90	4 10	50	2 50	47 65		
Fedrick Delamater	Cass	4,854	25 50						25 50	11	247 00
Jackson Wright	"	5,377	25 50						25 50		
William A. Kearney, William Jones	"	5,377	25 50	2 35	4 70	5 00	3 00	1 25	41 80		
William King, Frank Wilson	"	6,160	25 50	2 35	4 70	3 00	2 00	1 00	38 85		
Alfred G. Bouchard, John Jackson	"	6,160	25 50	2 35	4 70	3 00	2 00	1 00	38 85		
Frank Walford	"	6,565	25 50						25 50		
George Williams	"	6,579	25 50						25 50		
Joseph O'Day.	"	7,159	25 50						25 50		
Harry Lavender	Clay	4,821	54 60						54 60	12	605 50
William Gowan	"	4,821	54 60						54 60		
Henry Reasor	"	4,987	54 60						54 60		
Shell Stigler, James A. Stigler	"	5,625	54 60	5 75	11 50	10 00	2 50	1 00	85 35		
Elsie Myrtle	"	5,851	54 60						54 60		
John Wilkins, Robert Washington	"	6,754	54 60	5 25	10 50	5 00	5 00	3 00	83 35		
William Lankford.	"	6,754	54 60						54 60		
Edward Yocum	"	6,754	54 60						54 60		
William Sanderson	"	6,754	54 60						54 60		
John Crawford	"	6,754	54 60						54 60		



# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.		COUNTIES.		No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex-cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As-sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
James Davids.	Clinton	4,891	\$37 80							\$37 80		
Henry Carpenter.	"	4,891	37 80							37 80		
Edward Campbell, John Brandon.	"	5,451	37 80			\$3 00	\$4 00	\$2 50	\$2 00	55 05		
William Drewery.	"	5,451	37 80							37 80		
William Baker.	"	5,711	37 80							37 80		
Albert Davids.	"	6,119	37 80							37 80		
Edward Fortune.	"	6,119	37 80							37 80		
Samuel Baker.	"	6,627	37 80							37 80		
Willard Elliott.	"	6,627	37 80							37 80		
Fletcher Kendall.	"	7,013	37 80							37 80		
James Mathews.	"	7,443	37 80							37 80		
Frank Paige.	"	7,443	37 80							37 80		
Malchus Stephenson.	"	7,443	37 80							37 80		
William Need.	"	7,443	37 80							37 80		
Thomas R. Cassidy, Andrew J. Unger.	"	7,443	37 80			3 40	4 00	2 00	2 00	53 60		
George Pence, Nelson Heaton.	"	7,443	37 80			3 40	4 00	2 00	2 00	55 60		\$657 65
Joseph Eperson.	Crawford	5,442	19 50							19 50	19	
Alexander Carr.	Daviess	4,777	40 50							40 50	1	19 50
Frank Carney, Frank Monroe, Charles Hedges.	"	4,898	40 50			7 20	8 00	1 00	2 25	73 35		
Jesse Billings.	"	5,837	40 50							40 50		
Frank Casey, Jas. Ragan, Jno. Donahue.	"	6,399	40 50			7 00	8 00	2 00	2 00	72 20		
Alexander Carr.	"	6,432	40 50							40 50	9	267 05
John Scully.	Dearborn	6,084	37 80							37 80		
Thomas Farrell, Thomas Walpool.	"	6,371	37 80			3 40	10 00	1 00	1 50	60 15		
John A. Thebold.	"	6,926	37 80							37 80	4	135 75
William Hancock.	Decatur	5,813	45 00							45 00	1	45 00



# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.		COUNTIES.	No. of Warrants.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Excess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Pay of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of Assistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
John Boswell . . . . .		Grant . . . . .	5,132	\$37 50	3 60	3 60	5 00	\$1 00	2 75	\$37 50	13	\$413 85
Stephen Leverick . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,174	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	37 50		
Joshua Stevens, Monroe McDaniels . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,610	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	53 45		
James Bane, Monroe Huffner . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,672	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 30		
John Wise . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,780	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 30		
Thomas Hendricks . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,800	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 50		
Grant Hamilton, Calvin Middleton . . . . .		" . . . . .	7,145	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 80		
David Foster, Lorton Troxell . . . . .		" . . . . .	7,152	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 80		
Felix Zimri . . . . .		" . . . . .	7,340	37 50	3 60	7 20	5 00	2 00	2 00	57 50		
James Winters . . . . .		Greene . . . . .	4,943	40 20						40 20	2	80 40
James Howell . . . . .		" . . . . .	4,943	40 20						40 20		
Michael Tice . . . . .		Hamilton . . . . .	5,506	40 50						40 50	1	40 50
Samuel Jones . . . . .		Hancock . . . . .	4,809	39 00						39 00		
Isaac Roberts . . . . .		" . . . . .	4,849	39 00						39 00		
George Lineback, Francis Haskett . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,464	39 00	3 95	7 40	6 00		4 00	60 35	4	138 35
Alexander Lewis . . . . .		Harrison . . . . .	5,816	9 00						9 00	1	9 00
Jacob Landers . . . . .		Hendricks . . . . .	4,827	39 00						39 00		
Stephen Campbell . . . . .		" . . . . .	5,617	39 00						39 00		
Joseph Boniger . . . . .		" . . . . .	7,402	39 00						39 00	3	117 00
William H. Garrett . . . . .		Henry . . . . .	7,158	49 20						49 20	1	49 20

Edward Champ . . . . .	4,917	31 50	31 50	31 50	5	145 10
Isaac Elliott . . . . .	4,917	31 50	31 50	31 50		
Mead Willis, Charles Willis . . . . .	5,503	31 50	31 50	31 50		
William Sturtenburg . . . . .	5,503	31 50	31 50	31 50		
Chas. S. Lucas . . . . .	4,848	18 00	18 00	18 00	8	144 00
William Schafstätt . . . . .	4,848	18 00	18 00	18 00		
Walter Wagoner . . . . .	5,834	18 00	18 00	18 00	1	23 10
William French . . . . .	5,834	18 00	18 00	18 00		
Frank Champion . . . . .	5,834	18 00	18 00	18 00	3	171 90
Moses Pruitt . . . . .	6,515	18 00	18 00	18 00		
Elmer Brown . . . . .	6,515	18 00	18 00	18 00		
George T. Carr . . . . .	7,107	18 00	18 00	18 00	4	116 40
Andrew J. Kittining . . . . .	5,564	23 10	23 10	23 10	5	99 25
Andrew Miller . . . . .	5,811	57 30	57 30	57 30	3	81 00
Hiram Landers . . . . .	5,833	57 30	57 30	57 30		
Abraham Taylor . . . . .	6,635	57 30	57 30	57 30	4	186 00
Charles Fox . . . . .	5,570	29 10	29 10	29 10		
John McDonald . . . . .	5,570	29 10	29 10	29 10		
Charles J. Rodgers . . . . .	7,136	29 10	29 10	29 10		
James Vendor . . . . .	7,440	29 10	29 10	29 10		
Thomas Frank . . . . .	5,792	22 50	22 50	22 50	5	99 25
William Smith . . . . .	5,827	22 50	22 50	22 50		
Robert Whitney . . . . .	6,558	22 50	22 50	22 50	3	81 00
Frank Holmes, Frank Howard . . . . .	7,371	22 50	22 50	22 50		
Scott Harris . . . . .	5,080	27 00	27 00	27 00	4	186 00
Charles Chaplin . . . . .	6,485	27 00	27 00	27 00		
Benjamin Warrington . . . . .	7,124	27 00	27 00	27 00		
Milton Cooper . . . . .	4,804	46 50	46 50	46 50		
Frank Burns . . . . .	4,970	46 50	46 50	46 50		
Charles Bass . . . . .	5,031	46 50	46 50	46 50		
Thomas Blair . . . . .	6,864	46 50	46 50	46 50		

# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.	COUNTIES.	No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex-cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Pay of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As-sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total Paid Sheriffs
William Riley . . . . .	Kosciusko . . . . .	4,786	\$22 80	..	..	..	..	..	\$22 80	8	\$156 30
Rantz Shireman . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,408	22 80	..	..	..	..	..	22 80		
Varman J. Card . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,078	22 80	..	..	..	..	..	22 80		
Oris Allen, Clark Sluper, Isaac Archison . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,557	22 80	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$2 50	\$3 00	42 30		
Engan Sullivan . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,391	22 80	..	..	..	..	..	22 80		
James McCauley . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,441	22 80	..	..	..	..	..	22 80		
James Chain, Joseph Ennan, Thomas Belts, Charles Ogan, Benjamin Twombly, Geo. Chain, Jas. Whalen, Frank Smith, Henry Edgerton, John Cummings, Charles Hackett, Charles Ellison . . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	5,787	36 00	19 00	21 60	9 00	2 00	12 50	100 10	12	217 90
	" . . . . .	5,787	36 00	10 80	7 20	3 00	1 00	5 50	63 50		
	" . . . . .	5,787	36 00	3 60	7 20	3 00	1 00	3 50	54 30		
George Thompson . . . . .	Lake. . . . .	4,928	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00	7	126 00
William Scott. . . . .	" . . . . .	5,000	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Edwin K. Everts . . . . .	" . . . . .	5,817	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Isaac Weidman . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,115	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Otto Striek . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,123	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Henry Garvey . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,153	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Albert Gunthardt . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,280	18 00	..	..	..	..	..	18 00		
Edward Soule, Alvin Fredenburg . . . . .	Laporte . . . . .	6,100	5 40	50	1 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	12 40	11	64 70
John O'Neal . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,100	5 40	..	..	..	..	..	5 40		
James Loomis . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,100	5 40	..	..	..	..	..	5 40		
Charles Lewis, Henry Spence . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,364	5 40	50	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	12 90		
William Tyler . . . . .	" . . . . .	6,364	5 40	..	..	..	..	..	5 40		
Frederick C. Buckley. . . . .	" . . . . .	6,364	5 40	..	..	..	..	..	5 40		
Robert Buckloo, Charles Mader . . . . .	" . . . . .	7,135	5 40	50	1 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	12 40		
Robert Brown. . . . .	" . . . . .	7,135	5 40	..	..	..	..	..	5 40		





# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.	COUNTIES.	No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex-cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Pay of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As-Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
Charles Hoovey.	Marion	6,164	\$46 20	.	.	.	.	.	\$46 20	.	.
John W. Keeling.	"	6,164	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
James Sheridan.	"	6,429	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
William Johnson.	"	6,429	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
William Lawton.	"	6,429	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
William L. Peggs.	"	6,429	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Lewis Taylor.	"	6,429	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
William Moore.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
John Sage.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Ed. Davidson.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
George Taylor.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Al. Linderand.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Harry Lawrence alias Henry Thompson.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Charles Crum.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Thomas Keefe.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Henry Carter.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Emmet Bishop.	"	6,755	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Hugh Griffin.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
John W. Morris.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Charles Golden.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Willard Norcross.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Hannibal Gibson.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Joseph E. Smith.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
George Morton.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
John Carbox.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Charles Davenport.	"	6,939	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Wm. Morrison.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
James Miller.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Paul Jones.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Charles Thompson.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Butch McDonald.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
William T. Wallace.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Stoughton Cully.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Pres. Davis.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.
Jack Coughlin.	"	7,057	46 20	.	.	.	.	.	46 20	.	.



# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.				COUNTIES.				No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Excess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Pay of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As- sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs	
James Roberts, Frederick Taylor, Hiram McGuire	Orange	4,855	\$19 50	\$5 85	\$7 80	\$5 00	\$2 50	\$4 50	\$45 15	9	\$128 15	1	38 10	101 00	61 50	61 50	224 00	74 40
Mack Holt, Nathan Holt, John Johnson, Granville Lynch.	"	5,518	19 50	5 70	3 80	5 00	4 50	5 50	44 00									
John Hicks	"	6,042	19 50						19 50									
Andrew Archer	"	6,102	19 50															
William Childress	Owen	5,426	38 10							4	224 00	1	38 10	101 00	61 50	61 50	74 40	44 70
George Hutton, W. S. Sutherland	Parke	5,024	61 50	6 50	13 00	10 00	2 00	8 00	101 00									
Frederick Bennett	"	6,217	61 50						61 50									
John Crompton	"	7,125	61 50						61 50									
Tobias Morris.	Perry	4,861	37 20						37 20	2	74 40	2	37 20	44 70	12 00	12 00	12 00	48 00
Nicholas Hudson	"	6,293	37 20						37 20									
William Ackman	Pike	4,929	44 70															
William Mahoney	Porter	6,035	12 00						12 00									
Lawrence Wagner	"	6,035	12 00						12 00	4	48 00	4	72 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	48 00	
William Thomas	"	6,035	12 00						12 00									
James Hogue	"	7,019	12 00						12 00									
George Morrison	Posey	5,066	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	72 00									
William Evans, Edward Evans.	"	5,796	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00	14	816 00	14	72 00	112 00	112 00	112 00	112 00	816 00
Andrew W. Martin, Calvin W. Smith	"	5,796	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00									
Hiram Schmock, John Drinkwater	"	6,201	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00									
William G. Harris, Asa Parkinson.	"	6,201	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00									
William Rippey, William Haum	"	6,201	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00	14	816 00	14	72 00	112 00	112 00	112 00	816 00	
Sylvester Russell, John Moore	"	7,146	72 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	6 00	112 00									
Samuel Garrison	"	7,146	72 00						72 00									
	"																	

William L. Crill	Pulaski	7,113	15 60	15 60	1	15 60
Sylvanus Birch	Putnam	4,962	42 60	42 60	1	15 60
Frank Harris	"	5,704	42 60	42 60		42 60
Charles Stewart	"	6,203	42 60	42 60		42 60
Thomas Smonts, William C. Clark	"	7,106	42 60	4 35 8 70 2 75		2 50 60 90
Wilkes Mays	"	7,129	42 60			42 60
William Warner	Randolph	6,098	50 40	50 40	6	231 30
John Walter	"	6,999	50 40	50 40		50 40
Robert Loyd	"	6,561	50 40	50 40		50 40
Edward Swartz, Nicholas Foreman	"	6,778	27 00	2 75 50		30 50
Edward Gunn	"	7,411	50 40	50 40		50 40
Thomas J. Leech	"	7,411	50 40	50 40		50 40
Theodore Cochrane	"	7,411	50 40	50 40		50 40
Manford Wolf	"	7,411	50 40	50 40	9	383 30
Frank Weisman	Ripley	5,812	30 00	30 00		30 00
Hiram Kelly	"	7,401	30 00	30 00	3	90 00
William Wamscott	"	7,401	30 00			30 00
Joseph Porter	Rush	5,471	46 50	46 50	1	46 50
Alonzo Vest	Scott	5,456	10 80	10 80	1	10 80
Edward London	Shelby	4,778	30 00	30 00		30 00
Ferdinand Garrison	"	4,778	30 00	30 00		30 00
Lorenzo Jackson	"	5,166	30 00	30 00		30 00
Frank Wyatt	"	5,843	30 00	30 00		30 00
James Anderson, Henry VanCleave	"	6,334	30 00	2 70 5 40 4 00		47 10
John D. Cochran	"	7,392	30 00	30 00		30 00
William Carter	"	7,452	30 00	30 00	8	227 10
Robert Anderson	Spencer	5,446	45 00	45 00		45 00
Walter Seavers	"	5,532	45 00	45 00		45 00
Gus Luninhausner	"	6,103	45 00	45 00		45 00
Henry Ford	"	6,121	45 00	45 00		45 00
William Jones	"	6,155	45 00	45 00	5	225 00



# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

## NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

COUNTIES.	No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex- cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Pay of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As- sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
St. Joseph.	August Coquillard, Rinaldo Hilton, Edgar J. Demorest	4,801	\$12 00	\$2 40	\$3 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$22 30	16	\$151 40
	Fred Godman, James C. Sherman	4,801	12 00	2 40	3 00	1 00	1 00	20 60		
	Lewis Jaquith, George Schull	5,470	12 00	2 40	3 00	1 00	1 00	20 60		
	Wm. Wolf, Frank Wolf, Chas. Vandersyph	5,470	12 00	2 40	3 00	1 50	1 00	22 30		
	John Ungery, Charles Wolf	5,470	12 00	2 40	3 00	1 00	1 00	20 60		
	Thomas J. Jelton, Thomas Rau	5,935	12 00	1 25	3 00	2 00	2 00	22 75		
	Samuel Ellsworth, Wm. Frazier	6,580	12 00	1 25	3 00	1 50	2 00	22 25		
Steuben	David Jacobs	5,524	42 90	..	..	..	..	42 90	2	85 80
	Eugene Pierson	6,218	42 90	..	..	..	..	42 90		
Sullivan.	James Flynn	5,433	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10	9	474 50
	Thomas Day	5,599	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10		
	John Doyle	5,628	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10		
	Wm. Tinsley, Samuel Fisk, Alonzo Davidson	6,139	59 10	12 50	20 00	5 00	10 00	119 90		
	Samuel Trout	6,139	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10		
	Elias W. Mayfield	6,599	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10		
	Edward Bruner	6,622	59 10	..	..	..	..	59 10		
Switzerland	John Smith	5,025	21 00	..	..	..	..	21 00	1	21 00
	William Relander	5,197	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
Tippecanoe	Joseph Ainsworth	5,197	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30	9	474 50
	Charles Thomas	5,197	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	Benjamin Clause	5,197	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	David Stevens	5,197	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	Perry Gates, Martin Gates	5,197	27 30	2 75	2 50	1 00	1 50	40 55		
	Owen McHugh	5,673	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	John Schroyer	5,673	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	Charles Collins	5,673	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
	Daniel George	5,673	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		
		5,673	27 30	..	..	..	..	27 30		



# SHERIFF'S MILEAGE—Continued.

## NAMES OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

COUNTIES.	No. of Warrant.	Mileage.	Railroad Fare of Convicts in Ex-cess of One.	Railroad Fare of Assistants.	Hack Hire.	Hotel Fare of As- sistants and Convicts.	Total.	Total Number of Convicts from County.	Total P'd Sheriffs
Vigo.	Richard Mortz . . . . .	5,097	\$54 60	.	.	.	\$54 60		
"	Harry L. Moore. . . . .	5,097	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Charles Williams . . . . .	5,097	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	William Price. . . . .	5,097	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Samuel Rusk, George Barnes.	5,709	54 60	\$5 50	\$4 00	\$5 00	85 10		
"	William Williams, William P. Diamond	5,709	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	Cornelius Lee Neal . . . . .	5,709	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Henry Gones . . . . .	5,824	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Archibald Agan, William F. Lee.	6,095	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	Charles Roberts, Alexander Fox.	6,095	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	William G. Murray . . . . .	6,095	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Charles Robbins . . . . .	6,095	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Theodore Parrish. . . . .	6,243	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Charles Roberts. . . . .	6,593	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	John J. Pierce . . . . .	6,593	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Manfred Bebee, Charles Harrison	6,910	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	Benjamin Springs, George Lewis	6,910	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	William Morris, George W. Bishop	6,910	54 60	5 50	4 00	5 00	85 10		
"	Thomas Parsons . . . . .	6,910	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Talma Jones . . . . .	6,910	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	James Doyle . . . . .	6,929	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Henry Moore . . . . .	7,101	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	John Ellwinger. . . . .	7,120	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Charles Smith. . . . .	7,120	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
"	Milton Acherman. . . . .	7,157	54 60	.	.	.	54 60		
Wabash	John Williams . . . . .	7,080	33 30	.	.	.	33 30	32	\$1,578 50
Warrick	Lew Gladding, Geo. Bilderback	5,157	60 00	3 35	.	40	63 75	1	33 30
"	Benjamin Roth . . . . .	5,157	60 00	.	.	.	60 00		
"	Henry Splittorf . . . . .	5,157	60 00	.	.	.	60 00		
"	Asbury Neal . . . . .	5,157	60 00	.	.	.	60 00	5	243 75



## COLLEGE FUND.

*List of Borrowers from the College Fund.*

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
453	Coppersmith, Lewis F . . . . .	February 13, 1847 . .	\$300 00

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

1157	Bolner, George A . . . . .	June 23, 1880 . . . .	400 00
1238	Bolner, Amanda A . . . . .	October 20, 1883 . . .	400 00
1211	Deldine, Joseph . . . . .	March 10, 1883 . . . .	400 00
1187	Hall, Frank J . . . . .	March 28, 1882 . . . .	500 00
1308	Ickes, James . . . . .	October 10, 1885 . . .	500 00
1200	Lewis, Rachel . . . . .	September 22, 1882 . .	400 00
1178	Miller, Ruth J . . . . .	February 13, 1882 . . .	500 00
1241	Reynard, Robert M . . . . .	October 25, 1883 . . .	300 00
1239	Scott, Fletcher . . . . .	October 25, 1883 . . .	300 00
1216	Stottler, Isaac N . . . . .	April 28, 1883 . . . .	400 00
1148	Williams, James R. and Almeda .	February 28, 1880 . . .	500 00

## BOONE COUNTY.

1280	Carter, Leonard . . . . .	September 1, 1884 . .	250 00
1281	Edward, John K . . . . .	September 6, 1884 . .	500 00
1294	Keeney, Peter . . . . .	March 24, 1885 . . . .	500 00
834	Newman, Harmon . . . . .	November 12, 1864 . .	500 00
97	Poyner, Joseph . . . . .	February 20, 1839 . . .	200 00

## BROWN COUNTY.

1318	Arick, George W . . . . .	January 12, 1886 . . .	500 00
1272	Deaver, James and Mary C . . .	July 3, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
1267	Dutton, Albert H . . . . .	May 19, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
978	Hester, James S . . . . .	July 24, 1871 . . . . .	500 00



## CARROLL COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
1313	Hufford, Abraham. . . . .	October 27, 1885 . . .	\$500 00

## CLINTON COUNTY.

1180	Armstrong, Thomas W . . . . .	February 3, 1882 . . .	500 00
1236	Bramwell, Arthur E. . . . .	October 8, 1883 . . .	150 00
1235	Campbell, Sebastian H. . . . .	October 16, 1883 . . .	250 00
1286	Coon, John . . . . .	December 13, 1884 . .	200 00
1309	Elliott, Rachael. . . . .	October 23, 1885 . . .	500 00
1312	Gallaher, Laomi R . . . . .	October 23, 1885 . . .	450 00
654	Kirby, George W . . . . .	February 26, 1853. . .	250 00
1248	McIntyre, Andrew. . . . .	December 1, 1883 . . .	375 00
1254	Michaels, Elizabeth . . . . .	January 30, 1884 . . .	500 00
1234	Pence, John W . . . . .	October 6, 1883 . . .	500 00
1273	Pence, Samuel D . . . . .	June 30, 1884. . . . .	500 00
1279	Waklee, B. J. M. . . . .	August 14, 1884. . . .	300 00

## FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

1184	Bingham, Alexander . . . . .	March 16, 1882 . . . .	500 00
788	Parker, Ellen . . . . .	March 31, 1863 . . . .	400 00

## GRANT COUNTY.

752	Case, L. R . . . . .	November 21, 1877 . .	500 00
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## GREENE COUNTY.

1297	Rogers, Martha . . . . .	May 29, 1885. . . . .	500 00
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## HAMILTON COUNTY.

1259	Davis, Wilburn F. . . . .	March 17, 1884. . . . .	500 00
1290	Fisher, Henry. . . . .	December 29, 1884 . .	500 00
1301	Jackson, James M. . . . .	August 12, 1885 . . .	300 00
1285	Mannix, James . . . . .	October 2, 1884. . . .	500 00

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
681	Lewis, Sebastian. . . . .	May 20, 1886. . . . .	\$500 00
1229	Faley, Jessie . . . . .	September 14, 1883 . .	300 00
1263	Jones, Frank L. . . . .	March 15, 1884. . . .	500 00
1292	McConnell, Eliza . . . . .	November 10, 1884 . .	500 00
1062	Pilkington, John F . . . . .	February 29, 1876 . . .	500 00
984	Ryan, John W . . . . .	December 14, 1871 . .	500 00
1210	Walpole, Luke, <i>et al.</i> . . . .	March 1, 1883 . . . .	500 00

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

857	Carter, Leonard . . . . .	March 24, 1865. . . .	500 00
1255	Foley, Jessie A . . . . .	February 18, 1884. . .	200 00
897	Fordyce, William B . . . . .	March 21, 1866. . . .	225 00
1288	Sims, Martha A. E . . . . .	October 27, 1884 . . .	500 00

## HOWARD COUNTY.

1009	Brown, Margaret . . . . .	March 4, 1874 . . . .	350 00
1002	Jones, Daniel R. . . . .	December 27, 1873 . .	500 00
886	Kirkpatrick, Thomas M . . . .	December 27, 1865 . .	500 00
932	Leeds, J. M . . . . .	April 29, 1868 . . . .	500 00
1126	Mavity, William K . . . . .	January 17, 1879 . . .	400 00
915	Merryman, Nancy E. . . . .	October 28, 1866 . . .	100 00
1129	Richmond, N. P. . . . .	March 28, 1879 . . . .	500 00

## JACKSON COUNTY.

1190	Lefevere, John W . . . . .	April 3, 1882. . . . .	500 00
1104	Nieman, Fred . . . . .	March 5, 1878. . . . .	500 00
1212	Rodman, Rachel. . . . .	March 21, 1883 . . . .	500 00
1256	Ruddick, Elwood . . . . .	January 28, 1884 . . .	500 00

## JASPER COUNTY.

1019	Brown, C. J. . . . .	June 1, 1874 . . . . .	500 00
970	Lang, Frederick. . . . .	December 20, 1870. . .	500 00
1038	Yeoman, John. . . . .	May 19, 1875 . . . . .	250 00

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
1278	Bennett, John L . . . . .	August 23, 1884 . . .	\$150 00
1282	Dresslar, Daily . . . . .	March 18, 1884 . . .	300 00
1277	Haase, Rebecca J . . . . .	August 22, 1884 . . .	450 00
1079	Mason, James L . . . . .	September 15, 1876 . .	500 00
1146	Power, John T . . . . .	January 28, 1880 . . .	500 00
1296	Smiley, John . . . . .	March 30, 1885 . . .	350 00
1298	Smithey, Matilda J . . . . .	June 10, 1885 . . .	150 00

## KNOX COUNTY.

1056	Crane, Charles E . . . . .	December 21, 1875 . .	500 00
716	Freeland, John T . . . . .	April 7, 1885 . . . .	500 00
717	Freeland, Robert . . . . .	April 7, 1885 . . . .	500 00

## LAKE COUNTY.

1173	Wood, Mary E. and Thomas J . .	April 5, 1881 . . . . .	250 00
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## MADISON COUNTY.

1204	Brown, William H . . . . .	October 19, 1882 . . .	200 00
1090	Kirk, William . . . . .	April 27, 1877 . . . .	500 00
1076	Moss, Mary R . . . . .	August 10, 1876 . . .	400 00
1271	Randall, Phillip A . . . . .	June 25, 1884 . . . .	500 00
1109	Spencer, Clinton E . . . . .	May 29, 1878 . . . .	300 00
1319	Williamson, Randolph . . . . .	January 14, 1886 . . .	500 00

## MARION COUNTY.

1293	Anthony, Ann E . . . . .	February 14, 1885 . .	200 00
1207	Altland, Hiram . . . . .	November 4, 1882 . .	350 00
1097	Barbour, Harriet and Samuel . .	September 24, 1877 . .	500 00
1198	Boerum, Joseph S . . . . .	July 18, 1882 . . . .	350 00
832	Bowen, Peter . . . . .	November 7, 1864 . .	500 00
860	Bradley, William B . . . . .	April 5, 1865 . . . .	500 00
814	Catterson, Robert F . . . . .	March 14, 1864 . . .	500 00
974	Catterson, Sarah E . . . . .	January 14, 1871 . .	500 00
1283	Cecil, Linnae . . . . .	October 2, 1884 . . .	500 00
822	Chase, Joseph W . . . . .	August 10, 1864 . . .	500 00
23	Cherry, James H . . . . .	May 9, 1843 . . . . .	200 00
1084	Clark, Rachel K . . . . .	September 29, 1876 . .	500 00
1147	Closkey, Thomas . . . . .	February 17, 1880 . .	500 00
1170	Conkle, Lucy J. and Jonathan . .	December 21, 1880 . .	300 00
916	Crum, Mahitable . . . . .	January 15, 1867 . . .	300 00
1302	Driggs, Nathaniel S . . . . .	September 7, 1885 . .	500 00
943	Elliott, Harriet A . . . . .	March 22, 1869 . . .	500 00
844	Fletcher, Henry F . . . . .	February 13, 1865 . .	500 00
953	Galloway, Lillie . . . . .	January 13, 1875 . . .	400 00

## MARION COUNTY—Continued.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
836	Gilkey, Oliver B . . . . .	December 28, 1864 . .	\$300 00
1217	Green, Mary A . . . . .	May 4, 1883 . . . . .	500 00
1231	Greene, Davis M . . . . .	September 25, 1883 . .	500 00
1295	Gresh, Emily . . . . .	April 6, 1885 . . . . .	500 00
1284	Harris, George W . . . . .	October 4, 1884 . . . .	500 00
1063	Hawkins, Jesse F . . . . .	March 2, 1876 . . . . .	300 00
1315	Johnson, Frederick L . . . . .	November 19, 1885 . .	500 00
1247	Kerwin, Eliza . . . . .	November 27, 1883 . .	400 00
676	Keeley, Oliver S . . . . .	January 6, 1863 . . . .	187 50
1275	Marsh, Frances A . . . . .	August 6, 1884 . . . .	500 00
927	Mankedick, Henry . . . . .	January 29, 1868 . . . .	400 00
1269	Matler, Julia G . . . . .	June 20, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
693	McCormick, John P . . . . .	January 20, 1854 . . . .	500 00
1149	McGreevey, Ellen C. and Owen . .	March 5, 1880 . . . . .	125 00
1270	Neal, John S . . . . .	July 2, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
1237	Perkins, Samuel E . . . . .	October 20, 1883 . . . .	500 00
1225	Piercy, John H . . . . .	August 4, 1883 . . . . .	500 00
908	Ray, James M . . . . .	August 20, 1866 . . . .	500 00
1191	Ream, Laura N . . . . .	April 25, 1882 . . . . .	300 00
1034	Renihan, Mary . . . . .	April 14, 1875 . . . . .	500 00
1265	Reveal, Thomas M . . . . .	April 3, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
1268	Roy, Margaret E . . . . .	May 28, 1884 . . . . .	300 00
907	Sage, Charles . . . . .	July 30, 1866 . . . . .	500 00
935	Smith, John J . . . . .	October 11, 1877 . . . .	500 00
1017	Smock, Harvey . . . . .	June 20, 1874 . . . . .	250 00
1015	Stokely, Benjamin . . . . .	June 9, 1877 . . . . .	500 00
1245	Stroup, Peter R . . . . .	November 10, 1883 . .	500 00
930	Trucksess, Lucinda . . . . .	April 10, 1868 . . . . .	500 00
887	Turner, Jacob . . . . .	February 9, 1866 . . . .	500 00
859	Vanscyoc, John W . . . . .	April 5, 1865 . . . . .	500 00

## MARTIN COUNTY.

1177	Anderson, William J . . . . .	February 4, 1882 . . . .	250 00
1196	Bough, William . . . . .	June 15, 1882 . . . . .	125 00
1220	Clarke, Robert . . . . .	May 26, 1883 . . . . .	150 00
1222	Elkins, Jarvis . . . . .	June 1, 1883 . . . . .	500 00
1014	Elliott, C. A . . . . .	March 5, 1877 . . . . .	500 00
1175	Faucetts, John T . . . . .	January 21, 1882 . . . .	200 00
1183	Inman, Enoch E . . . . .	February 15, 1882 . . . .	500 00
1218	Lewis, Nancy P . . . . .	May 1, 1883 . . . . .	500 00
1101	McCormick, Rebecca and Hiram .	January 9, 1878 . . . . .	500 00
1291	McCormick, Susannah . . . . .	December 11, 1884 . . . .	400 00
1221	Pierce, Henry J . . . . .	May 23, 1883 . . . . .	450 00
1195	Stiles, Gilbert . . . . .	June 13, 1882 . . . . .	150 00
1176	Tinkle, Jeremiah . . . . .	January 28, 1882 . . . .	150 00
1179	Weisback, Phillip . . . . .	February 16, 1882 . . . .	150 00
1287	Wright, Perry . . . . .	December 6, 1884 . . . .	400 00

## MONROE COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
1258	Brown, Joel T . . . . .	March 15, 1884 . . . . .	\$500 00
1257	Carroll, Martha . . . . .	February 4, 1884 . . . . .	500 00
1252	Cergen William . . . . .	January 31, 1884 . . . . .	400 00
1311	Miers, Robert W . . . . .	October 29, 1885 . . . . .	500 00
1266	Payne, John . . . . .	February 5, 1884 . . . . .	400 00
1317	Whitesell, William E . . . . .	December 2, 1885 . . . . .	400 00

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1117	Layman, Sarah A . . . . .	October 3, 1878 . . . . .	500 00
635	May, Allen . . . . .	September 9, 1852. . . . .	500 00

## MORGAN COUNTY.

1197	Baley, Rebecca C . . . . .	June 13, 1882. . . . .	300 00
1227	Caldwell, Sarah. . . . .	August 28, 1883. . . . .	500 00
1042	Coleman, James M . . . . .	September 3, 1875. . . . .	500 00
1160	Coleman, E. M. and James M . . . . .	July 14, 1880. . . . .	500 00
1304	Criss, Alice. . . . .	October 2, 1885 . . . . .	200 00
1069	Egbert, George W. . . . .	May 24, 1876. . . . .	500 00
1103	Egbert, Israel. . . . .	January 24, 1878 . . . . .	500 00
1120	Egbert & Henderson. . . . .	November 21, 1878 . . . . .	300 00
845	Elkins, Joseph . . . . .	February 15, 1865 . . . . .	500 00
1203	Flake, Adam. . . . .	October 4, 1882. . . . .	500 00
1307	Flake, John . . . . .	October 3, 1885. . . . .	175 00
1316	Flake, Jefferson D. . . . .	November 7, 1885 . . . . .	500 00
1137	Hall, Mary A. . . . .	September 13, 1879 . . . . .	200 00
1061	Harper, Peter F . . . . .	February 29, 1876 . . . . .	250 00
1139	Holman, Charles C . . . . .	September 27, 1879 . . . . .	500 00
1043	Jones, Henry C . . . . .	September 3, 1875 . . . . .	500 00
1153	Lewis, James A . . . . .	May 5, 1880 . . . . .	500 00
1262	Loveall, William A . . . . .	March 14, 1884 . . . . .	250 00
1033	Miles, Lucinda . . . . .	March 18, 1875 . . . . .	330 00
1055	Miles, Thomas . . . . .	December 8, 1875 . . . . .	500 00
802	Pearce, William . . . . .	December 24, 1863 . . . . .	500 00
804	Perry, Nathan and Wm. Thompson . . . . .	January 1, 1864 . . . . .	400 00
1303	Radford, Elizabeth . . . . .	September 8, 1885 . . . . .	500 00
1070	Ray, Polly . . . . .	May 24, 1876 . . . . .	200 00
950	Russell, Thomas G . . . . .	November, 18, 1874 . . . . .	500 00
1321	Robinson, Lavina . . . . .	August 27, 1886 . . . . .	150 00
1314	Sargent, James L . . . . .	November 2, 1885 . . . . .	500 00
1040	Scott, Jeff K . . . . .	October 30, 1886 . . . . .	516 32
1158	Shireman, Delilah and Michael . . . . .	July 7, 1880 . . . . .	500 00
1029	Thalman, Mrs. E. O . . . . .	March 16, 1877 . . . . .	500 00
1213	Voiles, Sarah . . . . .	March 23, 1883 . . . . .	500 00
1035	Waggamon, Joshua . . . . .	April 16, 1875 . . . . .	400 00
1306	Wagaman, Jonathan L . . . . .	October 1, 1885 . . . . .	350 00
1260	Watts, Mary E . . . . .	March 8, 1884 . . . . .	250 00
1323	Woods, William S . . . . .	October 20, 1886 . . . . .	300 00



## NEWTON COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
1022	French, John . . . . .	July 28, 1874 . . . . .	\$500 00
1114	French, Harriet . . . . .	July 23, 1878 . . . . .	400 00
1188	Graham, W. H. H . . . . .	April 5, 1882 . . . . .	500 00
1289	Jessen, Frederick . . . . .	December 26, 1884 . . . . .	200 00
981	Veatch, Cynthia E . . . . .	November 1, 1871 . . . . .	300 00
1023	Veatch, John S . . . . .	July 8, 1880 . . . . .	500 00
991	Ward & Graham . . . . .	July 28, 1873 . . . . .	390 97

## OWEN COUNTY.

955	White, Frank . . . . .	December 22, 1869 . . . . .	500 00
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## PERRY COUNTY.

1028	Kappe, Edward . . . . .	January 8, 1875 . . . . .	500 00
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## PORTER COUNTY.

795	Green, Sarah . . . . .	December 14, 1870 . . . . .	695 57
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## POSEY COUNTY.

1189	Septer, Jacob . . . . .	April 4, 1882 . . . . .	500 00
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## PUTNAM COUNTY.

120	Donnohue, Joseph M. . . . .	November 1, 1882 . . . . .	300 00
1174	Frakes, Joseph . . . . .	January 2, 1882 . . . . .	500 00
1006	Hamrick, Ambrose D . . . . .	January 14, 1874 . . . . .	50 00
1209	King, Charles J. and Emily J. . . . .	February 22, 1883 . . . . .	500 00

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

800	Hunt, John A . . . . .	December 1, 1863 . . . . .	500 00
885	Thornburg, John . . . . .	December 22, 1865 . . . . .	500 00

## RUSH COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
1123	Newhouse, Alfred M. . . . .	December 21, 1878. . .	\$500 00

## SCOTT COUNTY.

1320	Finley, William D. . . . .	February 1, 1886 . . .	225 00
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## SPENCER COUNTY.

980	Meek, Jeremiah V. . . . .	September 26, 1871 . .	400 00
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## STARKE COUNTY.

1261	Whittaker, James H. . . . .	April 3, 1884 . . . . .	350 00
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## STEBUBEN COUNTY.

777	Darling, Justin S . . . . .	December 1, 1862. . .	300 00
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## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

952	Cosby, Francis M . . . . .	May 20, 1886 . . . . .	500 00
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## TIPTON COUNTY.

1322	Basey, Robert. . . . .	October 18, 1886 . . .	500 00
1299	Feelding, James R. . . . .	July 27, 1885. . . . .	350 00
848	Irvin, Newton. . . . .	December 10, 1872 . .	600 00
1250	Kelley, Nancy A . . . . .	December 22, 1883 . .	500 00
1113	Magginniss, Solomon E . . . . .	July 15, 1878. . . . .	500 00
1310	Montgomery, Mary A . . . . .	October 17, 1885. . . .	500 00
1142	Puckett, John. . . . .	November 25, 1879 . .	500 00
1305	Seeley, Mary J . . . . .	September, 28, 1885 . .	200 00
956	Stivers, Matilda A. . . . .	January 18, 1870 . . .	500 00
1243	Richards, James M . . . . .	October 25, 1883 . . .	500 00
1244	Richards, Louisa R . . . . .	October 25, 1883 . . .	500 00

## VIGO COUNTY.

No. of Loan.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	DATE.	Amount of Loan.
758	Milner, John . . . . .	August 11, 1860. . . .	\$225 00
1186	Rhodes, Perry. . . . .	March 1, 1882 . . . .	100 00

## WAYNE COUNTY.

772	Estep, James . . . . .	April 17, 1863 . . . .	500 00
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## WELLS COUNTY.

1232	Abshire, C. Bird . . . . .	October 2, 1883 . . . .	500 00
1135	Bolen, John and Margaret . . . .	August 5, 1879 . . . .	400 00
1253	Breining, Lewis . . . . .	January 10, 1884 . . . .	500 00
1223	Buckland, William F. . . . .	June 19, 1883 . . . .	500 00
1246	Dailey, Michael. . . . .	November 1, 1883. . . .	500 00
1226	Deam, Calvin C. . . . .	August 13, 1883. . . .	400 00
1228	Drago, Hugh G. N . . . . .	September 6, 1883. . . .	500 00
1224	Farr, Nancy E . . . . .	July 6, 1883 . . . .	450 00
1240	Hall Samuel . . . . .	October 22, 1883 . . . .	400 00
1233	Hughes, Eli . . . . .	October 8, 1883 . . . .	500 00
1199	Jones, Williams. . . . .	September 5, 1882. . . .	500 00
1201	Jones, Ezekiel . . . . .	August 31, 1882. . . .	500 00
1300	Keller, George Y . . . . .	August 6, 1885 . . . .	500 00
1208	Moore, Joel T. . . . .	February 27, 1883. . . .	500 00
1251	Monaghan, Pat T. . . . .	December 19, 1883 . . . .	300 00
1193	Ogle, Harkless and Emeline . . . .	May 6, 1882 . . . .	500 00
1205	Park, William H. . . . .	October 13, 1882 . . . .	500 00
1276	Starr, Benjamin F. <i>et al</i> . . . .	July 29, 1884. . . .	500 00

## WHITE COUNTY.

1163	Irvine, Eliza J . . . . .	October 11, 1880 . . . .	500 00
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*Recapitulation Showing Condition of College Fund.*

Amount of loans outstanding . . . . .	\$103,195 36
Cash on hand October 31, 1886 . . . . .	10,591 76
Total . . . . .	\$113,787 12

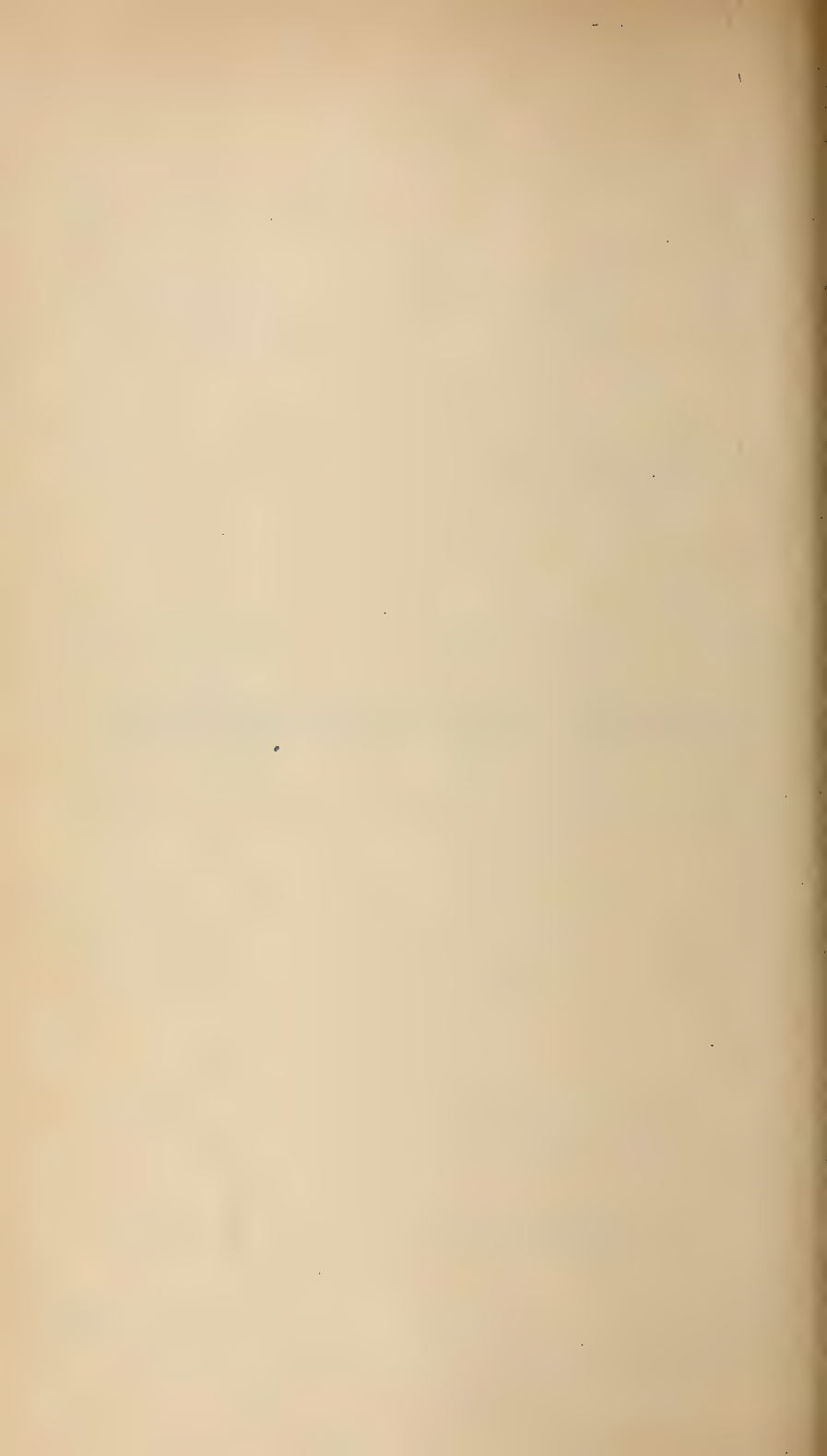
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# LAND DEPARTMENT.

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## LAND DEPARTMENT.

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In presenting a report of the transactions of this department which are matters of record, it would be well to state that they cover only a small portion of its work. The records of this office show the original entry of almost every acre of land within the State, and, as in hundreds of instances the patents conveying these lands have never been placed of record in the county where it is situate, results in numerous inquiries each year concerning the disposition of particular tracts. The records of the Sinking Fund are also a part of this department, and a great deal of labor is required in looking up and making releases of mortgages to this fund, which, through the carelessness of the parties making loans, were not satisfied in the proper counties at the time of their payment.

Most of these records were in a bad condition when turned over to this office, and their frequent handling each year have made many of them unfit for further use. I ask the attention of the General Assembly to the remarks concerning these records, in another portion of this report, and to the necessity of an appropriation to enable the work of their restoration to be done, and the many papers in this department relating to land titles to be refiled and properly indexed.

### ERRORS IN PATENTS.

In my last report I called attention to the numerous errors which have been made in patents conveying swamp lands, and to the fact that there is no law existing authorizing the correction of them. It has been the custom, upon submission of the evidence showing these errors, and upon surrendering the old patent, or making affidavit to its loss, for the Governor to

issue a new patent, making these corrections. But his authority, in such cases, is doubtful, and I suggest the passage of an act empowering the proper officer to execute patents correcting such errors. These errors are mostly in the names of parties, and descriptions of the tracts intended to be conveyed, and the records of this office, in most cases, contain the evidence of these errors. In many instances the same tract has been conveyed to two, three, and even four different parties, but such errors are beyond the power of legislation to correct, and it must be left to the courts to determine the priority of title.

#### ACT OF 1883.

The act of 1883 directing and prescribing the manner of sale of lands belonging to the State, while intended to be general in its effect, is so worded as to leave a doubt as to the authority of the Auditor of State to sell certain of the classes of lands therein described, to which the State acquired title after its passage, and I suggest that it be so amended as to remove all doubt of such authority. In this connection I would also suggest that county auditors be required to report a list of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes within a given time after its forfeiture. This office has no means by which to procure such information. As much land is thus acquired each year, and while the title is in the State it pays no taxes, it would be in the interest of the State to dispose of it as rapidly as possible that it may be made to bear its share of taxation.

#### SWAMP LAND ACCOUNT.

The act of 1885 amending the Attorney General act so as to prohibit that officer from appointing deputies and agents to prosecute claims against the General Government compelled the Attorney General to cancel his contract with Wm. A. Meloy, Esq., who was his agent in prosecuting the swamp land claims of the State against the United States. Under an appointment from the Governor, Mr. Meloy has continued to act as such agent, trusting to the liberality of the General Assembly to compensate him for his services. I suggest that the Legislature authorize the proper officer to contract with Mr. Meloy, or some other person, for the prosecution of said

claims, and that a reasonable compensation be allowed for such services; also that a small appropriation be made to enable the State to furnish the evidence required by the general land office in the settlement of these claims. There is no doubt that if such provision is made the State can recover considerable quantities of land which rightfully belong to her under the swamp land grant of 1850 and receive cash idemnity for other of such lands belonging to her which was sold by the government. Mr. Meloy has already made sufficient progress to demonstrate that it will be to the interest of the State to provide for the prosecution of these claims.

#### WABASH AND ERIE CANAL PATENTS.

There still remain in this office a large number of patents, conveying Wabash and Erie Canal lands. The law directs that these be recorded in the county where the land is situate, and until this is done there will be a defect in the title to these lands. Patents, some issued by the State as early as 1832, and others by the trustees of the canal as late as 1876, are here for lands in Allen, Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Fulton, Gibson, Greene, Huntington, Jasper, Knox, Kosciusko, Lake, Lawrence, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Newton, Noble, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Wabash, Warrick, White and Whitley counties. It is hoped that the owners of canal lands in the counties named, who have not yet obtained their patents, and had them recorded, will do so at once, in order that their title may be made perfect.

#### UNPATENTED LANDS.

Below will be found a list of swamp and university lands remaining unpatented. While the records of this office show the sale of a few of these tracts, I am satisfied that had the department the means of prosecuting an inquiry into the condition of title to these lands, most of it will be found to still belong to the State, although it was not so reported under the act of 1883. In many cases where the State has sold the land I think it will be found that the purchasers have failed to complete their payments, and the title has thus reverted to the State.

LIST OF LANDS REPORTED AS BELONGING TO THE STATE, UNDER ACT OF 1883, AND  
STILL REMAINING UNSOLD.

*Gibson County.*

DESCRIPTION OF TRACT.				Contents.		Appraisem <sup>t</sup>	Kind of Land.
Part of Section.		Sec- tion.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths	
Lot 3. . . . .	. . . . .	8	2 S	12 W	36	10	Swamp.
Lot 5. . . . .	. . . . .	8	2 S	12 W	33	10	Swamp.
S E quarter. . . . .	. . . . .	24	3 S	9 W	160	00	Escheated.
						\$18 05 24 87½ Not apprais'd	

*Laporte County.*

Lot 5. . . . .	. . . . .	8	36 N	1 W	34	59	Swamp.
Lot 6. . . . .	. . . . .	8	36 N	1 W	40	61	Swamp.

*Martin County.*

* N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	. . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00	University.
* N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	. . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00	University.
* S E quarter S E quarter. . . . .	. . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00	University.
* S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	. . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00	University.
						\$100 00 150 00 60 00 110 00	

\* These tracts have not been advertised for sale.

*Orange County.*

N E quarter N E quarter.	6	1 N	2 W	40	00	70 00	Saline.
N E quarter N W quarter	28	2 N	2 W	40	00	100 00	Saline.
N W quarter N E quarter	36	1 N	2 W	40	00	80 00	University.

*Pulaski County.*

S E quarter N E quarter.	10	31 N	4 W	40	00	50 00	Swamp.
N W quarter S W quarter	29	30 N	3 W	40	00	160 00	Swamp.
N E quarter S W quarter	6	30 N	2 W	40	00	100 00	University.
S W quarter S W quarter	6	30 N	2 W	40	00	100 00	University.
N E quarter S E quarter.	2	29 N	3 W	40	00	100 00	University.
N W quarter N W quarter	8	29 N	3 W	40	00	80 00	University.
S W quarter S E quarter.	20	29 N	3 W	40	00	100 00	University.
S W quarter N E quarter.	20	29 N	3 W	40	00	100 00	University.
N E quarter N E quarter.	34	29 N	3 W	40	00	120 00	University.

*Starke County.*

S E quarter N W quarter	4	33 N	1 W	40	60	120 00	Swamp.
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*Sullivan County.*

Lot 1 N E quarter.	7	6 N	9 W	40	00	100 00	Swamp.
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# LIST OF LANDS REPORTED AS BELONGING TO THE STATE—Continued.

\* *Washington County.*

DESCRIPTION OF TRACT.				CONTENTS.		Appraisem't.	Kind of Land.
Part of Section.		Sec- tion.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths	
Fraction S of river (S W quarter S E quarter)	. . . . .	23	4 N	4 E	. . . .	93	Swamp.
Fraction S W of river (N E quarter N W quarter)	. . . . .	25	4 N	4 E	2	40	Swamp.
Fraction S W of river (S W quarter S W quarter)	. . . . .	19	4 N	5 E	6	75	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (N E quarter S W quarter)	. . . . .	28	4 N	5 E	2	25	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (N W quarter S W quarter)	. . . . .	28	4 N	5 E	1	25	Swamp.
Fraction S W of river (N W quarter N W quarter)	. . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	3	75	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (N E quarter N E quarter)	. . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	2	00	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (N W quarter N E quarter)	. . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	1	75	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (S W quarter N W quarter)	. . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	1	50	Swamp.
Fraction S of river (S E quarter N W quarter)	. . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	1	00	Swamp.

\*The Auditor and Treasurer of this county declined to appoint Appraisers for these lands, as the law directs, because they are worthless, and enough money could not be realized from their sale to pay the expenses.

LIST OF LANDS FORFEITED TO THE STATE FOR NON-PAYMENT  
OF COLLEGE FUND LOANS.

*Brown County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.		APPRAISE- MENT.
PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Town- ship.	Range.	Acres.	H'chs.	
N W quarter S E quarter	6	10 N	4 E	40	00	\$120 00
S E quarter S E quarter	6	10 N	4 E	40	00	120 00

Mortgaged by Conrad J. Kisky and Rebecca Kisky, his wife. Forfeited April 22, 1878, for non-payment of \$420.29.

*Daviess County.*

*Part S E quarter . . .	27	2 N	7 W	60	00	
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Mortgaged by Phoebe A. Gossett and Alva W. Gossett, her husband. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$580.10.

*Fountain County.*

N E quarter S E quarter	33	18 N	7 W	40	00	240 00
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Mortgaged by Pembroke S. Welsh for \$500. Forfeited by Dewitt C. Reynolds for non-payment of \$1,878.15.

*Part N W quarter . .	19	18 N	6 W	70	00	
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Mortgaged by William H. Spinning and Elizabeth Spinning, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$664.64.

*Jasper County.*

N E quarter N W qr. .	23	30 N	6 W	40	00	80 00
N W quarter N W qr. .	23	30 N	6 W	40	00	80 00
N part S W qr N W qr.	23	30 N	6 W	35	00	70 00

Mortgaged by John W. Blake and Hannah J. Blake, his wife, for \$500. Forfeited for non-payment of \$593.04.

N E quarter S E quarter	4	30 N	7 W	40	00	100 00
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Mortgaged with other lands by John Shearer for \$490.47. Forfeited December 10, 1874, for non-payment of \$701.22.

\*These tracts have not been appraised for sale under the act of 1883.

*Marion County.*

Lot 2, in Bruce Place, Indianapolis. Appraisement, \$600. Mortgaged by Jacob T. Wright and Sally A. Wright, his wife, for \$500. Forfeited September 10, 1879, for non-payment of \$601.82.

Lots 29 and 30, Allen's Second North Addition to Indianapolis. Appraisement, \$50 each. Mortgaged by James O. Woodruff and Ermina J. Woodruff, his wife, for \$500. Forfeited January 16, 1877, for non-payment of \$606.40.

Lot 34, of Woodruff's subdivision of lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19, in Bethel F. Morris's addition to Indianapolis. Appraisement, \$250. Mortgaged by Robert B. Driggs for \$500. Forfeited September 10, 1879, for non-payment of \$602.43.

Lot 6, in Kappes & Frank's subdivision of the northeast part of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 15, north of range 3, east. Appraisement, \$180. Mortgaged by Frederick W. Winter and Mary Winter, his wife, for \$300. Forfeited January 23, 1879, for non-payment of \$371.10.

Lots 51 and 53, in Kappes & Frank's subdivision of the northeast part of southwest quarter of section 13, township 15, north of range 3, east. Appraisement, \$150 each. Mortgaged by Julia M. Frank and James Frank, for \$500. Forfeited July 8, 1880, for non-payment of \$622.26.

Lots 61 and 63 in Kappes & Frank's subdivision of the northeast part of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 15, north of range 3, east. Appraisement, \$150 each. Mortgaged by Eugenia Hays and Thomas Hays, her husband, for \$300. Forfeited August 1, 1883, for non-payment of \$497.33.

Lot 5, in Henry G. Colgan's subdivision of lots 10 and 19, in E. T. Fletcher's first Brookside suburb of the city of Indianapolis. Appraisement, \$75. Mortgaged by Charles A. Price for \$300. Forfeited July 8, 1880, for non-payment of \$361.24.

Lot 5 in block 1, in North Park Addition to Indianapolis. Appraisement, \$450. Mortgaged by George Bruce and Nora Bruce, his wife, for \$500. Forfeited August 1, 1883, for non-payment of \$710.94.

Lots 14 and 15 in Spann, Smith & Hammond's subdivisions of lots numbered 23 to 28, inclusive, in Charles St. John's West Addition to Indianapolis. Mortgaged by Frank S. Redmond and Ida Redmond, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$383.38.

*Martin County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.		APPRAISE- MENT.
PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Town- ship.	Range	Acres.	H'ths.	
*N W quarter N E qr .	24	2 N	5 W	40	00	
*S W quarter N E qr. .	24	5 N	5 W	40	00	

Mortgaged by Vincent G. Miles and Lucretia Miles, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$768.66.

*E half N E quarter . .	15	3 N	4 W	80	00	
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Mortgaged by Zachariah T. Hampton and Ellen Hampton, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$653.90.

\*These tracts have not been appraised for sale under the act of 1883.

*Martin County—Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.		APPRAISE- MENT.
PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Town- ship.	Range.	Acres.	Fths.	
*S W quarter S E qr. .	20	5 N	3 W	40	00	

Mortgaged by Silva C. Todd and James S. Todd, her husband. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$492.07.

*Morgan County.*

*N E qr N E qr. . . .	26	12 N	2 E	40	00	
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Mortgaged by John W. Thompson and Catherine Thompson, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$499.89.

*Perry County.*

*E half S E quarter . .	15	5 S	1 W	. . . .	. .	
E half S W quarter . .	15	5 S	1 W	. . . .	. .	

Mortgaged by Edward Kappe and Bertha Kappe, his wife. Forfeited May 27, 1886, for non-payment of \$588.85.

*Posey County.*

E half S E frac quarter	23	8 S	15 W	61	74	\$216 09
W half S E frac quarter	23	8 S	15 W	65	22	228 27

Mortgaged by William H. Whitworth, for \$500. Forfeited August 1, 1883, for non-payment of \$641.23.

*Washington County.*

Part of S W quarter . .	3	1 N	2 E	21	50	\$220 00
Also, part of same qr. .	3	1 N	2 E	8	50	130 00

Mortgaged by James N. Kimball and Elgira G. Kimball, his wife, for \$500. Forfeited August 1, 1883, for non-payment of \$704.31.

*White County.*

*E half S W quarter. .	18	25 N	5 W	80	00	
W half S E quarter . .	18	25 N	5 W	80	00	

Mortgaged by John S. Williams and Mary J. Williams, his wife. Forfeited May 20, 1886, for non-payment of \$1,589.28.

\*These tracts have not been appraised for sale under the act of 1883.

PATENTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR LANDS SOLD UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE ACT OF MARCH 7, 1883.

*University Land.*

DATE.	PATENTEE.	PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Town's p.	Range.	COUNTY.
May 1, 1886 . . . . .	Micah B. Halstead . . . . .	N half N E quarter . . . . .	5	29 N	7 W	Jasper.
September 23, 1886 . .	Jacob Malott. . . . .	N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	22	29 N	3 W	Pulaski.

*College Fund Lands.*

November 12, 1885 . .	Marcellus Bristow . . . . .	E half S W quarter . . . . .	29	17 N	8 W	Parke.
November 12, 1885 . .	Marcellus Bristow . . . . .	E half N W quarter . . . . .	32	17 N	8 W	Parke.
March 8, 1886 . . . .	Henry C. Wilson . . . . .	Part S E quarter . . . . .	24	16 N	3 E	Marion.

*Escheated Land.*

March 11, 1886 . . .	Benjamin Jessen . . . . .	S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	2	28 N	9 W	Newton.
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April 17, 1886 . . . .	Cornelius P. Newkirk . . . . .	E half S E quarter . . . . .	12	1 N	2 W	Orange.
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The following Patents were issued for University Lands sold prior to the passage of the Act of March 7, 1883:

November 14, 1885 . .	John Darroch . . . . .	N E quarter and N half N W quarter	4	29 N	9 W	Newton.
January 25, 1886 . .	Fritz Popp . . . . .	S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	8	29 N	3 W	Pulaski.
April 17, 1886 . . .	John U. Hinshaw . . . . .	N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	8	28 N	3 W	White.
May 17, 1886 . . . .	Americus L. Pogue . . . . .	S half S E quarter and S W quarter				
		S W quarter . . . . .	18	29 N	9 W	Newton.
July 14, 1886 . . . .	Frederick Popp . . . . .	S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	8	29 N	3 W	Pulaski.

The following Patent was issued for Michigan Road Land:

November 14, 1885 . .	George Shuler . . . . .	W half N W quarter . . . . .	22	29 N	6 E	Wabash.
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## LANDS HELD BY THE STATE BY DEEDS.

*Marion County.*

Lots 18, 19 and 20, in Morton, Coffin and Wright's subdivision of out-lot 149, in the city of Indianapolis. Conveyed to the State by John Stumph and wife and Samuel Lefevre, Lots 18 and 20 appraised at \$500 each; lot 19, \$600.

Lot 1, on west side of White River, opposite the city of Indianapolis, and immediately south of the National Road, known as the Ferry Landing. Appraised at \$3,800.

*\*Porter County.*

West half of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 36, north, range 6, west.

\* This tract was conveyed to the State by the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company July 5, 1861, the deed excepting the right of way of the Michigan Central and New Albany & Salem Railroads through the tract. The land was purchased to be used as a brick-yard during the construction of the Northern Prison. It would bring a fair price if the Legislature would authorize its sale.

*† Pulaski County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.		KIND OF LAND.
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'ths.	
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	5	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	5	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	8	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	30 N	3 W	40	00	. . . . .

*† Starke County.*

S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	15	34 N	2 W	40	00	. . . . .
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	15	34 N	2 W	40	00	. . . . .

† Conveyed to the State by Daniel A. Farley to indemnify the State against losses to the Swamp Land Fund and the University Land Fund, which losses, to the amount of two thousand dollars, had occurred through defalcations made by said Farley while Treasurer of Pulaski County.

These tracts were appraised at \$8 per acre.

All the above described tracts were appraised and offered for sale under the authority of an act approved March 11, 1875, but found no purchasers.

In addition to the foregoing, the State holds title to the following described premises, which have not been appraised or offered for sale :

Lots 242 and 243, in E. J. Peck's subdivision of the south part of out-lot 134, in the city of Indianapolis. Conveyed to the State by E. J. Peck and wife in consideration of \$40 and with this provision: "Said lots to be used as a place of burial for the dead, and for no other use whatever, and if otherwise used, then to be forfeited to the original proprietors, their heirs or assigns."

The west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 22, north, range 7, west (except  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the southeast corner), situated in Fountain County.

This tract was mortgaged March 18, 1839, by Talman Tripp, to secure the payment of a loan of \$500 from the Indianapolis fund, under the authority of an act supplemental to "An Act to provide for the erection of a State House," approved February 2, 1833. It was forfeited, and bid in by the State June 20, 1840. On January 9, 1841, it was sold on credit to W. S. Palmer, by whom it was likewise forfeited, and the State bid it in again November 11, 1843, since which time it has belonged to the State.

This tract could be sold at a fair price if the Legislature would authorize such a sale to be made.

## ESCHEATED LANDS.

The title of the State to the following tract of land was confirmed by a decree of the Gibson Circuit Court, rendered June 6, 1885:

PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Town's p.	Range.	County.
S E quarter . . . . .	24	3 S	9 W	Gibson.

Escheated to the State for want of heirs of James Orin, deceased.

# SWAMP LANDS SOLD, BUT UNPATENTED.

The following is a list of Swamp Lands remaining unpatented. Many of these tracts have doubtless been sold for some time, but the purchasers have thus far neglected to have patents issued. The present owners of these tracts should forward to this office, without further delay, the certificates of final payment and have the proper patents issued therefor.

## *Allen County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T <sup>p</sup> .	Range.	Acres.	H <sup>d</sup> ths.
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	29	31 N	11 E	40	00

## *Bartholomew County.*

N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	15	7 N	5 E	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	15	7 N	5 E	40	00

## *Brown County.*

S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	12	7 N	1 E	40	00
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## *Cass County.*

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	1	28 N	2 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	1	28 N	2 E	40	00

## *Clay County.*

N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	8	9 N	7 W	40	00
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## *Dekalb County.*

N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	17	33 N	13 E	40	00
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## *Daviess County.*

N E fraction E of river . . . . .	5	5 N	6 W	3	00
S E quarter E of river . . . . .	23	5 N	7 W	10	00

## *Dubois County.*

S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	31	1 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	9	1 S	4 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	6	2 S	5 W	40	00

*Fulton County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T <sup>p</sup> .	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	18	30 N	1 E	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	30 N	1 E	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	4	31 N	1 E	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	1 E	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	31	30 N	2 E	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	31	30 N	2 E	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	29 N	2 E	40	00
Lot 1, or W half N E quarter . . . . .	21	30 N	5 E	60	90

*Gibson County.*

S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	2 S	12 W	40	00
Lot 3 . . . . .	9	2 S	12 W	37	50
S half N E fraction of N E quarter . . . . .	17	2 S	12 W	23	57
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	2 S	12 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	2 S	12 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	2 S	12 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	2 S	12 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	27	3 S	13 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	27	3 S	13 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	27	3 S	13 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	27	3 S	13 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	29	2 S	12 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	24	3 S	14 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	3	2 S	9 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	30	1 S	9 W	37	44
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	31	1 S	9 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	32	1 S	11 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	28	1 S	11 W	40	00

*Greene County.*

N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	6	6 N	6 W	61	97
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	6	6 N	6 W	61	97
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	6 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	3	7 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	3	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	42	54
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	42	54
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	42	53
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	42	54
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	7 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	7 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	4	6 N	7 W	26	71
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	4	6 N	7 W	26	71
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	34	7 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	34	7 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	30	8 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	30	8 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	9	7 N	6 W	40	00



*Hancock County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
S W quarter N E quarter. . . . .	9	16 N	7 E	40	00

*Jasper County.*

N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	30 N	5 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	31	29 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	7	30 N	7 W	38	50
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	30 N	7 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	14	31 N	7 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	15	31 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	15	31 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	15	31 N	7 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	31 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	31 N	7 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	31 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	31 N	7 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	30	31 N	7 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	7 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	7 W	40	00
Fraction in S E quarter . . . . .	8	32 N	7 W	1	20
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	32 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	32 N	7 W	40	00
Fraction in S E quarter . . . . .	25	33 N	7 W	2	10
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	7 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	7 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	7 W	40	00

## BRIGHT LANDS.

S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	29	28 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	29	28 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter (except five acres). . . . .	30	28 N	6 W	35	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	30	28 N	6 W	40	00

*Jackson County.*

Fraction E of river in S E quarter . . . . .	22	4 N	4 E	1	80
S E fraction N of river . . . . .	24	4 N	4 E	6	50
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	1	6 N	4 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	1	6 N	4 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	33	6 N	4 E	40	00
Fraction E of river, S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	26	4 N	5 E	2	00
Fraction S of river, S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	4 N	5 E	1	00
Fraction N of river, N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	30	4 N	6 E	3	03
Fraction N of river, N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	30	4 N	5 E	2	74
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	20	4 N	6 E	40	00

*Jay County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'aths.
S W quarter S W quarter. . . . .	34	23 N	13 E	40	00

*Knox County.*

Lot No. 3 . . . . .	6	4 N	7 W	43	70
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	6	1 N	10 W	36	87
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	31	2 N	10 W	30	54
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	4 N	10 W	40	00
Lot No. 2 . . . . .	6	1 S	11 W	25	84
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	13	1 N	11 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	14	1 N	11 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	34	2 N	11 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	14	4 N	8 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	14	4 N	8 W	40	00

*Kosciusko County.*

S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	2	32 N	4 E	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	22	34 N	4 E	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	34 N	4 E	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	33	31 N	5 E	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	6	32 N	5 E	45	81
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	21	34 N	5 E	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	9	31 N	7 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	12	33 N	7 E	16	24
Lot No. 7 . . . . .	21	33 N	7 E	6	80
Lots Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . .	28	33 N	7 E	44	85
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	33 N	7 E	40	00

*Lagrange County.*

N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	36 N	11 E	40	00
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*Lake County.*

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	28	32 N	9 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	33 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	33 N	7 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	10	35 N	9 W	40	00

*Laporte County.*

Lot No. 5, S of River . . . . .	8	35 N	1 W	32	40
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	21	35 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	32	35 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	32	35 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	32	35 N	2 W	40	00
Fractional E half, E of River, S E quarter . . . . .	33	35 N	2 W	5	55
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	9	34 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	22	34 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	29	35 N	3 W	40	00

*Marshall County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
N: W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	17	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 6 in N W quarter . . . . .	18	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 7 in N W quarter . . . . .	18	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 4 in S W quarter . . . . .	18	32 N	1 E	66	80
Lot No 3 in N W quarter . . . . .	30	32 N	1 E	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	30	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 7 in S W quarter . . . . .	30	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 2 in N W quarter . . . . .	31	32 N	1 E	40	00
Lot No. 3 in N W quarter . . . . .	31	32 N	1 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	6	33 N	1 E	64	67
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	29	33 N	1 E	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	23	35 N	1 E	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	23	35 N	1 E	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	4	32 N	2 E	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	4	32 N	2 E	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	32 N	3 E	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	4	32 N	2 E	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	10	34 N	3 E	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	24	35 N	3 E	40	00

*Martin County.*

S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	28	2 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	9	3 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	18	3 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	4 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	1	5 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	12	1 N	5 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	13	1 N	5 W	40	00

*Monroe County.*

N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	7 N	1 E	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	8 N	1 E	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	35	10 N	1 W	35	29

*Newton County.*

N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	13	31 N	10 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	17	28 N	9 W	40	00
Lot No. 9 in N E quarter . . . . .	1	31 N	9 W	30	79
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	2	31 N	9 W	40	00

*Noble County.*

N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	30	33 N	9 W	39	75
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	30	33 N	9 W	39	76

*Pike County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	20	3 S	7 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	8	1 S	7 W	40	00

*Porter County.*

S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	14	34 N	5 W	40	00
Fraction west of river . . . . .	10	32 N	7 W	31	40
Lot No. 3 . . . . .	36	37 N	7 W	30	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	2	34 N	5 W	40	00
Fraction east of river . . . . .	1	32 N	6 W	1	60
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	35	37 N	7 W	40	00

*Posey County.*

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	8	7 S	14 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	4	7 S	14 W	43	00

*Pulaski County.*

S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	13	29 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	13	30 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	13	30 N	1 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	14	30 N	1 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	14	30 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	31 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	23	31 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	1 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	22	30 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	2	31 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	5	31 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	17	31 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	25	31 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	34	31 N	2 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	36	31 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	2	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	3	29 N	3 W	40	60
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	3	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	29 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	14	29 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	14	29 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	29 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	34	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	34	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	34	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	2	30 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	3	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	10	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	13	30 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	30 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	22	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	25	30 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	25	30 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	26	30 N	3 W	40	00

## Pulaski County—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H' aths.
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	26	30 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	30 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	29	30 N	3 W	40	05
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	29	30 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	4	31 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	6	31 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	6	31 N	3 W	38	51
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	8	31 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	19	31 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	20	31 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	20	31 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	20	31 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	29	31 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	2	29 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	10	29 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	15	29 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	15	29 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	2	30 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	30 N	4 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	12	30 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	31 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	31 N	4 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	31 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	12	31 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	13	31 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	21	31 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	32	31 N	4 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	31 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	29	31 N	4 W	40	00

## Starke County.

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	19	33 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	3	34 N	1 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	4	34 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	34 N	1 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	34 N	1 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	34 N	1 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	12	34 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	1	32 N	2 W	38	83
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	9	32 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	10	32 N	2 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	33	32 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	4	33 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	10	33 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	34	34 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	34	34 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	36	32 N	3 W	40	00
Lot No. 1 in N E quarter . . . . .	22	33 N	3 W	35	20
Lot No. 2 in N E quarter . . . . .	22	33 N	3 W	65	70
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	22	33 N	3 W	40	00
Lot No. 3 in N W quarter . . . . .	22	33 N	3 W	56	10
Lot No. 4 in N W quarter . . . . .	22	33 N	3 W	20	60
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	23	33 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	22	32 N	2 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	33 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	33 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	33 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	33 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	4 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	19	32 N	4 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	13	33 N	2 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	32 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	27	32 N	3 W	40	00
Lot No. 3 in N E quarter . . . . .	25	34 N	3 W	35	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	1	33 N	2 W	40	00



*St. Joseph County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Aces.	H'dths.
N W quarter S W quarter. . . . .	12	35 N	1 W	40	00

*Steuben County.*

N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	18	38 N	12 E	40	00
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*Sullivan County.*

S W quarter N W quarter. . . . .	12	6 N	10 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter. . . . .	13	6 N	10 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter. . . . .	35	8 N	11 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter. . . . .	5	8 N	8 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	31	88
N W quarter N E quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	31	88
N E quarter N W quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	30	93
N W quarter N W quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	30	93
S E quarter N W quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	30	31
S W quarter N W quarter. . . . .	1	7 N	11 W	30	31

NOTE.—The Auditor of Sullivan County has not yet reported what tracts, if any, of the above described are still unsold ; hence this list shows only those which are unpatented.

*White County.*

N W quarter S W quarter. . . . .	1	26 N	5 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter. . . . .	12	27 N	5 W	40	00

*Whitley County.*

N W quarter S E quarter. . . . .	26	33 N	8 E	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter. . . . .	8	31 N	10 E	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter. . . . .	8	31 N	10 E	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter. . . . .	2	32 N	10 E	40	00

## UNIVERSITY LANDS SOLD BUT UNPATENTED.

The following is a list of University lands which have been sold, but for some unknown reason the State has never conveyed them by patents to the purchasers.

See the remarks made concerning swamp lands, sold but unpatented, which apply to these lands as well.

## UNIVERSITY LANDS SOLD BUT UNPATENTED.

*Crawford County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Aeres.	H'dths.
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	35	2 S	2 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	35	2 S	2 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	3 S	2 W	40	00

*Dubois County.*

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	2 S	6 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	27	2 S	6 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	27	2 S	6 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	27	2 S	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	2	3 S	3 W	38	85
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	1 S	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	21	3 S	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	21	3 S	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	21	3 S	3 W	40	00

*Jasper County.*

S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	6	28 N	7 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	21	28 N	7 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	10	28 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	10	28 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	10	28 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	28 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	3	30 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	21	30 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	21	30 N	6 W	40	06

*Martin County.*

N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	15	4 N	3 W	40	00

*Newton County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	4	29 N	9 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	4	29 N	9 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	17	29 N	9 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	18	29 N	9 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	18	29 N	9 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	18	29 N	9 W	40	00

*Orange County.*

S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	25	1 S	2 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	36	1 N	2 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	36	1 N	2 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	22	1 N	2 W	40	00
S W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	26	1 N	2 W	40	00

*Perry County.*

N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	17	4 S	2 W	40	00
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*Pulaski County.*

S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	5	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	36	30 N	4 W	40	00
N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	29 N	1 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	29 N	1 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	15	29 N	1 W	40	00
W half N W quarter . . . . .	1	29 N	3 W	61	22
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	2	29 N	3 W	40	00
E half N W quarter . . . . .	3	29 N	3 W	58	57
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	4	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	3	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	6	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	7	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	9	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	9	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	10	29 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	10	29 N	3 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	11	29 N	3 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	13	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	18	29 N	3 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	23	29 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	28	29 N	3 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	5	30 N	2 W	36	45
S W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	32	30 N	2 W	40	00

*Pike County.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT.				CONTENTS.	
Part of Section.	Section.	T'p.	Range.	Acres.	H'dths.
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	30	2 S	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	3	2 S	6 W	40	00

*Warrick County.*

N E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	5 N	6 W	40	00
N W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	5 N	6 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	5 N	6 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	9	5 N	6 W	40	00
N E quarter S E quarter . . . . .	9	5 N	6 W	40	00

*White County.*

S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	3	28 N	4 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	31	28 N	4 W	76	41
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	11	28 N	5 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	11	28 N	5 W	40	00
N W quarter S W quarter . . . . .	13	28 N	5 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	15	28 N	5 W	40	00
S E quarter S W quarter . . . . .	36	28 N	5 W	40	00
S E quarter N E quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00
S W quarter N E quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00
N E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00
S E quarter N W quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00
N W quarter N W quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00
N W quarter S E quarter . . . . .	33	28 N	5 W	40	00

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# INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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Herewith is submitted the annual report of the transactions of fire, life, accident, and casualty insurance companies, transacting business in this State, for the year ending June 30, 1886. The tax collected from the various companies for the six months ending December 31, 1885, was \$30,446.32, and for the six months ending June 30, 1886, \$26,042.92, showing a difference of \$4,403.40 in favor of the first six months. The losses of both fire and life companies were comparatively large, but, as usual, the fire companies were called upon to pay the largest amount. During the fiscal year just closed, the following companies have withdrawn from the State, viz.: Oregon F. and M., Portland, Oregon, and the Star, New York, N. Y. During the same time the following have been admitted, viz.: American Steam Boiler, New York, N. Y.; Concordia, Milwaukee, Wis.; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, London, England; Farragut, New York, N. Y.; Granite State, Portsmouth, N. H.; Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford, Conn.; Merchants', New York, N. Y.; Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York, N. Y.; Mount Holly, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Peoples', Manchester, N. H.; Peoples', Pittsburg, Pa.; Saint Paul F. and M., St. Paul, Minn.; Sun Mutual, New Orleans, La.; and United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.

In my report to the General Assembly of 1883, I called attention to the act regulating assessment insurance associations, etc., and I again call the attention of the Legislature to the construction of that act, and the suggestions then made.

Of this class of companies, organized outside of this State, the following have been admitted during the year, viz.: Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Association, Chicago, Ill., and the Preferred Mutual Accident Association, New York, N. Y.

## EXHIBIT

*Of Gross Receipts, Losses Paid, Receipts Less Losses, and Tax of  
Foreign Insurance Companies Transacting Business in  
This State from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1885.

*Fire.*

Gross receipts .....	\$1,179,509 04
Losses paid .....	662,616 83
Receipts, less losses .....	531,742 63
Tax .....	15,951 34

*Life.*

Gross receipts .....	\$740,055 32
Losses paid .....	268,868 06
Receipts, less losses .....	483,165 69
Tax .....	14,494 98

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

*Fire.*

Gross receipts .....	\$1,091,191 36
Losses paid .....	694,006 75
Receipts, less losses .....	412,697 07
Tax .....	12,380 91

*Life.*

Gross receipts .....	\$714,014 72
Losses paid .....	271,306 67
Receipts, less losses .....	455,400 79
Tax .....	13,662 01

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

*Fire and Life.*

Gross receipts.....	\$3,724,770 44
Losses paid .....	1,896,798 31
Receipts, less losses .....	1,883,006 18
Tax .....	56,489 24

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.,

From July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, of Each Fire Insurance Company Doing Business in This State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts less L'sses.	Tax.
<i>Etna</i> . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	\$36,118 05	\$20,001 15	\$16,116 90	\$483 51
Agricultural . . . . .	Watertown, N. Y.	3,244 29	2,007 55	1,236 74	37 10
American . . . . .	Newark, N. J.	3,078 25	1,003 54	2,074 71	62 25
American . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	948 72	23 85	924 87	27 75
American . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	10,480 91	4,666 99	5,813 92	174 42
American Central . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.	4,018 80	996 28	3,022 52	90 66
American Surety . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	316 50	533 87	316 50	9 50
British America . . . . .	Toronto, Canada	4,805 20	2,692 56	4,271 33	128 14
Buffalo German . . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.	10,951 69	367 62	8,259 13	247 77
California . . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.	1,878 97	1,878 97	1,511 35	45 34
Citizens' . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	12,407 63	3,120 59	9,287 04	278 61
Citizens' . . . . .	Pittsburg, Pa.	4,454 67	1,415 62	3,039 05	91 17
Citizens' . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.	1,869 00	1,147 35	731 65	21 65
City of London . . . . .	London, Eng.	2,063 85	2,063 85	1,887 47	56 63
Clinton . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	1,167 28	2,595 48	527 20	15 82
Commerce . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.	10,912 28	8,591 32	2,320 96	69 63
Commercial Union . . . . .	London, Eng.	12,003 66	4,179 37	7,824 29	234 73
Continental . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	116,727 99	56,543 13	60,184 86	1,805 55
Detroit F. & M. . . . .	New York, N. Y.	4,919 90	3,939 22	980 68	29 42
Farmers' . . . . .	Detroit, Mich.	10,367 86	4,132 76	6,235 10	187 06
Fire Association . . . . .	York, Pa.	18,437 81	10,684 01	7,753 80	232 61
Firemen's . . . . .	Dayton, O.	7,127 01	7,932 77	1,112 21	33 37
Firemen's . . . . .	Newark, N. J.	1,112 21	2,594 38	7,922 85	237 69
Fireman's Fund . . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.	10,517 21	6,234 14	10,499 87	315 00
Fire Insurance Ass'n . . . . .	London, Eng.	4,654 71	2,497 00	9,620 50	288 61
Franklin . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	12,906 87	6,198 45	2,950 54	25 49
German . . . . .	Freeport, Ill.	15,818 95	849 66	2,003 65	60 11
German . . . . .	Peoria, Ill.	4,800 20	2,935 92	1,961 14	577 13
German . . . . .	Pittsburg, Pa.	4,959 57	1,450 57	9,020 71	577 13
German . . . . .	Quincy, Ill.	1,450 57	28,258 21	16,142 28	77 89
German American . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	11,659 27	5,941 27	2,596 35	225 26
Germania . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	5,941 27	897 90	7,508 57	
Girard F. & M. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	8,406 47			
Glen's Falls . . . . .	Glen's Falls, N. Y.				

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts less Losses.	Tax.
Guardian F. & L. . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	\$5,126 48	\$741 30	\$4,385 18	\$131 55
Guarantee N. A. . . . .	Montreal, Canada . . . .	142 27		142 27	4 27
Hamburg-Bremen . . . . .	Hamburg, Ger. . . . .	4,371 96	4,188 61	183 35	5 50
Hanover . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	24,683 19	7,179 74	17,503 45	525 10
Hartford . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	46,347 71	36,050 89	10,296 82	308 90
Hibernia . . . . .	New Orleans, La. . . . .	1,391 21	552 61	838 60	25 16
Home . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	122,604 33	79,640 45	42,963 88	1,288 91
Howard . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	1,405 43	848 92	556 51	16 69
Imperial . . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	6,442 39		6,442 39	193 27
Insurance Co. of N. A. . . .	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	39,637 05	30,748 77	8,888 28	266 64
Lancashire . . . . .	Manchester, Eng. . . . .	11,560 16	11,917 90		
Lion . . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	426 03		426 03	12 78
Liverpool and L. and G. . .	Liverpool, Eng. . . . .	29,480 20	10,716 21	18,763 99	562 92
London Assurance Corporation	London, England. . . . .	6,344 26	2,918 19	3,426 07	102 78
London and Lancashire . .	Liverpool, England. . . .	7,930 30	3,861 31	4,128 99	123 87
Louisville Underwriters . .	Louisville, Ky. . . . .	3,247 68	1,447 32	1,800 36	54 01
Merchants . . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	2,200 19	4,015 75		
Michigan F. & M. . . . .	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	5,759 67	459 95	5,299 72	158 99
Milwaukee M. M. . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	7,715 90	4,859 49	2,856 41	85 69
National . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	9,141 46	2,783 02	6,348 44	190 46
Newark . . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	496 90	598 94		
New Hampshire . . . . .	Manchester, N. H. . . . .	6,564 89	5,709 03	855 86	25 68
New York Bowery . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	3,068 19	1,384 66	1,683 53	50 01
Niagara . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	18,752 81	11,266 63	7,486 18	224 58
North British and Mercantile	London and Edinburgh, G. B.	22,752 22	6,328 42	16,425 80	492 78
Northern . . . . .	London, England. . . . .	7,408 68	3,144 48	4,264 20	127 93
Northwestern National . .	Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	17,376 68	10,731 79	6,644 89	199 34
Norwich Union . . . . .	Norwich, England. . . .	6,929 57	7,997 19		
Ohio Farmers' . . . . .	LeRoy, Ohio. . . . .	35,894 14	31,006 62	4,887 52	146 63
Oregon F. & M. . . . .	Portland, Oregon . . . .	1,278 33		1,278 33	38 35
Orient . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	5,335 13	1,549 57	3,785 56	113 57
Pacific . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	3,068 19	1,384 66	1,683 53	50 01
Pennsylvania . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	16,149 23	8,922 19	7,227 04	216 81
Phoenix . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	98,134 42	52,959 79	45,174 63	1,355 24
Phoenix . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	50,206 08	37,090 29	13,115 79	393 48
Phoenix . . . . .	London, England. . . . .	7,770 63	3,132 47	4,638 16	139 15
Queen . . . . .	Liverpool, England. . . .	18,069 18	4,188 78	13,880 40	416 41
Rochester German . . . . .	Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	6,950 29	10,594 24		
Royal . . . . .	Liverpool, England. . . .	39,445 85	24,228 13	15,417 72	462 53



Scottish Union and National.	Edinburg, Scotland, . . . . .	734 86	131 49	603 37	18 10
Springfield F. & M.	Springfield, Mass. . . . .	20,571 17	11,753 25	8,817 92	264 54
Sun . . . . .	San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	455 15	455 15	455 15	13 66
Sun Fire Office . . . . .	London, England. . . . .	14,106 90	12,868 71	1,238 19	37 14
Teutonia F. & M.	Dayton, Ohio . . . . .	3,995 21	442 54	3,552 67	106 58
Traders, . . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	9,602 01	5,727 85	3,874 16	116 23
Union . . . . .	San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	4,661 01	1,203 24	3,457 77	103 73
United Firemen's.	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	669 18	669 18	669 18	20 07
United States . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	399 53	399 53	399 53	11 99
Westchester . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	16,194 48	4,043 32	12,151 16	364 54
Western . . . . .	Toronto, Canada . . . . .	8,110 42	8,015 76	94 66	2 84
Williamsburg City . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	7,704 86	636 08	7,068 78	212 06
Total . . . . .		\$1,179,509 04	\$662,616 83	\$531,742 63	\$15,951 34

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.,

From July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, of Each Life Insurance Company Doing Business in This State.

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NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts, less Losses.	Tax.
Accident, N. A.	Montreal, Canada.	\$5,083 42	\$2,614 20	\$2,469 22	\$74 98
Etna	Hartford, Conn.	34,041 66	8,327 00	25,714 66	771 43
Berkshire	Pittsfield, Mass.	4,615 55	3,052 00	1,563 55	46 91
Connecticut General	Hartford, Conn.	3,079 42	1,000 00	2,079 42	62 38
Connecticut Mutual	"	44,324 70	49,320 00		
Continental	"	6,650 01	1,194 90	5,455 11	163 65
Equitable	New York, N. Y.	92,085 91	11,500 00	80,585 91	2,417 58
Covenant Mutual	St. Louis, Mo.	686 93	2,500 00		
Fidelity and Casualty	New York, N. Y.	3,498 10	451 13	2,976 97	89 30
Germania	New York, N. Y.	17,794 56	8,888 53	8,906 03	267 18
Hartford L. and A.	Hartford, Conn.	4,928 00		4,928 00	147 84
Home	New York, N. Y.	5,204 62	5,500 00		
Manhattan	"	2,910 03			
Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield, Mass.	11,842 17	325 21	11,516 96	87 30
Metropolitan	New York, N. Y.	4,772 83	3,574 13	1,198 70	35 96
Michigan Mutual	Detroit, Mich.	22,622 69	5,145 00	17,477 69	524 33
Mutual	New York, N. Y.	88,571 70	39,683 00	48,888 70	1,466 66
Mutual Benefit	Newark, N. J.	48,029 50	37,200 00	10,829 50	324 89
Mutual Reserve Fund	New York, N. Y.	2,458 00	500 00	1,958 00	58 74
New England Mutual	Boston, Mass.	31,987 30	3,228 00	28,759 30	862 78
New York	New York, N. Y.	72,206 16	20,128 39	52,077 77	1,562 33
Northwestern Mutual	New York, N. Y.	111,263 76	34,947 00	76,316 76	2,289 50
Penn. Mutual	Milwaukee, Wis.	25,923 45	5,224 00	20,699 45	620 98
Phoenix Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	6,755 32	11,700 00		
Provident L. and T.	Hartford, Conn.	5,238 30	1,000 00	4,238 30	127 15
Southern Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,101 68	2,260 00	2,841 68	85 25
Travelers	Louisville, Ky.	24,321 78	4,804 69	19,517 09	585 52
Union Central	Hartford, Conn.	30,654 86	3,426 00	27,228 86	816 87
Union Mutual	Cincinnati, O.	11,567 51	1,004 88	10,562 63	316 88
United States	Portland, Me.	3,691 81	370 00	3,321 81	99 66
Washington	New York, N. Y.	8,143 59		8,143 59	244 32
Totals		\$740,055 32	\$268,808 06	\$483,165 69	\$14,494 98

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.,

From January 1 to July 1, 1886, of Each Fire Insurance Company Doing Business in This State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts Less Losses.	Tax.
Ætna	Hartford, Conn.	\$35,055 12	\$17,479 29	\$17,575 83	\$527 27
Agricultural	Watertown, N. Y.	2,260 12	746 18	1,513 94	45 42
American	Newark, N. J.	2,620 52	2,746 83		
American	New York, N. Y.	413 59	1 62	411 97	12 36
American	Philadelphia, Pa.	13,361 02	8,708 07	4,652 95	139 59
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	2,087 73	2,451 85	235 88	7 08
British America	Toronto, Canada	3,344 31	3,085 81	308 50	9 26
Buffalo German	Buffalo, N. Y.	9,852 07	7,678 86	2,173 21	65 20
California	San Francisco, Cal.	2,320 86	593 99	1,726 87	51 81
Citizens'	New York, N. Y.	10,338 65	6,321 35	4,017 30	120 52
Citizens'	Pittsburg, Pa.	4,394 23	3,398 34	995 89	29 88
Citizens'	St. Louis, Mo.	1,662 81	360 57	1,302 27	39 07
City of London	London, Eng.	2,092 01	779 74	1,321 27	39 64
Clinton	New York, N. Y.	1,585 39	278 75	1,305 64	39 20
Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	281 48		281 48	8 44
Commercial Union	London, Eng.	8,922 85	3,659 70	5,263 15	157 89
Concordia	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,049 50		1,049 50	31 49
Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	9,636 03	4,574 60	5,061 43	151 84
Continental	New York, N. Y.	95,034 46	55,555 26	39,479 20	1,181 38
Detroit F. and M.	Detroit, Mich.	4,758 90	3,278 26	1,480 64	44 42
Farmers'	York, Pa.	10,040 49	4,818 07	5,222 42	156 67
Farragut	New York, N. Y.	1,418 56		1,418 56	42 56
Fire Association	Philadelphia, Pa.	16,984 92	7,712 60	9,272 32	278 16
Firemen's	Dayton, O.	5,819 58	2,230 06	3,589 52	107 69
Firemen's	Newark, N. J.	836 48	582 11	244 37	7 33
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco, Cal.	11,437 56	5,565 71	5,871 85	176 15
Fire Insurance Association	London, Eng.	4,246 83	3,025 28	1,221 55	36 65
Franklin	Philadelphia, Pa.	9,272 47	9,712 09		
German	Freeport, Ill.	21,549 75	9,024 05	12,525 70	375 77
German	Peoria, Ill.	4,743 07	3,606 97	1,136 10	34 09
German	Pittsburg, Pa.	4,152 75	3,915 94	236 81	7 10
German	Quincy, Ill.	1,110 34	1,269 80		
German-American	New York, N. Y.	23,853 64	9,326 17	14,527 47	435 84
Germania	New York, N. Y.	11,616 41	8,737 02	2,879 39	86 38
Girard F. and M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,236 67	2,202 79	3,033 88	91 02

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts Less Losses.	Tax.
Glen's Falls . . . . .	Glen's Falls, N. Y. . . . .	\$8,491 39	\$5,721 45	\$2,769 94	\$83 10
Guardian F. and L. . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	6,678 70	3,001 40	3,677 30	110 32
Hamburg-Bremen . . . . .	Hamburg, Germany . . . . .	4,242 39	4,846 33		
Hanover . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	20,635 61	16,403 55	4,232 06	126 96
Hartford . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	48,195 71	30,028 05	18,167 66	545 03
Hartford Steam Boiler . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	1,700 47	5,500 00		
Hibernia . . . . .	New Orleans, La. . . . .	2,327 22	659 16		
Home . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	103,165 87	103,820 24	1,668 06	50 04
Howard . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	2,489 31	2,463 00		
Imperial . . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	5,773 19	903 09	4,870 10	79
Insurance Co. of N. A. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	32,403 41	26,244 16	6,159 25	146 10
Lancashire . . . . .	Manchester, Eng. . . . .	10,894 58	5,009 28	5,885 30	184 78
Lion . . . . .	London, Eng. . . . .	693 22		693 22	176 56
Liverpool and L. & G. . . . .	Liverpool, England . . . . .	26,418 58	13,264 55	13,154 03	20 80
London Assurance Corporation . . . . .	London, England . . . . .	6,270 70	543 61	5,727 09	394 62
London and Lancashire . . . . .	Liverpool, England . . . . .	7,120 20	1,345 27	5,774 93	171 81
Louisville Underwriters . . . . .	Louisville, Ky. . . . .	2,822 84	539 40	2,283 44	173 25
Merchants' . . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	2,136 06	516 65	1,619 41	68 50
Merchants' . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	4,139 00	33 00	4,106 00	48 58
Metropolitan Plate Glass . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	110 43		101 43	123 18
Michigan F. & M. . . . .	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	4,391 85	1,738 31	3,153 54	3 04
Milwaukee M. M. . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	6,795 77	3,429 55	3,366 22	94 61
Mount Holly . . . . .	Mount Holly, N. J. . . . .	3,170 56	2,125 90	1,044 66	100 95
National . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	9,250 02	4,085 07	5,164 95	31 34
Newark . . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	278 40	198 00	80 40	154 94
New Hampshire . . . . .	Manchester, N. H. . . . .	5,869 00	15 48	5,853 52	2 41
New York Bowery . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	2,796 68	6,907 20		175 60
Niagara . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	16,294 16	10,540 44	5,753 72	
North British and Mercantile . . . . .	London and Edinburgh, G. B. . . . .	24,717 77	10,921 99	13,795 78	172 61
Northern . . . . .	London, England . . . . .	7,159 87	2,170 97	4,988 90	413 87
Northern National . . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	13,496 04	10,614 48	2,881 56	149 66
Norwich Union . . . . .	Norwich, England . . . . .	6,390 61	2,771 97	3,618 64	86 44
Ohio Farmers' . . . . .	LeRoy, Ohio . . . . .	42,894 58	23,090 28	13,795 30	108 56
Orient . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	6,160 17	4,305 11	1,855 06	413 86
Pacific . . . . .	New York, N. Y. . . . .	573 26	1,339 11		55 65
Pennsylvania . . . . .	Philadelphia . . . . .	12,306 11	8,292 18	4,013 93	120 42
People's . . . . .	Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	1,975 12		1,975 12	59 25
Phoenix . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	91,115 29	66,551 33	24,563 96	736 92
Phoenix . . . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	52,793 93	33,028 70	19,765 23	592 96

Phoenix	7,726 93	2,375 02	5,351 91	160 56
Queen	14,808 06	5,206 93	9,601 13	288 03
Rochester German	6,228 18	2,529 21	3,698 97	110 97
Royal	34,937 40	22,657 12	12,280 28	368 41
Saint Paul F. & M.	2,784 01	10 89	2,773 63	83 21
Scottish Union and National	19,184 75	11,872 86	7,321 89	20 33
Springfield F. & M.	927 82	10 00	917 82	219 66
Sun	7,350 10	12,012 36	4,662 26	27 53
Sun Fire Office	1,446 30	493 06	953 24	28 60
Sun Mutual	4,086 00	2,488 50	1,597 50	47 92
Teutonia F. & M.	9,017 12	8,310 80	706 32	21 19
Traders'	4,347 42	511 88	3,835 54	115 07
Union	936 82	..	936 82	28 11
United Firemen's	1,057 71	133 40	924 31	27 73
United States	13,165 96	8,056 33	5,109 63	153 29
Westchester	5,384 11	3,902 09	1,482 02	42 96
Western	7,745 44	1,091 02	6,654 42	199 63
Williamsburg City	..	..	..	..
Total	\$1,001,191 36	\$894,006 75	\$412,697 07	\$12,380 91



# TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.,

From January 1 to July 1, 1886, of Each Life Insurance Company Doing Business in This State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Gross Receipts.	Losses Paid.	Receipts less Losses.	Tax.
Accident, N. A. . . . .	Montreal, Canada.	\$7,479 97	\$2,308 33	\$5,171 64	\$155 15
Etna . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	25,067 93	21,736 00	3,331 93	99 96
Berkshire . . . . .	Pittsfield, Mass.	3,811 95		3,811 95	114 36
Connecticut General . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	2,515 83	4,460 00		
Connecticut Mutual . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	43,153 40	38,310 00	4,843 40	145 29
Continental . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	5,407 56	1,202 70	4,204 86	126 15
Covenant Mutual . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.	517 78	4,500 00		
Equitable . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	94,912 98	43,699 00	51,213 28	1,536 40
Equitable Accident . . . . .	Cincinnati, O.	7,794 49	611 75	7,182 74	215 48
Fidelity and Casualty . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	3,299 89	724 08	2,575 81	77 27
Germania . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	8,742 77	10,724 08		
Hartford L. & A. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	5,770 00	1,000 00	4,770 00	143 10
Home . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	6,607 36	4,500 00	2,107 36	63 22
Manhattan . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	1,927 65	6,714 40		
Massachusetts Mutual . . . . .	Springfield, Mass.	13,120 09			
Metropolitan . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	5,806 40	2,334 00	13,120 09	333 60
Michigan Mutual . . . . .	Detroit, Mich.	18,890 23	140 00	3,472 40	104 17
Mutual . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	105,588 54	24,089 00	18,750 29	562 50
Mutual Benefit . . . . .	Newark, N. J.	42,568 30	28,225 00	81,499 54	2,444 99
Mutual Reserve Fund . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	2,278 00		14,343 30	430 30
New England Mutual . . . . .	Boston, Mass.	31,938 65	3,054 00	2,278 00	68 34
New York . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	69,507 64	14,627 50	28,884 65	866 54
Northwestern Mutual . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	86,530 95	25,263 15	54,880 14	1,646 40
Penn. Mutual . . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis.	22,178 51		61,267 80	1,838 03
Phoenix Mutual . . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn.	8,753 06	4,200 00	22,178 51	665 36
Provident L. and T. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	4,379 16		4,553 06	136 59
Provident Savings . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,418 02		4,379 16	131 38
Southern Mutual . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	5,570 70		2,418 02	72 54
Travelers . . . . .	Louisville, Ky.	28,306 00	10,653 68	1,570 70	47 12
Union Central . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	31,212 09	9,500 00	17,652 32	529 57
Union Mutual . . . . .	Cincinnati, O.	9,303 61	3,550 00	21,712 09	651 36
United States . . . . .	Portland, Me.	2,766 64	180 00	5,753 61	172 61
Washington . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	5,887 80	1,000 00	2,586 64	77 60
Totals . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	\$714,014 72	\$271,306 67	\$455,400 79	\$13,662 01

# FIRE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

## Statement of Condition June 30, 1886, of Fire and Surety Companies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Paid Up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Etna	Hartford, Conn.	\$4,000,000 00	\$9,260,096 65	\$2,057,776 24
Agricultural	Watertown, N. Y.	500,000 00	1,893,170 27	1,210,614 67
American	Newark, N. J.	600,000 00	1,773,659 70	314,562 43
American	New York, N. Y.	400,000 00	1,268,337 23	168,801 71
American	Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000 00	2,091,421 65	1,186,389 97
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	600,000 00	1,172,792 61	387,174 34
American Steam Boiler	New York, N. Y.	500,000 00	679,386 20	170,980 74
American Surety	New York, N. Y.	500,000 00	552,259 42	64,653 67
British America	Toronto, Canada	500,000 00	801,914 41	423,541 53
Buffalo German	Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000 00	1,139,963 57	300,034 13
Cali	San Francisco, Cal.	600,000 00	1,043,218 48	302,669 05
Citizens'	New York, N. Y.	300,000 00	1,077,290 71	445,207 74
Citizens'	Pittsburg, Pa.	500,000 00	685,976 55	179,920 01
Citizens'	St. Louis, Mo.	200,000 00	442,347 86	58,339 65
City of London	London, Eng.	10,000,000 00	*709,743 10	391,391 28
Commerce	New York, N. Y.	250,000 00	457,618 60	132,443 80
Commercial Union	Albany, N. Y.	200,000 00	455,549 57	92,690 51
Concordia	London, Eng.	12,500,000 00	*2,394,456 32	1,460,240 16
Connecticut	Milwaukee, Wis.	500,000 00	509,159 10	226,251 45
Continental	Hart'ord, Conn.	1,000,000 00	1,974,749 75	671,065 97
Detroit F and M	New York, N. Y.	1,000,000 00	5,177,478 99	2,818,599 14
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation	Detroit, Mich.	300,000 00	842,364 48	160,923 59
Farmers'	London, Eng.	5,000,000 00	*100,000 00	.. . . .
Farragut	York, Pa.	Mutual	479,025 38	259,116 01
Fire Association	New York, N. Y.	200,000 00	438,847 68	127,410 09
Firemen's	Philadelphia, Pa.	500,000 00	4,282,244 52	2,394,058 33
Firemen's	Dayton, O.	250,000 00	442,709 12	157,863 86
Fireman's Fund	Newark, N. J.	600,000 00	1,608,471 42	210,061 12
Fire Insurance Ass'n	San Francisco, Cal.	1,000,000 00	2,048,842 53	740,172 45
Franklin	London, Eng.	4,500,000 00	*861,462 37	504,787 85
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000 00	3,124,322 88	1,813,368 76
German	Montreal, Canada	300,000 00	500,348 99	117,710 14
German	Freeport, Ill.	200,000 00	1,920,212 46	1,473,280 96
German	Peoria, Ill.	300,000 00	410,931 79	76,432 26
German	Pittsburg, Pa.	200,000 00	444,317 74	178,949 73

## FIRE AND SURETY COMPANIES—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Paid Up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.
German . . . . .	Quincy, Ill.	\$223,800 00	\$284,530 89	\$44,350 00
German American . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	1,000,000 00	4,792,914 14	1,659,153 98
Germania . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	1,000,000 00	2,401,523 13	864,253 51
Girard F. and M. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000 00	1,280,728 32	426,415 29
Glen's Falls . . . . .	Glen's Falls, N. Y.	200,000 00	1,533,501 81	572,698 13
Granite State . . . . .	Portsmouth, N. H.	200,000 00	267,269 68	56,903 18
Guardian F. and L. . . . .	London, Eng.	5,000,000 00	*1,414,090 15	515,140 50
Hamburg-Bremen . . . . .	Hamburg, Germany	300,000 00	*1,066,820 11	563,476 80
Hanover . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	1,000,000 00	2,496,476 85	991,208 33
Hartford . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	1,250,000 00	4,745,341 92	2,651,982 71
Hartford Steam Boiler . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	250,000 00	616,607 96	236,255 43
Hibernia . . . . .	New Orleans, La.	400,000 00	472,889 42	65,261 27
Home . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	3,000,000 00	7,628,401 81	3,239,060 10
Howard . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	400,000 00	729,104 35	243,083 09
Imperial . . . . .	London, England.	3,500,000 00	1,606,090 22	799,684 94
Insurance Company of N. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000,000 00	8,977,590 95	3,022,265 94
Lancashire . . . . .	Manchester, England.	1,364,540 00	*1,452,154 89	808,675 95
Lion . . . . .	London, England.	560,069 00	*784,554 00	244,463 19
Liverpool and L. & G. . . . .	Liverpool, England.	1,228,200 00	*6,148,283 36	3,350,154 23
London Assurance Corporation.	London, England.	2,241,375 00	*1,433,204 65	552,914 30
London and Lancashire . . . . .	Liverpool, England.	926,000 00	*1,432,466 16	725,090 01
Louisville Underwriters . . . . .	Louisville, Ky.	300,000 00	717,481 52	240,444 22
Merchants' . . . . .	Newark, N. J.	400,000 00	1,222,620 46	435,698 93
Merchants' . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	200,000 00	469,140 36	188,728 30
Metropolitan Plate Glass . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	100,000 00	235,918 27	70,982 38
Michigan F. & M. . . . .	Detroit, Mich.	200,000 00	338,102 53	84,903 65
Milwaukee M. M. . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000 00	1,356,867 71	412,962 54
Mount Holly . . . . .	Mount Holly, N. J.	100,000 00	250,082 43	102,966 26
National . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000 00	1,866,625 25	365,344 13
Newark . . . . .	Newark, N. J.	250,000 00	676,165 48	124,988 75
New Hampshire . . . . .	Manchester, N. H.	500,000 00	1,143,325 11	490,755 81
New York Bowery . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	300,000 00	812,686 10	234,368 17
Niagara . . . . .	New York, N. Y.	500,000 00	2,131,979 41	1,225,441 00
North British and Mercantile . . . . .	London, England.	2,888,637 50	*3,421,870 76	1,405,451 83
Northern . . . . .	London, England.	1,500,000 00	*1,311,618 71	605,564 16
Northwestern National . . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis.	600,000 00	1,290,829 08	429,031 68
Norwich Union . . . . .	Norwich, England	660,000 00	*1,153,100 99	533,148 69
Ohio Farmers' . . . . .	LeRoy, Ohio.	1,280,989 57	1,280,989 57	844,272 17
Orient . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000 00	1,551,953 68	421,059 06

Pacific	New York, N. Y.	200,000 00	714,378 13	159,130 18
People's	Manchester, N. H.	250,000 00	289,052 60	39,052 60
People's	Pittsburg, Pa.	400,000 00	331,402 15	97,858 63
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000 00	2,552,616 81	1,095,418 04
Phoenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000 00	5,000,718 76	3,214,114 04
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.	2,000,000 00	4,488,220 70	1,566,406 08
Queen	London, England.	3,953,83 75	*1,744,740 58	1,207,374 73
Rochester German	Liverpool, England.	873,169 75	*1,811,249 52	1,030,031 17
Royal	Rochester, N. Y.	200,000 00	644,822 21	314,737 97
Scottish Union and National	Liverpool, England.	1,417,725 00	*4,659,862 64	2,226,518 19
Springfield F. & M.	Saint Paul, Minn.	500,000 00	*1,369,140 66	583,497 71
Sun	Edinburg, Scotland.	1,412,855 00	*1,274,542 58	372,270 87
Sun Mutual	Springfield, Mass.	1,004,000 00	2,858,205 67	1,392,551 45
Sun Fire Office	San Francisco, Cal.	300,000 00	486,265 18	115,628 84
Teutonia F. & M.	New Orleans, La.	500,000 00	979,409 78	208,413 57
Traders	London, England.	Mutual	*1,621,453 55	1,149,331 00
United Firemen's	Dayton, Ohio	100,000 00	373,064 23	61,473 46
United States	Chicago, Ill.	500,000 00	1,285,493 58	339,573 62
Union	Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000 00	832,139 42	470,273 30
Western	New York, N. Y.	250,000 00	582,851 30	77,432 00
Williamsburg City	San Francisco, Cal.	300,000 00	1,149,532 28	274,161 74
	New York, N. Y.	300,000 00	1,247,498 70	694,040 88
	Toronto, Canada	481,795 00	*952,743 09	499,403 09
	Brooklyn, N. Y.	250,000 00	1,293,365 86	440,456 69

\* The companies marked thus, show assets and liabilities of United States branch.



## LIFE, ACCIDENT AND CASUALTY COMPANIES.

Statement of Condition June 30, 1886, of Life, Accident and Casualty Companies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Paid Up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Accident of N. A.	Montreal, Canada.	\$157,560 00	\$316,732 86	\$170,864 37
Ætna	Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000 00	30,562,261 83	23,894,345 71
Berk-hire	Pittsfield, Mass.	25,500 00	3,796,167 90	3,357,273 87
Connecticut General	Hartford, Conn.	150,000 00	1,525,947 02	1,166,382 30
Connecticut Mutual	Hartford, Conn.	Mutual	54,383,649 95	49,703,407 04
Continental	Hartford, Conn.	300,000 00	2,369,495 69	2,004,393 92
Covenant Mutual	St. Louis, Mo.	Mutual	398,921 86	339,133 18
Equitable Accident	Cincinnati, O.	100,000 00	324,527 03	159,036 47
Equitable	New York, N. Y.	100,000 00	69,887,928 11	51,935,254 00
Fidelity and Casualty	New York, N. Y.	250,000 00	579,991 01	236,727 20
Germania	New York, N. Y.	200,000 00	11,485,385 91	9,992,394 66
Hartford L. and A.	Hartford, Conn.	250,000 00	1,407,728 86	1,059,410 38
Home	Brooklyn, N. Y.	125,000 00	5,805,186 86	4,239,488 30
Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	100,000 00	11,169,092 94	8,890,860 88
Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield, Mass.	Mutual	8,108,754 22	7,476,119 31
Metropolitan	New York, N. Y.	500,000 00	2,803,975 73	2,078,424 60
Michigan Mutual	Detroit, Mich.	250,000 00	1,611,929 84	1,302,974 57
Mutual	New York, N. Y.	Mutual	108,621,329 73	95,120,720 73
Mutual Benefit	Newark, N. J.	Mutual	39,625,995 39	36,471,125 08
Mutual Reserve Fund	New York, N. Y.	Mutual	1,546,330 03	484,900 00
New England Mutual	Boston, Mass.	Mutual	17,846,546 65	15,238,761 16
New York	New York, N. Y.	Mutual	66,864,321 32	56,775,230 42
Northwestern Mutual	Milwaukee, Wis.	Mutual	24,265,256 56	20,271,559 63
Penn. Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual	10,392,531 21	8,423,247 83
Phoenix Mutual	Hartford, Conn.	100,000 00	10,400,397 56	9,354,430 92
Provident Life and Trust	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000,000 00	11,209,749 67	8,749,271 00
Provident Savings	New York, N. Y.	100,000 00	237,833 02	104,066 00
Southern Mutual	Louisville, Ky.	100,000 00	1,304,843 48	1,104,318 09
Travelers	Hartford, Conn.	600,000 00	8,702,124 81	6,791,717 73
Union Central	Cincinnati, O.	100,000 00	2,731,905 15	2,388,855 35
Union Mutual	Portland, Me.	Mutual	6,086,980 03	5,415,725 84
United States	New York, N. Y.	440,000 00	5,473,424 36	4,526,214 87
Washington	New York, N. Y.	125,000 00	7,958,352 34	6,805,115 84



# ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Maximum and Minimum Age of Members.	No. of Members.	BUSINESS IN INDIANA.	
						No. of Certificates in force.	Amount Insured.
American Mutual Life and Accident.	South Bend, Ind.	\$535 02	\$150 00	16 to 60	1,004	366	\$402,000 00
*American Mutual Life.	Elkhart, Ind.	498 44	498 44	32 to 84	255	153	312,000 00
Chicago Guaranty Fund Life.	†Chicago, Ill.	575 91	.	18 to 60	2,658	.	1,665,000 00
Howard Aid and Endowment.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1,105 10	849 10	16 to 60	501	501	1,350,514 00
Industrial Life.	Indianapolis, Ind.	21,143 91	2,918 14	18 to 60	.	1,085	336,800 00
Mutual Life and Endowment.	Indianapolis, Ind.	130,655 00	.	16 to 65	351	351	1,427,000 00
†National Benefit.	Indianapolis, Ind.	84,327 99	3,949 71	.	2,675	667	535,000 00
Old People's Mutual Benefit.	Elkhart, Ind.	38,377 71	45,539 00	29 to 84	3,803	282	.
Old Wayne Mutual Life.	Indianapolis, Ind.	951 91	835 90	20 to 84	282	.	.
Preferred Mutual Accident.	†New York, N. Y.	10,883 13	2,433 80	18 to 65	3,136	.	653,000 00
Standard Life.	†New York, N. Y.	3,550 94	1,438 81	18 to 84	696	299	1,612,000 00
United States Mutual Accident.	New York, N. Y.	89,761 39	66,632 69	18 to 60	11,816	336	823,000 00
Wabash Valley Protective Union.	Crawfordsville, Ind.	757 00	573 66	16 to 84	.	271	.

\*Seven months' business.

†Accident only.

‡Recently admitted to this State.

## TABLE

*Showing the Number Insured at Each Age from 20 to 84 in all the Assessment Companies Authorized to do Business in Indiana.*

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
20	37	31	104	42	60	53	53	64	52	75	60
21	45	32	108	43	63	54	48	65	59	76	49
22	48	33	80	44	60	55	56	66	43	77	41
23	75	34	72	45	88	56	101	67	47	78	52
24	58	35	119	46	90	57	63	68	38	79	43
25	78	36	92	47	70	58	92	69	38	80	48
26	82	37	77	48	84	59	88	70	61	81	51
27	104	38	84	49	81	60	113	71	50	82	47
28	97	39	99	50	110	61	49	72	70	83	27
29	85	40	117	51	59	62	62	73	65	84	53
30	102	41	87	52	49	63	55	74	64	. . .	. . .

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# BANK DEPARTMENT.

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# REPORT OF STATE BANK EXAMINER.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1886.

HON. JAS. H. RICE,

*Auditor of State:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit a report of my examinations of the banks of discount and deposit organized and doing business in this state in accordance with the provisions of an act approved February 7, 1873.

There are thirty-two of them in operation at this date.

The following list gives the name of each bank, its location and the name of its cashier:

NAME.	LOCATION.	CASHIER.
Adams County Bank . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	Wm. H. Niblick.
Bank of Westfield . . . . .	Westfield . . . . .	Rowland Estes.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	John W. Paris.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Hartford City . . . . .	E. M. Stahl.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Hope . . . . .	Wm. Kennedy.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Noblesville . . . . .	W. E. Dunn.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	J. B. Jaqua.
Citizens Bank . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	C. H. Cadwallader.
Citizens State Bank . . . . .	New Castle . . . . .	D. W. Kinsey.
Citizens State Bank . . . . .	Petersburg . . . . .	E. M. Smith.
Commercial Bank . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	W. J. McConnell.
Commercial Bank . . . . .	Union City . . . . .	J. F. Ruly.
Dubois County State Bank . . . . .	Jasper . . . . .	Frank Joseph.
Exchange Bank . . . . .	Spencer . . . . .	F. H. Freeland.
Farmers Bank . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	D. A. Coulter.
Farmers Bank . . . . .	Middletown . . . . .	E. L. Elliott.
Farmers Bank . . . . .	Mooresville . . . . .	W. F. Hadley.
Farmers and Merchants Bank . . . . .	Attica . . . . .	Hensel J. Green.
Farmers and Merchants Bank . . . . .	Fairmount . . . . .	Levi Scott.
Farmers and Merchants Bank . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	T. F. Moorman.
Farmers State Bank . . . . .	Sullivan . . . . .	M. B. Wilson.
Huntingburg Bank . . . . .	Huntingburg . . . . .	Daniel Reulepohler.
Jackson County Bank . . . . .	Seymour . . . . .	William Acker.
Jennings County Bank . . . . .	North Vernon . . . . .	A. A. Tripp.
Lake City Bank . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	S. Bitner.
People's Bank . . . . .	Portland . . . . .	Walter M. Haynes.
Randolph County Bank . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	S. D. Coats.
Ridgeville Bank . . . . .	Ridgeville . . . . .	M. T. Sumption.
Rockport Bank . . . . .	Rockport . . . . .	W. T. Mason.
St. Joseph Valley Bank . . . . .	Elkhart . . . . .	F. W. Miller.
State Bank of Jennings County . . . . .	Vernon . . . . .	J. W. Hill.
State Bank . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	P. L. Runyan, Jr.



The following statement shows the aggregate resources and liabilities of these banks at the close of business, October 30, 1886:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts .....	\$3,434,568 20
Overdrafts .....	50,696 60
U. S. and other bonds and securities.....	101,242 60
Banking houses.....	88,281 52
Furniture and fixtures .....	55,428 75
Other real estate.....	80,619 78
Current expenses and taxes paid .....	35,357 95
Interest and premiums .....	2,849 69
Due banks and bankers .....	801,671 59
Cash .....	569,914 56
Total .....	<u>\$5,220,631 24</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,676,600 00
Surplus .....	235,874 94
Undivided earnings.....	143,636 04
Deposits and certificates.....	3,126,847 09
Due banks and bankers.....	23,124 83
Bills payable.....	14,548 34
Total .....	<u><u>\$5,220,631 24</u></u>

To enable those interested to make a comparison of the present condition of these banks with what it was one year ago, I give the statement from my last report, dated Oct. 31, 1885:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,828,640 26
Overdrafts.....	56,461 17
U. S. and other bonds and securities.....	70,960 00
Banking houses.....	87,808 99
Furniture and fixtures.....	46,329 25
Other real estate .....	81,731 38
Current expenses, taxes and interest.....	29,584 13
Due from banks and bankers.....	527,879 91
Cash.....	391,914 91
Total .....	<u>\$4,121,310 00</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in .....	\$1,517,100 00
Surplus .....	220,880 63
Undivided earnings .....	111,565 12
Deposits .....	2,250,019 37
Due to banks and bankers .....	4,244 88
Bills payable .....	17,500 00
Total .....	<hr/> \$4,121,310 00

# TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS OCTOBER 31, 1886.

## RESOURCES.

NAME OF BANK AND ITS LOCATION.	Loans and Discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. and other Bonds and Securities.	Banking Houses.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Other Real Estate.	Current Expenses and Taxes.	Interest on Investments.	Due to Banks and Bankers.	Cash.	Total.
Adams County Bank, Decatur.	\$260,581 77	\$2,277 45		\$6,808 40	\$2,353 92	\$1,385 60	\$979 62	\$672 39	\$21,750 10	\$26,894 69	\$324,703 94
Bank of Westfield, Westfield.	27,990 36			2,507 79	1,388 00		395 01	41 94	7,905 67	5,330 48	45,559 25
Citizens' Bank, Attica.	104,619 72	7,915 45		6,495 97	3,541 52		1,051 34		63,961 84	38,048 66	226,534 30
Citizens' Bank, Hartford City.	119,789 01			4,627 14	1,997 75		1,823 8		21,073 66	20,010 43	176,521 85
Citizens' Bank, Hope.	59,865 12	1,087 13		7,000 00	2,278 03		1,096 98	52 69	3,715 98	3,115 98	70,462 51
Citizens' Bank, Noblesville.	128,498 23			7,900 00	2,039 50	2,422 00	1,271 97	1,006 68	56,431 98	18,979 58	226,549 94
Citizens' Bank, Portland.	134,775 71	1,362 26		3,756 78	1,740 25	3,845 24	2,304 25	1,000 49		17,127 84	165,912 82
Citizens' Bank, Union City.	132,909 90			3,727 45	2,121 72	9,369 66	1,781 67		7,624 63	27,137 14	184,672 17
Citizens' State Bank, New Castle.	200,646 21	1,788 45		400 00	3,000 00	14,988 00	2,196 64		57,715 48	16,678 32	297,361 10
Citizens' State Bank, Petersburg.	65,436 95			25,000 00	1,000 00		534 90		40,604 47	27,659 49	160,235 81
Commercial Bank, Oxford.	108,729 77	2,756 25		14,480 16	2,316 14		532 17		37,304 85	11,824 33	177,943 67
Commercial Bank, Union City.	176,029 94	2,588 90		8,000 00	1,800 00		1,643 13		36,281 22	51,091 92	277,435 11
Dubois County State Bank, Jasper.	43,219 43	2,647 53			1,400 00		399 87		8,965 79	5,877 66	57,510 28
Exchange Bank, Spencer.	66,773 68				2,791 43	5,584 00	1,130 39		8,215 32	15,229 03	99,723 85
Farmers' Bank, Frankfort.	196,539 57	1,724 18		8,013 61	3,265 31	7,955 18	6,312 40		53,542 64	54,229 91	331,582 80
Farmers' Bank, Middletown.	36,202 23			3,888 73			686 16		15,610 74	9,044 31	64,927 17
Farmers' Bank, Moresville.	57,959 07	169 26		3,500 00	2,513 81	9,850 00	762 54		18,527 66	7,616 49	100,898 83
Farmers' and Merchants' B'k, Attica.	112,419 41	62 21			800 00		504 17		73,897 06	19,140 79	213,323 64
Farmers' & Merchants' B'k, Fairm't.	45,580 00						493 70		16,448 68	4,097 42	66,619 80
Farmers' & Merch's B'k, Winchester.	144,692 62				1,125 00	6,437 38	1,965 04		42,496 35	44,259 24	240,975 63
Farmers' State Bank, Sullivan.	160,563 51	8,011 04				3,583 66	505 48		9,949 61	8,530 50	191,143 80
Huntingburg Bank, Huntingburg.	73,370 95	9,780 50			1,177 15		709 01		1,755 38	3,845 45	90,688 44
Jackson County Bank, Seymour.	59,758 56			12,243 00	1,119 18		21 80		8,262 05	9,710 11	91,114 70
Jennings County B'k, North Vernon.	46,379 97	208 75		2,560 00	1,263 00			75 50	6,988 04	4,380 47	64,895 73
Lake City Bank, Warsaw.	99,539 21	1,922 00			2,263 18	6,182 68	896 04		20,427 19	20,427 19	163,305 83
People's Bank, Portland.	148,406 07	3,582 88			2,238 04	4,192 81	274 59		16,684 95	20,460 75	199,657 06
Randolph County Bank, Winchester.	148,394 68				1,625 00	1,373 57	466 66		44,587 51	16,801 83	224,249 25
Ridgville Bank, Ridgville.	43,370 60			4,658 68	1,432 86		544 10		2,674 89	5,969 12	58,650 25
Rockport Bank, Rockport.	77,530 13			5,296 52	1,200 00	3,500 00	1,979 64		47,074 49	11,896 99	148,477 77
St. Joseph Bank, Elkhart.	148,593 96	662 35			1,350 00		12 00		7,917 69	11,531 69	170,103 69
State Bank of Jennings Co., Vernon.	21,868 89	2,142 01		6,000 00	1,137 96		872 28		12,280 58	14,114 40	56,273 81
State Bank, Warsaw.	183,526 97			11,500 00	3,250 00		2,210 54		32,209 07	18,772 65	283,611 24
Totals.	\$3,434,508 20	\$50,696 60	\$101,242 60	\$88,281 52	\$55,428 75	\$80,619 78	\$35,357 95	\$2,849 69	\$801,671 59	\$569,914 56	\$5,220,631 24

# TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

## LIABILITIES.

NAME OF BANK AND ITS LOCATION.	Capital Paid in.	Surplus Fund.	Undivid- ed Earn- ings.	Deposits and Cer- tificates of De- posit.	Due B'ks and Bankers.	Bills Pay- able and Bills Re- discount- ed.	Totals.	Per cent. of Avail- able Means to Deposits.
Adams County Bank, Decatur . . . . .	\$75,000	\$50,000 00	\$11,936 84	\$186,302 28	\$464 82	. . . . .	\$322,703 94	25
Bank of Westfield, Westfield . . . . .	17,100	220 00	919 63	27,319 62	. . . . .	. . . . .	45,559 25	48
Citizens' Bank, Attica . . . . .	50,000	1,300 00	3,277 94	169,464 80	2,491 76	. . . . .	226,534 50	51
Citizens' Bank, Hartford City . . . . .	25,000	20,000 00	15,276 01	115,256 06	989 78	. . . . .	176,521 85	35
Citizens' Bank, Hope . . . . .	25,000	814 50	9,566 57	34,031 44	50 00	. . . . .	70,462 51	20
Citizens' Bank, Noblesville . . . . .	50,000	5,000 00	3,639 17	167,910 77	. . . . .	\$8,000 00	226,549 94	45
Citizens' Bank, Portland . . . . .	60,000	1,146 61	3,290 55	100,522 11	953 55	. . . . .	164,912 82	17
Citizens' Bank, Union City . . . . .	80,000	1,000 00	5,743 46	97,353 76	107 25	467 70	184,672 17	35
Citizens' State Bank, New Castle . . . . .	130,000	17,000 00	4,846 84	145,514 26	. . . . .	. . . . .	297,361 10	51
Citizens' State Bank, Petersburg . . . . .	25,000	7,750 00	7,308 90	120,176 91	. . . . .	. . . . .	160,235 81	57
Commercial Bank, Oxford . . . . .	50,000	3,000 00	4,084 14	120,859 53	. . . . .	. . . . .	177,943 67	46
Commercial Bank, Union City . . . . .	100,000	9,500 00	11,773 17	156,161 94	. . . . .	. . . . .	277,435 11	56
Dubuois County State Bank, Jasper . . . . .	25,000	400 15	957 27	31,152 86	. . . . .	. . . . .	37,510 28	31
Exchange Bank, Spencer . . . . .	50,000	4,591 00	1,685 72	43,437 13	. . . . .	. . . . .	99,723 85	54
Farmers' Bank, Frankfort . . . . .	100,000	12,000 00	17,523 98	202,058 82	. . . . .	. . . . .	331,582 80	53
Farmers' Bank, Middleton . . . . .	30,000	850 00	1,050 35	33,031 82	. . . . .	. . . . .	64,932 17	75
Farmers' Bank, Mooresville . . . . .	35,000	6,620 00	2,257 71	50,940 48	. . . . .	6,080 64	100,898 83	51
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Attica . . . . .	24,500	2,264 57	1,252 41	154,806 66	. . . . .	. . . . .	213,323 64	60
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Fairmount . . . . .	80,000	12,000 00	7,313 13	140,373 05	1,289 45	. . . . .	240,975 63	62
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Winchester . . . . .	50,000	1,000 00	4,149 33	135,504 09	490 38	. . . . .	191,143 80	14
Farmers' State Bank, Sullivan . . . . .	25,000	3,375 52	2,484 91	44,775 69	15,052 32	. . . . .	90,688 44	13
Huntingburg Bank, Huntingburg . . . . .	40,000	330 17	224 72	50,559 81	. . . . .	. . . . .	91,114 70	35
Jackson County Bank, Seymour . . . . .	25,000	500 00	1,804 12	37,591 61	. . . . .	. . . . .	64,895 73	30
Jennings County Bank, North Vernon . . . . .	60,000	13,067 42	4,814 66	85,423 75	. . . . .	. . . . .	162,305 83	52
Lake City Bank, Warsaw . . . . .	50,000	8,000 00	5,726 46	135,930 60	. . . . .	. . . . .	199,657 06	27
Peoples' Bank, Portland . . . . .	100,000	8,500 00	4,029 51	111,719 94	. . . . .	. . . . .	224,249 25	55
Randolph County Bank, Winchester . . . . .	30,000	1,500 00	1,464 73	26,085 52	. . . . .	. . . . .	58,630 25	33
Ridgeville Bank, Ridgeville . . . . .	45,000	645 00	3,188 27	98,408 98	1,235 52	. . . . .	148,477 77	59
Rockport Bank, Rockport . . . . .	40,000	40,000 00	1,302 38	88,801 31	. . . . .	. . . . .	170,103 69	22
St. Joseph Valley Bank, Elkhart . . . . .	25,000	. . . . .	1,735 83	29,537 98	. . . . .	. . . . .	56,273 81	89
State Bank of Jennings County, Vernon . . . . .	100,000	3,500 00	4,622 39	145,488 85	. . . . .	. . . . .	253,611 24	35
State Bank, Warsaw . . . . .								
Totals . . . . .	\$1,676,600	\$235,874 94	\$143,636 04	\$3,126,847 09	\$23,124 83	\$14,548 34	\$5,220,631 24	44



Three new banks were organized during the year. The Jennings County Bank, located at North Vernon, commenced business November 12, 1885. It is building up a good business and will pay very satisfactory dividends out of its first year's earnings.

The State Bank of Jennings County, at Vernon, is but a mile and a half away from the above bank, and it must, to some extent, be its business competitor. Its business is building up more slowly than that of the bank at North Vernon; but its owners feel very well satisfied with what they are doing, and say they could not get along without it now. It has a long list of very substantial stockholders, some of them being quite wealthy. One man in California shows his love for the old home by sending money to buy its stock.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, at Fairmount, is the last one on the list. Levi Scott, its cashier, had been conducting a private bank for two or three years, but finding the business outgrowing his means to accommodate it, he organized under the State law and commenced business August 1, last. The outlook for his undertaking is very favorable. From the showing of the first two months, if it continues, he will be able to make glad the hearts of his fellow-stockholders with good dividends. Of the two banks organized last year, the business of the Dubois County State Bank would now justify doubling its capital stock. It has more business than it can well take care of. It is in the midst of a thrifty community, which has hardly begun to appreciate the value of a bank in facilitating its business transactions.

What I said in my last report favorable to the Jackson County Bank, then just commencing business, has been fully justified. There is room in Seymour for two banks, and this new bank will develop a business which has been hardly reached. Although the officers are new hands at the business, they have managed it well and they have every thing in good shape.

The business generally has been better than last year. There has been quite an increase in the amount of deposits, and there has been a very good demand for money.

With one exception, the banks have escaped any heavy losses, and where there were any weak places because of past misfortunes they have been strengthened.



The banks are all, I think, in a good condition. There has never been a failure or suspension of one of them, and I feel safe in predicting that there will be no such calamity overtaking any this year.

No depositor has ever lost a cent in one of them, nor, so far as I am able to learn, has it ever been found necessary to make an assessment of the stockholders to make good heavy losses. They have been repaired by suspending dividends. But even the necessity for this has been very rare. With nearly all a dividend has been forthcoming at the end of each six months.

There seems to be a general satisfaction with the law. Only a few minor changes have been suggested.

In Rand & McNally's *Bankers' Monthly* for this month there is an article on "State Banking Laws." The writer, in speaking of the probable exodus of banks from the National system into the ranks of the State system in the immediate future, says: "All those familiar with banking business know what a wretched makeshift for intelligent legislation are the so-called statutes in many States relating to the chartering and supervision of State banks. In numerous instances the business is under the ægis of general statutory enactments, with no special regulations or supervision of any kind." He is especially severe on the banking laws of Illinois, "where they are under no system of general or special State control other than the obligation to furnish the local assessor annually, for the purposes of taxation, certain specific data for information touching their business and property."

He favors the enactment by State Legislatures of just and comprehensive laws for the creation and supervision of State banks. There have appeared in other magazines of recent dates many articles of a like import.

These criticisms do not certainly justly apply to the laws of this State. Whatever advantage there may be in State supervision, it is had here in full force. The Auditor of State is invested with the same powers to supervise the work and to inquire into the condition of any of the State banks that the Comptroller of Currency is, in regard to the National banks. If he exercises the same care and diligence as the Comptroller in the exercise of these powers, he must certainly accomplish the same desirable results, viz.: Make the State banks as excellent and as safe banking institutions as the National banks.

In my examinations this year I have, without an exception, taken more time at each bank than at previous examinations. I have not been able to examine any bank in less than from six to ten hours of pretty hard work.

In view of the fact that there are so many severe strictures being passed on State banking laws, it may be well to call attention to some of the more important features of the State law. It embraces all the features of the National law, which look to the protection of the stockholders and depositors. It differs from it in this, that it permits the organization of banks with a smaller capital, so that they can be operated where the business would not justify the organization of a National Bank. It permits direct loans on mortgage securities, with careful restrictions. This is a prominent feature in German banks. With this provision, the State banks have not become encumbered with a larger proportionate amount of real estate than the National banks. It does not hamper the business by restricting the loans to any one party to an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the capital stock—a provision of the National banking law so generally evaded. In country banks, dealing almost exclusively with farmers whose property is always tangible, this restriction is not necessary, and it is not wise.

The following are some of the provisions of this law:

Any number of persons, not less than five, may form themselves into a corporation, as a bank of discount and deposit, by complying with the following requirements:

They shall unite in articles of association setting forth:

*First*—The name assumed by such association.

*Second*—The place where it is to be located and its operations carried on, designating the county and city or town.

*Third*—The amount of its capital stock, which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

*Fourth*—The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each.

*Fifth*—The number of Directors of each association, which shall not be less than three nor more than nine.

The articles of association shall be signed by the shareholders.

After the articles of association are completed and signed by the shareholders representing the amount of the capital stock

designated therein, said shareholders may proceed to the election of the number of directors named in said articles by ballot. They shall serve one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duties as such.

No person who is not the owner, in his own right, of at least five shares of the capital stock of such association shall be eligible to serve as director.

They shall elect one of their number President, and they shall elect or appoint a Cashier.

The President and Cashier shall each take an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly discharge his duties.

The Board of Directors shall require the President and Cashier to execute separate bonds, with sureties, in such sums as they deem proper, conditioned that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such officers during their continuance in office.

Said bonds shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the benefit of the stockholders and creditors of such bank.

A copy of the articles of association, certified by the President and Cashier to be a full, true and correct copy of the original, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Every association shall, from the date of filing of such certified copy of its articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, be a body corporate, but shall transact no business except such as shall be preliminary and incidental to its organization, until at least fifty per cent. of its whole capital stock has been actually paid in, and a certificate of that fact by the President and Cashier, under oath or affirmation, filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The residue of the capital shall be paid within six months thereafter.

Associations organized under this act may exercise all powers which may be necessary and proper in carrying on the business of banking as a bank of discount and deposit.

It is the duty of the Board of Directors to set apart ten per cent. of the annual net profits of the business of an association, as a surplus fund, until the same shall amount to twenty-five per cent. of its capital stock.



The Directors of any association may semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the association as they shall judge expedient, first deducting therefrom the one-tenth part thereof to be carried to the surplus fund.

During the time the association shall continue in the banking business no part of its capital shall be withdrawn either in the form of dividends or otherwise.

If losses shall, at any time, have been sustained by any association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand no dividend shall be made.

No dividend shall be made while any association shall continue its banking operations to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts.

All debts due to any association, on which interest is past due for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of the act.

Shareholders are liable for all debts incurred during the time they may be owners of a portion of the stock of any such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

The Auditor of State, with the approbation of the Governor, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons, to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association under this act, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents, on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Auditor.

Every association shall make to the Auditor of State not less than five reports during each and every year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, etc.

A heavy penalty is imposed on any association failing to make these reports.

As this report may fall into the hands of persons desiring to organize associations for the purpose of banking under the provisions of the State Bank Act, a form for Articles of Association is given. It embraces about all that is necessary to be

placed in such a document. The details for the management of the business more properly belong to the by-laws.

Articles of Association of.....Bank, of.....:  
For the purpose of organizing an association to carry on the business of banking under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 7, 1873, and of subsequent acts in addition and amendatory thereof (Sections 2684-2702 R. S. 1881), the undersigned subscribers for the stock of said association do enter into the following Articles of Association:

ARTICLE 1. The name and title of this association shall be .....

ARTICLE 2. The place where the business of this bank is to be carried on is in the town (or city) of....., in ..... County, and State of Indiana.

ARTICLE 3. The amount of the capital stock of said bank shall be.....dollars, to consist of.....shares of one hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE 4. The names and places of residence of the shareholders in said bank, and the number of shares held by each, are as follows, to-wit:

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	No. of Shares.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

ARTICLE 5. The number of directors to manage the business of said bank shall be ..... (not less than three nor more than nine).

(Here let the shareholders sign their names).

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	No. of Shares.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Form of certificate of president and cashier to be attached to the copy of the articles of association filed with the Secretary of State :



We, ....., President, and .....  
 Cashier, of the .....bank of....., in  
 .....County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a  
 full, true and complete copy of the original articles of associa-  
 tion.

.....*President.*

.....*Cashier.*

The bonds of the president and cashier must be filed with  
 the Secretary of State; also the certificate of the payment of  
 fifty per cent. of the whole of the capital stock before the bank  
 is authorized to commence business. This certificate must be  
 under oath or affirmation.

Form of certificate showing the payment of fifty per cent. of  
 the capital stock :

We, ..... President, and .....  
 Cashier, of the.....bank, at.....in  
 .....County, do hereby certify that.....  
 dollars of capital stock of said bank have been paid in, and is  
 now in our possession as such officers; said sum so paid being  
 fifty per cent. of the capital stock of said bank.

.....*President.*

.....*Cashier.*

Notary's certificate.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOLEY,  
*State Bank Examiner.*

# REPORT OF THE SAVINGS BANKS EXAMINER.

HON. JAS. H. RICE,

*Auditor of State:*

The following statements by the officers of the six Savings Banks in Indiana show their condition on the 30th of October, the last business day of the fiscal year of 1885-6.

## LAFAYETTE SAVINGS BANK.

### LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$638,822 06	
Interest collected, earned and un- earned.....	23,925 89	
Surplus fund in Government bonds	70,000 00	
Total liabilities .....		\$732,747 95

### RESOURCES.

Amounts loaned or outstanding on notes or bonds and mortgages...	\$520,675 81	
Bonds and stocks owned, face value, U. S. bonds, reg. 4 and 4½.....	70,000 00	
Tippecanoe County, Indiana, bonds.....	16,500 00	
Benton County, Indiana, bonds. .	5,000 00	
Warren County, Indiana, bonds...	10,000 00	
Total.....		\$101,500 00
Promissory notes and bills of ex- change (not included in first item).....	\$14,832 50	
Value of real estate, taken for debt only.....	16,796 47	

Cash on hand and on deposit in	
National Banks.....	\$47,462 04
Expense account, six months.....	1,481 13
	<hr/>
Total resources.....	\$732,747 95
Amount of notes on which interest is in ar-	
rears, three months and upwards, about.....	14,000 00
Amount invested in real estate, taken for debts	16,796 00
Rate of interest received on deposits made in	
bank, 2 per cent.	
Average monthly balance of deposits in banks.	60,000 00
Number of open accounts.....	2,665
Amount of deposits made from January 1, 1886..	\$271,893 02
Amount of deposits drawn from January 1, 1886	241,278 94
Amount of interest earned from January 1, 1886	
about.....	30,000 00
Amount of expenses, payments for services, etc.,	
from January 1, 1886, including rent.....	3,872 86

## TRUSTEES.

Hiram W. Chase, R. W. Sample, Samuel Born, Martin L. Peirce, James B. Falley, A. G. Carnahan, Owen Ball, A. Levering, J. B. Ruger.

## OFFICERS.

Hiram W. Chase; President; M. L. Peirce and Owen Ball, Vice Presidents; Chas. S. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer.

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, SOUTH BEND.

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$615,305 18
Amount due depositors on account	
of dividends made.....	16,763 11
Interest.....	11,339 16
Exchange.....	245 76
Rents.....	427 75
Excess market value bond .....	6,135 00
Surplus .....	34,730 04
	<hr/>
Total liabilities.....	\$684,946 00

## RESOURCES.

Amount loaned or outstanding, on notes or bonds and mortgages...	\$429,925 60
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank, market value:	
United States.....	\$57,397 50
South Bend....	3,800 00
St Joseph County.....	20,000 00
Walkerton.....	2,800 00
	<hr/>
	83,997 50
Value of real estate.....	29,717 04
Cash on hand or on deposit.....	136,893 74
Expense .....	728 88
Salaries .....	1,483 24
Furniture, fixtures and safe .....	2,200 00
	<hr/>
Total resources.....	\$684,946 00
Amount of bonds, notes or mortgages on which interest is in arrears three months, and upwards .....	3,500 00
Amount invested in real estate.....	29,717 04
Rate of interest received on deposits made in bank, 2 per cent.	
Average monthly balances of deposits in bank..	75,000 00
Number of open accounts, October 1, 1886 .....	2,200
Amount of deposits made during year preceding .....	\$1,877,622 34
Amount of deposits withdrawn during year preceding .....	1,812,490 83
Amount of interest earned.....	30,713 71
Amount of expenses, payments for services, etc.	7,019 06

## TRUSTEES.

J. M. Studabaker, J. C. Knoblock, G. W. Matthews, J. Warden, T. M. Bissell, R. Bugbee, J. C. Birdsall, L. G. Tong, J. Wolverton.

## OFFICERS.

G. W. Matthews, President; J. Wolverton and J. C. Birdsall, Vice Presidents; J. Warden, Treasurer; L. G. Tong, Secretary.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, EVANSVILLE.

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$453,864 49	
Interest and discount.....	9,673 14	
Rents .....	499 80	
Undivided profits .....	152 64	
Surplus fund.....	24,900 00	
	<hr/>	
Total liabilities.....		\$489,090 07

## RESOURCES.

Amount loaned or outstanding, on notes or bonds and mortgages....	\$327,684 42	
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank, market value :		
Vanderburgh County bonds .....	\$18,000 00	
Franklin County, Ill., bonds .....	1,900 00	
Citizens' National B'k stock .....	3,000 00	
Evansville Nat'l B'k stock .....	630 00	
	<hr/>	23,530 00
Value of real estate.....	28,856 90	
Cash on hand or on deposit.....	105,730 47	
Office fixtures.....	256 35	
Expense.....	2,451 73	
Profit and loss.....	580 20	
	<hr/>	
Total resources.....		\$489,090 07
Amount invested in real estate.....		28,856 90
Rate of interest received on deposits made in bank, 3 per cent. on daily balance.		
Average monthly balances of deposits in banks during preceding year.....		57,867 43
Number of open accounts October 30, 1886.....		2,296
Amount of deposits made during year preced- ing.....		\$560,863 07
Amount of deposits withdrawn during year pre- ceding.....		556,676 56



Amount of interest earned .....	\$28,319 56
Amount of expenses, payments for services, etc..	8,272 45

## TRUSTEES.

Dr. M. Muelhauser, John Rheinlander, M. Henning, H. V. Bennighof, Jesse W. Walker, James Steele, Gen. James M. Shackelford.

## OFFICERS.

M. Muelhauser, President; H. V. Bennighof and John Rheinlander, Vice-Presidents; Jesse W. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer.

## TERRE HAUTE SAVINGS BANK.

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$409,687 83	
Surplus fund.....	29,000 00	
Interest and rent.....	15,406 65	
Total liabilities.....		\$454,094 48

## RESOURCES.

Amount loaned or outstanding, on notes or bonds and mortgages...	\$191,110 64	
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank, market value:		
Vigo County bonds.....	10,200 00	
Promissory notes and bills of exchange (not included in first item).....	160,844 65	
Value of real estate, both on foreclosure and subject to redemption.....	18,252 36	
Cash on hand or on deposit.....	40,794 44	
Bank building.....	29,266 06	
Bank furniture.....	2,273 11	
Expense.....	1,353 22	
Total assets.....		\$454,094 48

Amount of bonds, notes or mortgages, on which interest is in arrears three months and upwards, in suit and good.....	1,661 65
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Number of open accounts, January 1, 1886.....	1,912
Amount of deposits made during year preceding.....	\$188,732 13
Amount of deposits withdrawn during year preceding.....	155,990 70
Amount of interest earned.....	21,961 73
Amount of expenses, payments for services, etc.	4,425 19

## TRUSTEES:

James C. McGregor, T. C. Buntin, Jos. Strong, H. D. Scott, John S. Beach, C. W. Mancourt, Lewis B. Martin, John G. Williams.

## OFFICERS:

T. C. Buntin, President; Jos. Strong and Jas. C. McGregor, Vice Presidents; Lewis B. Martin, Secretary; John S. Beach, Treasurer.

## LAPORTE SAVINGS BANK.

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$176,783 97
Interest collected since July 1.....	2,855 65
Profit and loss.....	125 49
Surplus.....	9,206 71
Total liabilities.....	\$188,971 82

## RESOURCES.

Amount loaned or outstanding, on notes or bonds and mortgages...	\$165,917 50
Value of real estate .....	5,050 00
Cash on hand or on deposit.....	16,339 51
Fixtures .....	660 00
Expense .....	1,004 81
Total assets.....	\$188,971 82
Amount invested in real estate.....	5,050 00
Rate of interest received on deposits made in bank, 3 per cent. on balance.	
Average monthly balances of deposits in banks	4,259 61
Number of open accounts Oct. 30, 1886.....	717
Amount of deposits made during year preceding.....	\$122,893 39

Amount of deposits withdrawn during year preceding.....	\$87,897 99
Amount of interest earned .....	10,834 52
Amount of expenses, payments for services, etc.	2,500 70

## TRUSTEES :

Benajah Stanton, Eugenius W. Davis, Frederick Baumgartner, Shepherd Crumpacker, James H. Buck, John S. Holloway, William H. Riplogle.

## OFFICERS :

Benajah Stanton, President; Eugenius W. Davis, Vice-President; John W. Crumpacker, Cashier.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, SOUTH BEND.

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$17,549 77	
Surplus .....	1,016 94	
Total liabilities .....		\$18,566 71

## RESOURCES.

Amount loaned or outstanding on notes or bonds and mortgages...	\$10,016 50	
Cash on hand or on deposit.....	7,612 74	
Safe and furniture.....	542 00	
Interest earned and not paid in....	395 47	
Total assets.....		\$18,566 71
Amount of bonds, notes or mortgages, on which interest is in arrears three months and upward.....		764 00
Rate of interest received on deposits made in bank, 4 per cent.		
Average monthly balances of deposits in bank	2,963 77	
Number of open accounts January 1, 1886.....	143	
Amount of deposits made during year preceding	\$83,769 50	
Amount of deposits withdrawn during year preceding.....	91,210 94	
Amount of interest earned from October, 1885, to October, 1886 .....	1,758 60	
Amount of expenses, payment for services, etc..	661 25	

## TRUSTEES:

Joseph B. Arnold, Jr., Thad. H. Dunn, Newton Jackson, H. E. Jackson, Joseph B. Arnold, Sr., Andrew Jaqueth, H. B. Hine.

## OFFICERS:

Joseph B. Arnold, Jr., President; Thad. H. Dunn, Cashier.

Upon examination I found that the Savings Banks had improved their condition during the past year. Their assets generally are in better shape. Obligations upon which interest had not been paid had either been collected or put in shape to realize the full indebtedness. It is bad policy, and unjust to the depositors, to allow paper to become due and unpaid when it could have been collected by enforcing the payment. The Trustees of Savings Banks should not subject themselves to the charge or fact of favoritism and thus endanger the payment or solvency of their securities.

The statements of the banks show that on the close of the fiscal year of 1885-6 there was due the depositors the sum of \$2,312,013.30, that the surplus fund was \$168,853.09, that the cash on hand, or deposited in banks subject to call, was \$348,852.94, and the number of depositors 9,938. There is no doubt but the banks now in operation could promptly pay their liabilities in full and have a surplus left, a condition which certainly should invite deposits.

While managed as they now are, carefully, prudently and successfully, they are of great advantage to the communities in their localities. The depositors are wage-workers, the managers of unsettled estates, and parties of moderate means, who find such institutions a safe place to leave their surplus earnings, money placed in their hands as guardians or executors, and accumulated earnings, either by themselves or by inheritance, and at the same time earning for them a good interest.

The trust of managing these institutions is one of great, and I may add, delicate responsibility, and also of care and anxiety. It requires superior business judgment, a knowledge of the value of securities and the character of the parties making loans. In this connection it affords me pleasure to say that in the recent examination of the banks, I found that the Trustees of the several institutions were well fitted to



manage the trust confided to them, receiving therefor only a nominal pecuniary compensation. The salaries of the officers are moderate for the services performed, and the entire expenses of managing the banks are limited by prudence and economy.

The Trustees who are fitted to manage these banks generally have business occupations which engross their time and attention, so that the addition of the care and management of these banks are additional burdens to them. The Savings Bank Act limits them to a small pay for their services. The Trustees of the Savings Banks in the eastern States are mainly persons who have accumulated fortunes, retired from active business pursuits, and can afford to bestow their time and experience to their management. It is persons well qualified who are needed to conduct these banks successfully, and is it wise to impose such additional labor upon them without adequate consideration for the service? In Iowa the law provides that Savings Banks shall have stock equal to ten per cent. of the deposits, the stockholders to manage the institutions and the stock to be held as additional security to the depositors to protect them against insecure investments of their deposits. This plan gives the managers of the banks a direct interest and greater responsibility in the management of them, and the dividends upon their stock is some compensation for their services, for certainly the laborer is worthy of his hire.

If the Savings Bank Act remains as it is, it is the opinion of those who have had long experience in the conduct of these institutions, and who have given the matter consideration, that the limit of the surplus fund should not exceed ten per cent. of the earnings. The act does not provide for any disposition of the surplus fund. These reserved earnings, under the present law, certainly belong to the depositors, but the question arises, how are they to be distributed, as they have been contributed by depositors for many years, many of whom have ceased to be so, if any of the banks should be wound up? And the time may come when the surplus earnings shall become so large as to make it an object for parties to get possession of a bank thus situated to make a personal appropriation of them. This is a matter worthy the attention of the law-makers.

It is a question whether it would not be more just to the depositors to limit the surplus to a sum ample to protect them against losses in investments, and increase dividends to depos-



itors, rather than to provide for a large surplus which may tempt the cupidity of those who may have control of the trust.

Only one of the banks has attempted to do a commercial business, and the trial of it has added largely to the labor of the officers without increasing its earnings sufficiently to compensate for the additional expense and work. It is the purpose of this institution to discontinue that branch of its business and give its attention exclusively to the legitimate field that savings banks should occupy.

In my several examinations of the savings banks, I have ever found the Trustees and officers, I may say, cheerfully willing to make a complete exhibit of their condition, and to give consideration to suggestions that have been made after investigating their affairs. The Trustees should carefully carry out all the provisions of the law, and not allow their personal feelings to grant indulgences to debtors, which may result in loss to the bank and involve their personal liability.

In the savings banks of the Eastern States, the law excludes from the position of Trustees persons who are stockholders and identified in the management of other banks; the object of which is to prevent the former from being made subsidiary to the latter. A similar policy may be wise in the future selection of Trustees of the savings banks of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. BINGHAM,  
*Savings Bank Examiner.*

# EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATION FOR FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER.

*Detailed Statement of the Expenditures from the Fuel, Light and Water Fund for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.*

DATE.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Nov. 2, 1885 . . .	4779	Fred. Fuehring . . . . .	\$30 34	Sprinkling streets around State offices.
" 5, 1885 . . .	4808	E. L. & G. H. & I. Co. . . . .	25 56	Gas for State Library.
" 14, 1885 . . .	4859	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	54 60	Plumbing and gas repairs in State Building.
" 20, 1885 . . .	4885	A. W. McOnat. . . . .	3 34	Repair of stove in State Building.
" 20, 1885 . . .	4902	M. G. Fitchey . . . . .	11 60	Repairs in State Building.
" 20, 1885 . . .	4904	Chas. Barrett . . . . .	6 00	Removing ashes from State Building.
Dec. 4, 1885 . . .	4993	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	22 42	Water for State Building one month.
" 5, 1885 . . .	5001	J. Dall . . . . .	5 50	Kindlings for Supreme Court rooms.
" 17, 1885 . . .	5073	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	21 30	Plumbing in State Building.
" 17, 1885 . . .	5160	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	20 47	Water for State Building one month.
" 31, 1885 . . .	5201	Indianapolis Gaslight and Coke Co. . . . .	253 62	Gas for State Building one quarter.
Jan. 18, 1886 . . .	5474	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	42 45	Plumbing in State Building.
" 19, 1886 . . .	5438	Chas. Bell . . . . .	8 25	Removing ashes from State Building.
" 27, 1886 . . .	5520	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	28 50	Water for State Building one month.
" 27, 1886 . . .	5540	E. L. & G. H. & Illuminating Co. . . . .	47 34	Gas for State Library.
Feb. 13, 1886 . . .	5559	Frank M. Dell . . . . .	78 00	Coal for State Building.
" 3, 1886 . . .	5574	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	11 40	Fixtures and repairs of gas pipes.
" 19, 1886 . . .	5669	Kuhn & Rhodes . . . . .	80 50	Coal for State Building.
" 23, 1886 . . .	5701	Isaac Dall . . . . .	5 00	Kindling for Supreme Court rooms.
" 23, 1886 . . .	5703	Chas. Bell . . . . .	6 00	Removing ashes from State Building.
" 25, 1886 . . .	5713	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	30 75	Water for State Building one month.
March 22, 1886 . . .	5832	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	42 75	Water for State Building one month.
April 1, 1886 . . .	6001	Indianapolis Gas Co. . . . .	337 68	Gas for State offices one quarter.
" 7, 1886 . . .	6047	Jas. L. Taylor . . . . .	72 00	Service as night watchman State offices.
" 13, 1886 . . .	6082	Jeff Lavelle . . . . .	1 00	Placing coal in cellar State offices.
" 15, 1886 . . .	6087	B. M. Mettigan . . . . .	35 50	Coal for State offices.
" 21, 1886 . . .	6118	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	11 05	Repairs and fixtures in gas pipes.
" 26, 1886 . . .	6132	Frank Handelman . . . . .	7 00	Removing ashes from State Building.
" 29, 1886 . . .	6154	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	30 00	Water for one quarter.
" 30, 1886 . . .	6159	E. L. & G. H. & Illuminating Co. . . . .	51 12	Gas for State Library.

## EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATION FOR FUEL, Etc.—Continued.

DATE.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
May 15, 1886 . . . . .	6285	Frank Fuehring . . . . .	\$30 00	Sprinkling streets around State Building.
" 27, 1886 . . . . .	6428	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	35 25	Water for State Building one quarter.
June 1, 1886 . . . . .	6466	James L. Taylor . . . . .	8 00	For services as night watchman.
" 5, 1886 . . . . .	6496	Frank Harrahan . . . . .	39 50	Screening about thirty tons coal that had been in cellar of State Building several years, and removing debris.
" 19, 1886 . . . . .	6582	M. G. Fitchey . . . . .	10 00	Repairs to State Building.
" 19, 1886 . . . . .	6583	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	20 75	Plumbing and gas fitting.
" 25, 1886 . . . . .	6617	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	17 55	Water for one month.
" 26, 1886 . . . . .	6625	Fred Fuehring . . . . .	30 00	Sprinkling streets.
July 1, 1886 . . . . .	6779	James L. Taylor . . . . .	8 00	Services as night watchman, one month.
" 1, 1886 . . . . .	6780	Indianapolis Gas Light Co. . . . .	127 08	Gas for State offices, one quarter.
" 14, 1886 . . . . .	6873	John Dransfield . . . . .	11 25	Cleaning forty-five flues in State offices.
" 27, 1886 . . . . .	6930	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	21 60	Water for one month.
" 30, 1886 . . . . .	6934	E. L. & G. H. & Ill'g Co. . . . .	40 14	Gas for State Library, one quarter.
August 2, 1886 . . . . .	6954	James L. Taylor . . . . .	8 00	Services as night watchman, one month.
" 5, 1886 . . . . .	6980	G. U. Bingham . . . . .	1 50	Sundry expenses.
" 7, 1886 . . . . .	7006	Fred Fuehring . . . . .	30 00	Sprinkling streets around State Building.
" 14, 1886 . . . . .	7023	M. G. Fitchey . . . . .	4 40	Repairs to State Building.
" 24, 1886 . . . . .	7036	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	27 00	Water for one month.
Sept. 1, 1886 . . . . .	7062	James L. Taylor . . . . .	8 00	Services as night watchman.
" 1, 1886 . . . . .	7063	Clark & McGauley . . . . .	20 45	Plumbing and gas fixtures.
" 8, 1886 . . . . .	7095	J. A. Shirley . . . . .	9 50	Kindlings for Supreme Court room.
" 18, 1886 . . . . .	7127	Thomas Dorsey . . . . .	3 00	Cleaning, and removing debris from State Building.
" 18, 1886 . . . . .	7128	Fred Fuehring . . . . .	30 00	Sprinkling streets, one month, around State Building.
" 20, 1886 . . . . .	7131	John Bennett . . . . .	1 35	Kindlings for State offices.
" 22, 1886 . . . . .	7134	H. J. Daniels . . . . .	1 50	Repairs to windows, Supreme Court room.
" 23, 1886 . . . . .	7148	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	22 50	Water for one month.
Oct. 1, 1886 . . . . .	7225	Indianapolis Gas Light & Coke Co. . . . .	71 28	Gas for State offices, one quarter.
" 1, 1886 . . . . .	7320	James L. Taylor . . . . .	8 00	Services as night watchman.
" 18, 1886 . . . . .	7403	Wm. B. Burford . . . . .	1 20	Water closet paper.
" 18, 1886 . . . . .	7432	Indianapolis Water Co. . . . .	22 42	Water for one month.
" 30, 1886 . . . . .	7474	Fred Fuehring . . . . .	30 00	Sprinkling streets around State offices.
" 30, 1886 . . . . .	7475	A. M. Kuhn & Co. . . . .	130 00	Coal for State Building.
Total . . . . .			\$2,210 26	

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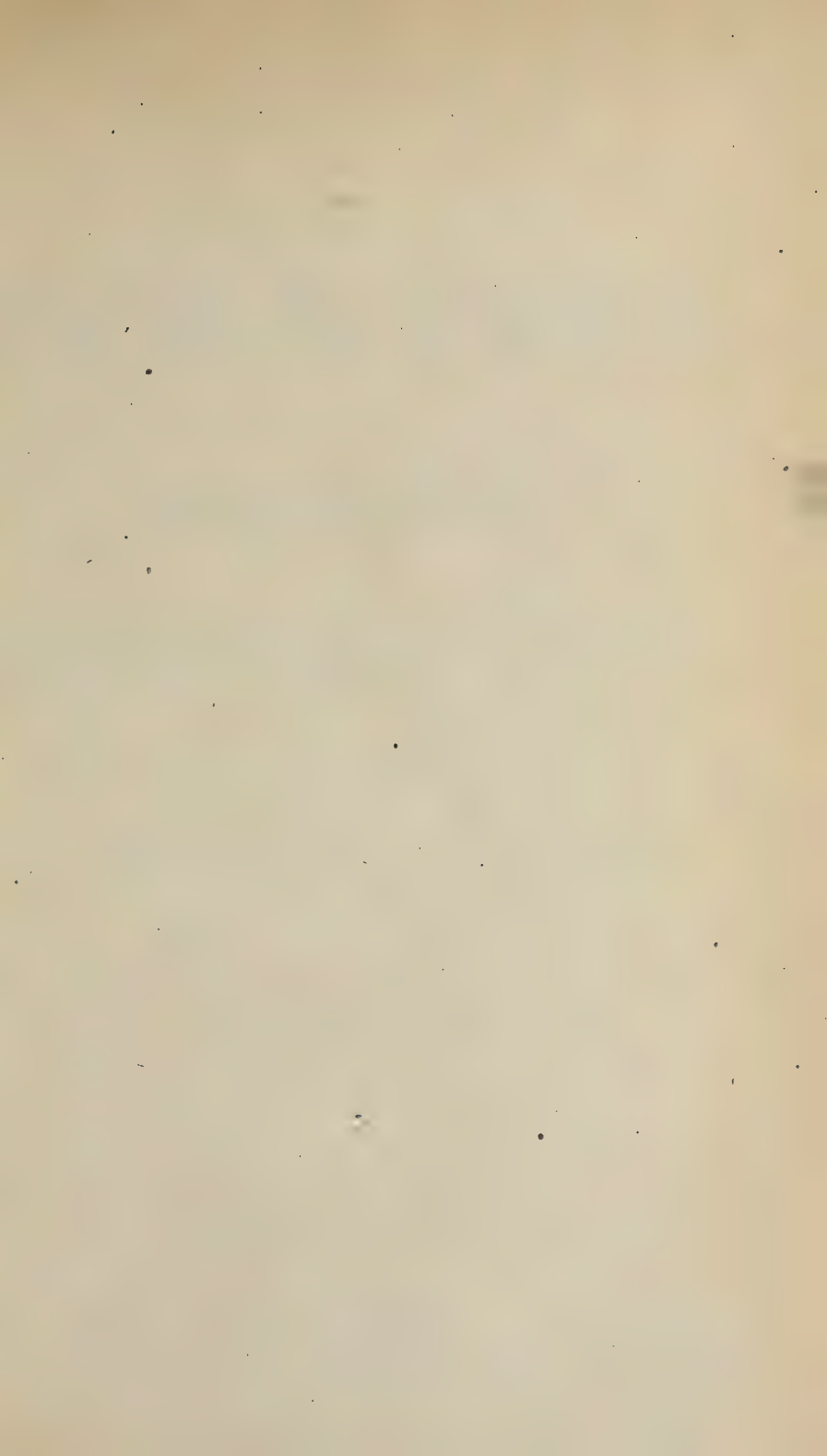
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Indiana State Board of Equalization

IN THE

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND

EQUALIZATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE

FOR THE

PURPOSE OF TAXATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

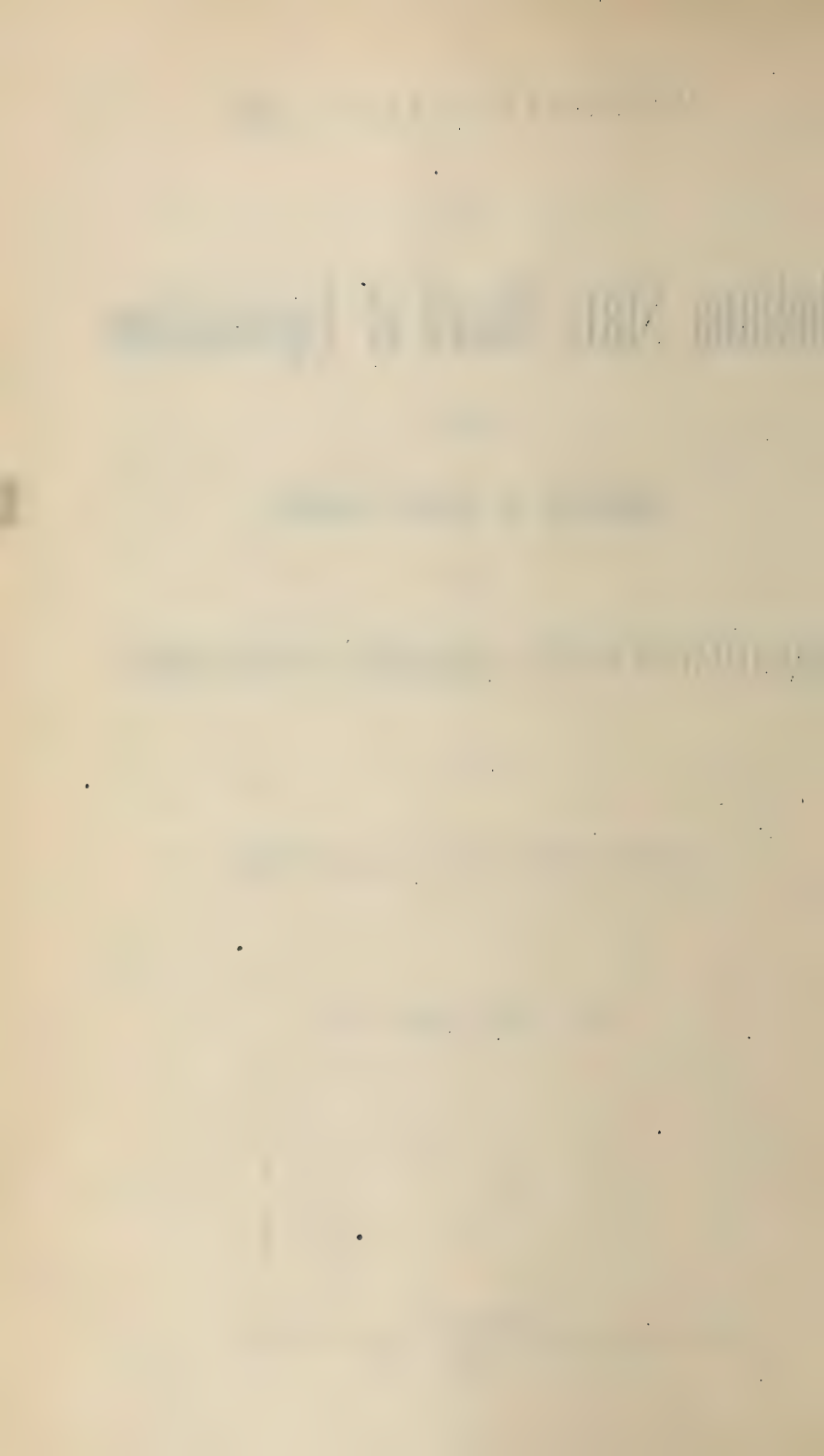
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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1886





# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

---

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
MONDAY, June 21, 1886. }

As required by the statute concerning taxation, and in pursuance of law, the State Board of Equalization assembled this day at the office of the Auditor of State.

All the members of the Board were present, viz.: Isaac P. Gray, Governor; Mahlon D. Manson, Lieutenant Governor; William R. Myers, Secretary of State; James H. Rice, Auditor of State; John J. Cooper, Treasurer of State, and Francis T. Hord, Attorney General.

The members of the Board took and subscribed to the following oath:

We, and each of us, do solemnly swear that we will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that we will faithfully and impartially discharge our duties as members of the State Board of Equalization, to the best of our ability.

ISAAC P. GRAY, *Governor.*

M. D. MANSON, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WM. R. MYERS, *Secretary of State.*

JAS. H. RICE, *Auditor of State.*

JOHN J. COOPER, *Treasurer of State.*

FRANCIS T. HORD, *Attorney General.*

[L. S.]

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
MARION COUNTY, } ss:

Before me, the undersigned, personally appeared the within named, Isaac P. Gray, Mahlon D. Manson, William R. Myers, James H. Rice, John J. Cooper, and Francis T. Hord, members of the State Board of Equalization, who were sworn according to law and subscribed their names hereto.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal of the Supreme Court of Indiana, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1886.

SIMEON P. SHEERIN,

[L. s.]

*Clerk Supreme Court Indiana.*

On motion of Hon. James H. Rice, Isaac P. Gray, Governor, was unanimously chosen President of the Board, and Joseph J. Bingham, Deputy Auditor of State, was unanimously elected Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary then took and subscribed to the following oath:

I, Joseph J. Bingham, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that I will faithfully perform my duties as Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, to the best of my ability.

J. J. BINGHAM.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
MARION COUNTY, } ss:

Before me, the undersigned, personally appeared the within-named Joseph J. Bingham, who was sworn according to law, and subscribed his name hereto.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal of the Supreme Court of Indiana, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1886.

SIMEON P. SHEERIN,

[L. s.]

*Clerk Supreme Court of Indiana.*

On motion of Hon. James H. Rice, it was resolved that the typographical error on page 127 of the printed proceedings of this Board for 1885 in the statement of the amount ordered to be paid to the Secretary of this Board, viz: \$950, was incorrect, and should be \$850, as appears in the record of the proceedings of the Board, and was the amount paid as shown in the ledger of the Auditor of State's office.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,

*President.*

*Secretary.*

TUESDAY, June 22, 1886.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mahlon D. Manson, Wm. R. Myers, James H. Rice, John J. Cooper and Francis T. Hord.

In the absence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor Manson presided.

According to assignment the representatives of the following railroads presented their condition to the Board:

Michigan Central, Michigan Air Line, Joliet & Northern Indiana by Hon. A. L. Osborne.

Judge Osborne said that all his road expected or asked was that it should be assessed for taxation upon the same basis as all others, neither higher nor lower than any other road, proportionately as to its physical condition and its earnings. He directed the attention of the Board to the double assessment of the Michigan Central in Laporte County. The Board had assessed its track or right of way and the improvements thereon as required by the statute, while the county had reassessed a portion of the road-bed and improvements for local taxation that had already been included in the assessment of the Board, which was illustrated by a map presented by the speaker. In this way the tax of the road in Indiana was made larger than it should be, and he asked the Board to correct this double assessment.

The Wabash System, by Col. Jas. F. How.

Mr. How remarked that in his opinion railroads should be taxed as other property was, that the same rates and customs followed by the assessors in valuing other property for taxation should control as to railroads. A railroad has its market value the same as a farm or a house, and it should be assessed as an income-paying property. The cost of a road should not be considered when assessed, but, as an income-paying property, what will it pay its owners? He thought the Wabash system of roads were assessed too high; only four roads in the State were assessed higher; in fact, not as low as any of the other roads proportionately, while all perhaps are assessed more than they should be. The Wabash System had not paid interest to bondholders on the line east of the Mississippi River for two years. The Eel River Branch had not paid operating expenses for two years, and the earnings of the Attica, Covington & Southern were so small that no one could be found to take the



lease. The Wabash had no control of the roads from Indianapolis to Michigan City. Not paying running expenses, the court had ordered them surrendered to their former owners. The statement made by the company for taxation shows a decrease in value. The Chief Engineer had been directed to examine all improvements carefully, as the valuation of buildings would remain for some years, and if they should be wiped out by fire the company would take the amount at which they were appraised as a fair valuation. A few buildings had been destroyed, which would account for not being reported this year. He thought that the property assessed by the State Board should be so definitely stated that the local assessors could have no excuse for assessing it. The rolling stock was reported about the same as last year, but the cost price had materially decreased. He considered the assessment of the main track of the Wabash and Eel River too high, but did not complain of the side tracks.

The Michigan City & Indianapolis; Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, and Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, in all 157 miles of main track, were represented by Judge E. H. Scott, for the Trustees of these roads, which have been turned over to the bondholders by order of court. The Wabash was operating these roads under order of court, and the balance of the net earnings, if any, were to be turned over to the Trustees. Thus far there had been no surplus. The roads, however, were being improved, the bondholders of the I., P. & C. having advanced \$20,000 for that purpose, and of the C., C. & L. \$5,000. The rolling stock belongs to the I., P. & C. It is all poor property and has been valued too high. Judge Scott was authorized to withdraw the reports of I., P. & C. and C., C. & L. and make new statements.

Chicago & Atlantic was represented by W. O. Johnson, Esq., the General Solicitor of the road.

The annual statement, Mr. Johnson said, was the same as that of last year, excepting additional improvements. Only betterments had been added to make the road safe. One thousand new ties had been placed. The gross earnings had fallen off \$400 per mile. The total amount was \$1,300,000. The interest upon the bonds of the road had not been paid. No complaint was made of the valuation of the rolling stock and improvements, as assessed by the Board last year. It would be satisfactory to have the valuation of the road the same as last year. The



water tanks have stone foundations upon which the supports rest, and cost \$1,200 each. The company owns a hotel at Huntington. There has been no ballasting the past year.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan was represented by Norman Beckley, Esq.

While he had not much to say, Mr. Beckley remarked that he would rather have the main track valued at \$4,000 instead of \$5,000. He said when calculations were made a year ago as to the cost of an extension of the road, his estimates were \$6,000 a mile with steel rails. He found that assessors valued property at one-half to two-thirds of its value, and he thought that railroad valuation should be upon the same basis. The side tracks are all of old iron, 52 lbs., which were taken from main track of the road, and he thought the valuation should be reduced to \$1,500. All the buildings were ordinary. The station house at Silver Lake had been destroyed by fire. The road had been extended 33 miles in Michigan. The road earns enough to pay running expenses. The stockholders had never been paid a dividend. The water tank at Goshen cost about \$100, the water being supplied by the water works there. The tank at Warsaw was 10 years old and worth about \$100. That at Elkhart cost \$200.

Chicago & West Michigan was represented by Edward Hawkins, Esq.

Mr. Hawkins said the road runs from New Buffalo to La-Crosse, thirty-four miles. Last year it was expected to connect with L., N. A. & C., for freight and passenger traffic, but this was not consummated. Only one passenger and freight train passes over this road daily. This extension of the road has not been a success thus far. Now it is hoped that a connection will be made with the Chicago & Great Southern that would open a business, and which, if made, will improve its condition. There should be a reduction of assessment on the main track, and ask that its valuation be reduced one thousand dollars a mile. The road has connections with the east and west trunk lines, excepting the Lake Shore, but they add only little to the business.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

M. D. MANSON,  
President, *pro tem.*

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1886.

The Board convened pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Wm. R. Myers, James H. Rice, John J. Cooper and Francis T. Hord.

In absence of Governor Gray, Mr. Myers presided.

Midland Railway, formerly known as the Cleveland, Indiana & St. Louis.

H. Moore, Esq., Superintendent, appeared for this road. He said there were five miles of track in Boone County that had not yet been used and was in hands of the contractor. Before the 1st of April, an engine had been purchased for \$1,500, which had been refitted and improved. One coach was leased of the value of \$250. The road had been improved, almost rebuilt, and the intent was to make it a good road. He asked for a reduction in the valuation of the road on account of its limited business.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Ft. Wayne & Jackson.

O. G. Getzen-Danner, Assistant General Counsel, and J. S. M. Hill, Esq., Tax Agent, appeared for these roads. Mr. Getzen-Danner said he would present a few statistics in regard to the operations of the main line, from 1880 to 1886, for the consideration of the Board. In 1880 the gross earnings were \$18,749,461, and in 1885 they decreased to \$14,133.06. The net earnings in 1880 were \$8,331,356, and in 1885, \$4,845,969. The taxes in 1880 were \$472,565.65, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in 1885 they increased to \$518,668.22, or  $3\frac{67}{100}$  per cent. of the gross earnings. The company in 1880-1-2 and 3 declared dividends of 8 per cent.; in 1884, 5 per cent., and in 1885, none. Thus showing, while the earnings of the road, gross and net, and the dividends were falling off, the taxes had largely increased. From 1870 the road had never failed to pay dividends upon a capital stock of \$50,000,000 until 1885. The stock has fallen from \$137 to \$52 a share, a decrease of \$18,000,000 in value upon the market. The main and old line of the Western Division is from Chicago to Elkhart, thence through Southern Michigan to Toledo, while the Air Line Branch starts at Elkhart and runs through Indiana and Ohio to Toledo. The latter is but a branch, and should only be taxed as a branch of the main road. The road has the same feature in Ohio and New York, the main line having branch lines in both of these States. The tax upon main line in Ohio has been reduced from \$24,000

to \$20,000 a mile, and in New York to \$18,000 a mile. There is not a point from Chicago to Buffalo that this road has not the competition of parallel lines. The Nickle Plate and Lake Erie & Western, recently built, take business which had been controlled by the Lake Shore. In Indiana the local business is tapped at Laporte by the Chicago & West Michigan; at South Bend by the Vandalia, and at Elkhart by the Cincinnati, Wabash & West Michigan. The Eel River road was once a feeder, but is now a competing line for local and general business. In Northern Indiana the road has the Grand Trunk and Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago as competing lines. The earnings of the road have decreased about 22 per cent. in Indiana, while taxation has increased.

The large decrease in the gross and net earnings of the road, mainly caused by the competition of parallel lines, a cause that will continue, and the fact that the value of rolling stock and of materials generally used in the construction of roads have materially fallen off, with the decreased valuation of realty and personal property in Indiana, as shown by the recent assessments, I think a justification in asking that the assessment of the main line be reduced to \$18,000, and the branch in proportion.

The Ft. Wayne & Jackson has been increased in valuation by the Board since its connection with the Lake Shore. We see no reason why the valuation should not be placed back to where it was before the connection was made. The side tracks are too high in comparison with the Chicago & Atlantic.

There has been no change in buildings or improvements on either road.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, and Richmond & Miami. J. Ramsey, Jr., civil engineer, appeared for these roads. He said the assessment of the C., H. & I. is too high—higher upon its business than any road that entered Indianapolis. The gross earnings the past year were \$433,000, or \$4,200 a mile. The only prominent points on this road are Connersville and Rushville, and at both of these places there are two competing roads for business. The road has, also, the disadvantage of high grades—67 feet between Hamilton and Rushville, and 47 feet between Rushville and Indianapolis. The taxes amount to 4 per cent. of the gross earnings. The loss last year was \$18,000. Its loss from the beginning has been over a million of dollars.



In the account of rolling stock three less locomotives are returned, as they have been destroyed. The valuation of rolling stock last year is one-third too high. There are yet twenty-six miles of iron rails. We can not successfully compete with parallel lines unless the grades are reduced and the road improved in every respect. The assessment in Ohio is \$6,000 per mile on main track, and that should at least be the rate in Indiana.

The Richmond & Miami capital stock, \$115,000, is owned in Ohio and by one party. The rolling stock is owned by the lessees, the Pan Handle, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. These companies use the double track for two miles and pay tax on 1,360 miles of rolling stock, which is divided between them. The road is partly on the same right of way as the C., H. & I., and at the present assessment it doubles one right of way.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WM. R. MYERS,

President, *pro tem.*

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,

Secretary.

THURSDAY, June 24, 1886.

The Board convened in pursuance of adjournment.

Present: Wm. R. Myers, James H. Rice, John J. Cooper and Francis T. Hord.

In the absence of Governor Gray, Mr. Myers presided.

The representatives of the following roads were heard:

Ohio & Mississippi, by C. F. Bent, Superintendent. Mr. Bent said the company did not have a representative at the last meeting of the Board, and did not make any complaint of its assessment then, but the condition of the road now justified an appeal for a reduction in the assessment, and this will appear when its financial and physical condition is explained. The fixed or interest charges are \$1,052,500 per annum, so that the road has to earn an average of \$275,000 per month to meet them. The following statement of the earnings and expenses of the main line for the first four months of this year will show that the average falls below this sum, viz.:

January, 1885, earnings .....	\$263,929	84
January, 1886, earnings .....	248,808	34
Decrease.....	\$15,120	50
February, 1885, earnings.....	\$237,949	57
February, 1886, earnings.....	247,749	96
Increase.....	\$9,800	39
March, 1885, earnings.....	\$300,468	59
March, 1886, earnings.....	274,582	64
Decrease.....	\$25,885	95
April, 1885, earnings.....	\$261,871	88
April, 1886, earnings.....	246,818	76
Decrease.....	\$15,053	12

This shows average earnings per month of \$254,489.90, from which must be deducted deficit in Springfield Division of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per month. In the past six months not enough has been earned to pay the average per month of fixed charges, but may show better for the last six months of the year. The \$275,000 per month is based on operating expenses of 66 per cent. of gross earnings, when in no year have we been able to show better than 69 per cent. The gross earnings of 1885 were \$3,645,467.20, and the net earnings, \$974,731.06.

Every effort has been made to maintain the main track at a high standard, and it is in good condition, but to accomplish this no improvement has been made in the side track or buildings. Six hundred box cars have been added to the rolling stock; otherwise, it is about the same as last year. No new buildings have been erected during the past year, but such is the condition of those reported in the present annual statement, the valuation of which has been reduced, that there must be betterments this year. It is probable that the shops now located at Cochran and Vincennes will be rebuilt at Washington, Daviess County, if sufficient inducements are offered the company to do so. The side track is appraised too high, sixty to seventy cents per foot, and the assessment of the rolling stock should be reduced when the wear and tear and



the decrease in cost is considered. No complaint is made of the valuation of the main track. In answer to a question by Mr. Myers—what is a piece of property worth that will pay \$275,000 per month expenses?—Mr. Bent responded that it was a hard question to answer.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, by H. S. Downey, Esq., General Solicitor, who remarked:

This road passed into the hands of a receiver because it could not pay fixed charges, which it has not done since its construction. From the nature of the country through which the road passes it was the most expensive to build in the State. The assessment of the main and side tracks is high. The rolling stock at \$1,200 a mile is appraised too high, and if the appraisalment of that of other roads is on the same basis all are appraised too high. In 1882 the rolling stock was purchased at \$715,000 of an equipment company, on which there is now owing \$350,000. In the proceedings of the receivership it was a question whether it was not best for the road to surrender the rolling stock to the equipment company, as the same quality and quantity of equipment could be replaced at a little over \$300,000. The rolling stock is three years old, and estimating the depreciation at one-third, it is not now worth \$1,200 per mile. Locomotives that cost the road \$10,000 can be replaced for \$6,000; box cars costing \$550 can now be purchased for \$300 to \$350, a depreciation of at least one-third since 1883. The United States Inspector valued the rolling stock at \$281,175. The shops at Evansville cost about \$11,000, and they were assessed at \$10,000. That valuation is too high and should be reviewed. This line runs over the Louisville & Nashville road 70 miles, and at Evansville the tracks of the E. & T. H. are used. From New Albany we go over the track of the J., M. & I. to Louisville.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois and leased lines were represented by W. H. Lyford, Esq., Assistant General Solicitor, who said:

We have in this State 64.27 miles of road, and in Illinois 162 miles. Last year I came before you and asked for a reduction, referring especially to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. This line runs from coal fields in Fountain County to Covington, but, on account of the quality of the coal, they are almost abandoned. This road is used the same as a side track; in fact, it is inferior to an ordinary side track, and is practi-

cally abandoned, running only two freight trains a week. The Brazil Branch, or the Indiana Block Coal Road, is a line in Vigo and Clay counties, and is only a branch to the coal fields; in fact, it should be regarded as a switch. There is no passenger train on either of these roads. No complaint is made of the assessment of the Indiana Block Coal Road of \$3,000 per mile for the main track. We run into Danville, Ill., over the I., B. & W. The Terre Haute Division of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago runs from Danville, Ill., to Terre Haute. There is an increase of competition on this line, and, compared with surrounding lines, the assessment of \$7,000 is too high. The rolling stock assessment is too large an increase. In 1884 it was assessed at \$1,300 per mile, in 1885 at \$3,500 per mile, and the same rate on the coal roads. The Indiana Block Coal Road was increased from \$1,000 to \$3,500. The valuation of rolling stock should be reduced at least one-third on the cost price as the basis of assessment. Upon this basis it should be reduced to about \$2,600 a mile. This road is not a trunk line, north and south; hence it should be assessed less than it is. We ask for a reduction on the rolling stock of \$500 per mile. We have added four miles of side track and 200 freight cars. The earnings are about the same as last year.

The Louisville & Nashville was represented by Judge S. B. Vance. He had no complaints to offer. The local business on the road was small and there had been a decrease of through business the past year on account of competition. No new improvements had been made or additions to the rolling stock. He thought the assessment of last year should not be disturbed. The Henderson Bridge Company had commenced to operate on the 15th of July, and there are about nine miles of road on the approach to the bridge.

Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago, by Henry Newbegin, Esq., Solicitor, and T. J. Frazier, Esq. Mr. Newbegin said that railroad property in comparison with other property was assessed too high generally, and, in his opinion, the road he represented was assessed comparatively too high. Last year it was said no change could be made by the Board, for the reason that there was to be a new appraisement of the property of the State this year, and, as it appears from reports, the valuation has decreased, we can fairly ask for an equal reduction upon railroad property. In Ohio the road is assessed at \$9,000 per mile, and

it is in better condition and is of more value in every respect than the portion in Indiana. From Garrett, Ind., to Chicago the local traffic almost ceases. There are no towns of much importance on the line through Indiana. We are paralleled on either side by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and these roads take the cream of the local traffic. Our gross earnings have fallen off \$335,000, while the expenses have only decreased \$90,000. There have been no substantial improvements on the road the past year. We ask nothing radical. We are willing to be assessed \$9,000 per mile on the main track. We do not wish to shirk our fair share of the burdens of taxation. The difficulties that railroads now encounter and have to overcome make them less valuable. Mr. Frazier said the returns this were about the same as last year, except some additions at Garrett.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg was represented by Messrs. James McCrea, Col. J. F. Miller, Lucien Gilbert and Col. H. B. DuBarry.

Mr. McCrea, the General Manager, in reviewing the railroad situation, said it was gradually growing worse until we have now got down to the hard-pan of adversity. It was due to the fact that the old lines had been paralleled, and hence their business has fallen off to a great extent; thus, while traffic generally may have increased they have not been able to keep their old footing. He illustrated this position by the J., M. & I., which was at one time the great artery between the North and South, connecting with the only bridge that crossed the Ohio River, 70 per cent. of the trains using it. Now there are bridges at Cincinnati and Henderson, and the effect has been to largely decrease our pooling rates. The volume of business has changed in the Southwest, and it now is seeking the Chicago market instead of being distributed through Louisville. Now Cairo gets about 47 per cent. of the business, Louisville and Cincinnati 53 per cent. And the J., M. & I., as a consequence, instead of paying 7 per cent. dividends on its capital stock, does not pay even the interest on its bonded indebtedness. The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, put on a basis of about cost to rebuild it, failed last year to pay its fixed charges by over \$350,000, the first time it had failed to pay in fifteen years. The best part of the line is from Indianapolis to Richmond, and it pays well, but the losing branches are to be sustained, which



consumes its earnings. While the tonnage and gross earnings of 1885 were larger than the previous year, the net earnings decreased \$150 per mile. At one time it was thought advisable to close the Cambridge Branch, as nothing could be made out of it. The Madison Branch does very little business. At one time it was a good coal road, but the coal developments in Central Indiana cut off this traffic mainly. It pays operating expenses. The J., M. & I. earned  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. last year instead of 7 per cent. Railroads are subject to fluctuations the same as other property, but unfortunately for that interest they have been in the wrong way for several years. The recent labor troubles affected the business of the whole country injuriously, and it is yet a serious matter.

The Indianapolis & Vincennes has always been a losing road. The loss will foot up \$215,000. Last year it did not make its operating expenses by \$9,000. It is hoped that the coal developments on the line of this road may improve its business.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has now several parallel lines, the competition of which has decreased its earning capacity largely—from thirty-seven to eighteen and one tenth per cent.

The improvements on the roads in Indiana are reported the same as last year, but there is a decrease in the value of rolling stock. The main line of the J., M. & I. is assessed too high. The Chicago line could be reproduced at a much less cost than the assessment. In making assessments it is not right to assess the whole line by the earning capacity of a portion. Mr. McCrea said in his opinion as to the relative value of the four lines, the Richmond & Indianapolis having the largest earning capacity, should be thus classified in assessing them, placing the

71.84 miles of Richmond & Indianapolis at .....	100
182.41 miles of Union City & Logansport at.....	75
102.22 miles of Richmond & Logansport at.....	50
40.00 miles of State Line at.....	40
In all, 416.60 miles. In estimating their value upon this basis a fair average mileage of the whole line could be reached.	

Mr. Gilbert said railroad property is paying an undue proportion of taxes. If railroads were assessed too high last year, other property should be brought up to the same stand-

ard, or if other property was assessed too high, it should be decreased, and railroad property in like proportion. Railroad property now pays about six per cent. of the taxes in Indiana. There is no increased value of railroads, as their earning capacity had diminished. The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago should not be taxed over \$18,000 on main track per mile.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickle Plate) was represented by Hon. S. E. Williamson, General Solicitor, and Hon. R. C. Bell. Judge Williamson said he coincided in all that Mr. McCrea had said about the competition of parallel lines and decreasing value of railroad property. The Nickle Plate is still in the hands of a receiver, with a debt of \$23,000,000 to \$25,000,000 hanging over it, without much hope of getting out of his hands. How much would the road sell for? Certainly, in its present condition, not enough to cancel its indebtedness. The assessment of rolling stock should be reduced on account of the depreciation of a year's use. The road has no terminal facilities either in Buffalo or Chicago—have to pay for the use of terminal tracks in these cities. Have not the facilities for business on the line of the road that other roads have. The only towns of any importance on the line are Cleveland and Ft. Wayne. To get business we are under the necessity of hauling freight for a lower price than other roads. This he illustrated by the following comparative percentage:

Wabash line,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mills; Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago, 8.21; Bee Line, 6.8; Lake Shore, little less than 6, and the Nickle Plate,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . We have only facilities for carrying through freights. Buffalo is the terminal of the line. No depot in Buffalo. The Erie road takes care of passenger cars.

Mr. Bell protested against the assessments heretofore made against this road, and asked that they be reduced.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WM. R. MYERS,

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,

Secretary.

President, *pro tem.*



FRIDAY, June 25, 1886.

The Board met according to adjournment.

Present: Myers, Rice, Cooper and Hord. In absence of Governor Gray, Capt. Myers presided.

Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis was represented by S. O. Bayless, Esq., who asked that the hearing of this road be postponed until next Wednesday, 30th inst., which was granted.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad. The following communication was received from H. K. Wheeler, Esq., the General Solicitor of this road, making the following exhibit of the financial condition of the road:

On behalf of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, I desire to present to you a statement of its property and financial condition for your consideration in arriving at a fair valuation for taxation.

The total income for last year was.....	\$113,315 63
The operating expenses, less taxes, were.....	95,250 81
Excess of income over operating expenses .....	18,064 82
Less the taxes.....	8,094 99
Rentals.....	1,225 00
Balance for the year.....	6,869 99
There was expended for additional equipments, building and side-tracks during the year.....	27,720 27

We had hoped during the present year to extend the line at both ends so as to be able to do a more successful business, but unfortunately have not been able to do so.

The earnings of the road in Illinois are considerably larger than in Indiana, as that portion of the road which is located in Indiana is mostly through the Kankakee marshes, and until the western end can be extended will do very little business. We submit that the road should be assessed for valuation, at least, at the minimum figures fixed by your Board.

Terre Haute & Indianapolis, Terre Haute & Logansport. These roads were represented by John G. Williams, Esq., their attorney.

Mr. Williams said the two companies were very different in their conditions, one pays, and the other, in his opinion, never would. The assessment of the main track of the T. H. & L. ought not to be increased. It is entirely a local road. Most of its business is the freightage of coal, and we have been trans-

porting it at a low figure. The extension north of Logansport is laid with steel rails; the balance of the road has iron rails, and a portion of them are poor. Light engines and the heavy grades between Terre Haute and Logansport increase the cost of transportation. The earning capacity of the road has not developed according to the miles of increase. From the time it was opened for business in 1880, it has only paid its operating expenses one year, and with this exception it has yearly increased its indebtedness.

The Terre Haute & Indianapolis has always been a good road. From the beginning it has been well managed. Yet, while the earnings have decreased, taxes have increased. It has a parallel line from Indianapolis to St. Louis, and through Illinois the I. & St. L. has a better country than the Vandalia. The effect of this competition has been the reduction of rates. And while the volume of business has increased at low rates it has required an increase of equipments and a large addition to running expenses, so that, while doing a larger business, carrying more tonnage, the net earnings have decreased, and thus the value of the road is lessened. The taxes on all the rolling stock of this road is paid in Indiana. In 1880 the road was assessed at \$12,000 for main track and \$2,000 per mile for side track, and in 1885 the assessment was \$13,000 per mile for main and \$2,500 for side track. While the earnings of the road were more in 1880 than in 1885 the taxes have increased. The total assessment goes above the par value of the stock, and the road is capitalized at a little less than two millions of dollars. The stock has never been watered; it stands just where it was when built. The prominent feature of the road is that it has always paid its stockholders good dividends. And should a road be assessed at high rates because it has had from the beginning good management and low capitalization? The cost of rolling stock has largely decreased, having bought the last engine of great speed and power for \$7,500. And the sexennial assessments of the property of the State shows a large decrease in valuation, and should not the assessment of railroad property decrease in the same proportion?

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

WM. R. MYERS,  
President, *pro tem.*

MONDAY, June 28, 1886.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, Wm. R. Myers, James H. Rice and Francis T. Hord.

Grand Rapids & Indiana, Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne. These roads were represented by P. O'Rourke, Esq., and Wm. Parry, Esq.

Mr. O'Rourke said: This is said to be an equalization board to equalize taxes. Railroad property has never been equalized with other property; it has not been appraised upon the same basis as other property. Farms are assessed from \$25 to \$30 per acre where the selling price is from \$75 to \$80. Improvements on farms costing a large amount are assessed at \$1,200. If sheep are killed upon the railroad track the owner wants at least \$3 for them, but their assessed value is fifty cents. Is this honest? Assessors are reducing the assessment of farm property. Railroads are assessed too high, but there is no use in asking for a reduction. In 1885 the earnings of railroads were reduced 8 per cent., and this year it will be from 10 to 15 per cent. Railroad property is taxed 50 per cent. higher than adjoining property. The Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne has not paid the interest on its bonds, and they have not been watered. Do not ask for a reduction of assessment; let it stand as it is.

Mr. Parry said he had met several times with the Board and plead for a reduction of assessment, but in vain—he had never met with success and perhaps can do no better now. The earnings of railroads are falling off, and there should be a reduction in assessments of 25 per cent. Take it altogether taxes are too high. Government must be supported anyhow, and taxes must be levied to raise enough to meet public expenses.

Lake Erie & Western was represented by Hon. E. W. Hackerdorn, Attorney, and A. J. Castater, Esq., Auditor of road.

Mr. Hackerdorn said: Year after year we have met the Board protesting against the inequality of railroad assessments, but it has been a fruitless work. I agree with Mr. O'Rourke, that farming property is valued lower than railroad property. We come again to request a reduction of assessment. We are crossed from Bloomington, Ill., to Sandusky, Ohio, by about fifty roads, and all are assessed lower than our road. We are mortgaged \$12,500 per mile, and can not pay interest on our



bonds, and we keep on piling up taxes. Since the road has been in the hands of a receiver we have done a little more than pay running expenses, and this has enabled us to put steel rails on 200 miles of road. The balance has old iron rails. At Sandusky we have connection with the L. S. & M. S., and the B. & O. & C., at Lima with the P., Ft. W. & C., and at Muncie with the Bee Line. Our passenger traffic is over the L. S. & M. S. There is another view which I wish the Board would consider, and that is the assessment and taxes paid by other roads in comparison with ours. We pay 4 per cent. taxes on gross earnings, which is \$3,200 per mile, and this assessment continues with decreased earnings. Our taxes are excessive when compared with other roads. We are assessed in Ohio \$6,500 per mile. The length of the road is 387 miles, with a ten-mile branch. The road is bonded for \$4,600,000.

Mr. Castater said the road was assessed in Illinois at \$4,000 per mile. The rolling stock should not exceed \$1,200 per mile.

The following table was prepared by Mr. Castater, to show the taxation of the L. E. & W. as compared with other roads:

NAME OF ROAD.	Gross Earnings Per Mile.	Appraisement Per mile.	Appraisement Per Cent of Gross Earnings.	Taxes, Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.
Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago . . . . .	\$6,334	\$10,000	\$1 58	\$3 60
Chicago & Atlantic . . . . .	5,006	5,000	1 00	2 32
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . . . . .	9,040	3,000	33	3 49
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago . . . . .	8,911	10,000	1 12	2 95
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . . . .	8,564	8,800	1 03	3 51
Chicago & West Michigan . . . . .	6,472	9,000	1 39	2 30
Cin., Ind'p'ls, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	4,568	7,250	1 59	4 42
Cin., Hamilton & Indianapolis . . . . .	2,595	5,000	1 92	4 05
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin., & Ind'p'ls, 84 . . . . .	10,563	11,500	1 09	3 25
Indianapolis & St. Louis . . . . .	6,880	8,500	1 24	3 51
Evansville & Terre Haute . . . . .	5,123	7,650	1 49	2 72
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . . . .	5,205	7,000	1 35	2 32
Cin., Richmond & Ft. Wayne . . . . .	4,065	4,500	1 11	2 21
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . . . . .	4,237			
Ind'p'ls, Decatur & Springfield . . . . .	3,267	6,000	1 84	4 40
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	12,206	20,000	1 64	3 67
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 84 . . . . .				
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	7,125	20,000	2 80	2 37
Michigan Central . . . . .	5,712	6,000	1 05	3 46
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . . . . .	5,956	9,000	1 51	1 60
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	11,031	9,000	. 82	2 64
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis . . . . .	18,177	20,000	1 10	3 39
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . . . . .				
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . . . . .	6,512	13,000	2 00	2 70
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .				3 09
Average . . . . .				

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis. H. H. Poppleton, Esq., John T. Dye, Esq., W. K. Devereux and W. F. Turner appeared for these roads.

Mr. Dye referred to the position taken by the Board last year in relation to the fixing of values, which was that as this would be the sexennial year for the assessment of property the Board would be in a better condition to equalize values. The returns of the assessments show that there will be a material decrease in valuations, and he claimed that the assessments of railroads should be upon the same ratio of decrease as other property had been valued for taxation. He would again insist, as he had done heretofore, that the I. & St. L. was assessed comparatively higher than other roads of the same grade. He referred to the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago as an illustration of this disparity. It was a good road, of large earning capacity, while the I. & St. L. could not meet its expenses and fixed charges by \$500,000, the former being assessed at \$7,000, while the I. & St. L. was valued for taxation at \$8,500, and the E., T. H. & C. was placed at \$8,000 per mile. Here Mr. Dye named several other roads showing a similar inequality. Governor Porter had been influential in increasing the assessment of the I. & St. L., and now he was convinced that it was a wrong that should be corrected. The earnings of the road are not sufficient to pay its fixed charges and running expenses. He said the Board should adjust this evident inequality of assessment and assess the I. & St. L. as other roads of similar value and earning capacity are assessed.

Mr. Poppleton said he had had the honor to appear before the Board several times and did not propose to repeat the statements he had previously made. Railways in this State were assessed too high—higher than other property. No property used for public purposes but what is appraised lower. There are three elements which many combine in valuing railroad property, when each is really an approximate estimate of what a railroad should be valued for taxation—(1) the actual cost of the road; (2) capital stock, representing what is paid for building and equipping a road; (3) the bonded indebtedness, which is based upon, and represents, generally, the cost of the road or its estimated value. Now, some contend that these three items—cost of construction, bonded indebtedness and capital



stock—should be aggregated as the value of a road for taxation. This is sophistry so palpable as not to need refutation. The actual cost of a road is not always its real value. It is difficult to get at the real value. Even productive value is not always the test. A road may cost \$20,000 a mile and yet not be worth the paper upon which the shares are written. The same argument will apply to a house or a block of houses. One may be productive and the other not, according to their location. Relative value depends much upon location and terminus, and also upon connections. About 28 per cent. of the earnings of the Bee Line is derived from local business. On through business it is cut at thirty-three different points. Only one road in Indiana carries through freight as low. At every point it has competition. Its earning capacity is not as good as other roads for the reasons named.

The history of the I. & St. L. the last year is but a repetition of other years. Last year we spent\* \$450,000 in repairs and betterments. The expenditures previous to that was to put the road in good shape for business, and they were good, because it was our idea that any improvement that was required should be well done. There is but little show for this road in the future unless things change materially. Taxation amounts to about one-eighth of all the repairs on the road.

The C., C., C. & I. road is in the condition of a farm fastened down by mortgages. If we let loose it is death. The Cincinnati & Springfield Branch lost \$174,000 last year. It has been in operation fourteen years, and with the exception of a single year it has never paid expenses. It is a dead loss of over \$200,000 a year. The C., C., C. & I. is not a producing road, and can not be under its heavy mortgages, and while its losses are increasing. He thought the reduction of assessment should be at least one-third—say the main track of the C., C., C. & I. \$9,000 per mile, and the I. & St. L. \$6,000. Side track as last year, \$2,000 a mile. In assessing rolling stock there should be a reduction of 10 per cent. for depreciation on all roads.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1886.

The Board convened pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, William R. Myers, James H. Rice and John J. Cooper.

Chicago & Great Southern. Hon. R. B. F. Peirce appeared for this road. This, he said, was a short road, about 74 miles long, beginning at Yedda, Fountain County, and ending at Fair Oaks, Jasper County. There is not a county seat on the line of the road. The passenger travel was very light, the receipts for a trip frequently being less than five dollars. The gross earnings were small, and it took all to keep the road in repair. An effort was being made to construct an extension from Fair Oaks to LaCrosse to connect with the Chicago & West Michigan Road. The assessment of main track should be reduced to \$3,000 a mile.

The hearing of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis road, by request, was extended.

The opinion of the Attorney General as to the powers and duties of the State Board of Equalization in the equalization and assessment of property for taxation was read by the Secretary, and it was ordered to be recorded and published with the proceedings of the Board.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, July 8.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1886.

The Board met at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Present: M. D. Manson, James H. Rice and Francis T. Hord. General Manson presided.

A quorum not being present, an adjournment was ordered until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

M. D. MANSON,  
President, *pro tem.*

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1886.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M.

Present: M. D. Manson, Wm. R. Myers, James H. Rice and John J. Cooper. In absence of Governor Gray, General Manson presided.

On motion of Hon. James H. Rice the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary provide maps of the State for each member of the Board, placing on each county the value per acre of lands and improvements, as reported by the counties in 1885, and the value per acre of the assessment of lands and improvements as returned by the counties this year, 1886, and that such acreage shall be taken and considered as the basis of comparison between the assessments of 1885 and the assessments of 1886 on the lands and improvements of each county of the State.

Adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.  
M. D. MANSON, President, *pro tem*.

MONDAY, July 12, 1886.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

All the members were present.

The Board took up for consideration the assessments of lands and improvements in the several counties, returned by the Auditors thereof, and without conclusion adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.  
ISAAC P. GRAY, President.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1886.

The Board convened pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present.

Hon. Robert C. Ingersoll, John M. Butler, Esq., and S. O. Bayless, Esq., by assignment, appeared to represent the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis road.

Mr. Rice declined to take his seat on the consideration of this road.

Mr. Bayless said the annual statement of the road was returned by Mr. Kneeland, he having purchased the road at the

sale made under order of the court, which he knew was an unusual proceeding; for this reason he did not consider this as a railroad property as other railroad property is returned. The line is through the State from Adams to Vermillion County, including both of these counties. This property had been in the hands of the court for three years, and had been operated by a receiver until March last. No repairs have been made while in the hands of a receiver, except what was absolutely necessary. It was built with the aid of citizens along its line. The ties were short and light, and not suitable for a standard gauge road. It was only operated three months when it went into the hands of a receiver. The ballasting had been light—the ties had lived their life. The grade and the cuts are narrow, both of which must be widened to make it a standard gauge road. The main value of the road is the right of way. The iron rails were of no use, except to work over. In its present condition it is not capable of making money. It had been run at a loss of \$52,130 up to June 18, 1885. It could not pay its fixed charges. It has no rolling stock. That used upon the road was leased and had been taken away.

Mr. Ingersoll said Mr. Kneeland had purchased the property for the first bondholders of both divisions. It was a mistake to be built as a narrow gauge. All the roads crossing it were of standard gauge, so that through freight had to be transferred. In no other way could its tonnage get to a market. The road was sold for \$1,500,000, and all but the claims allowed by the court, amounting to about \$600,000, could be paid in bonds, which would be no bargain. The first bondholders had put a large amount of money in the road that was nearly a total loss, and they now propose to make an additional investment, with the hope that it might return some of their loss, and the proposition is to widen the gauge and make it a first-class road from Toledo to St. Louis. The Frankfort & State Line is in dispute, but we propose to pay the taxes on it, as it is our property and it is our duty to pay them. The right of way is about sixty-six feet. We think the assessment should not exceed a thousand dollars a mile, as it now is only a narrow road-bed with two lines of iron rail upon it.

Mr. Butler called attention to the improvements on the right of way, which he said were of little value.

Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and branches. Hon.



R. C. Bell and W. W. Worthington, Esq., represented these roads. The main line is from Fort Wayne to Connersville. It has a spur that runs from New Castle to Rushville and connects with the White Water Valley at Connersville. The F. W., C. & L. has had the luck of a lousy calf. The road has no producing capacity; it has no value. This road has been kept up by foreclosures and sales. In 1884 it went into the hands of a receiver. In 1878 the mortgage upon it was foreclosed. A purchasing committee bought the road for half a million dollars. The second bondholders put up \$350,000, which was used in building the spur called the New Castle & Rushville. The road cost \$4,000,000, and has not paid one cent since 1871. It has now a floating debt of \$100,000. It has nothing but local business. All its earnings have gone into the improvement of the road. Physically it is a good road, but financially it is very weak.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.  
President.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1886.

The Board assembled pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present. The Board resumed the consideration of the equalization of the assessments of counties, and without conclusion adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.  
President.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1886.

The Board met according to adjournment.

All the members were present.

The following resolution, proposed by General Manson, on motion, was laid over for further consideration:

WHEREAS, Allen, Marion and Floyd counties have failed to report their assessments to the State Board of Equalization, therefore be it



*Resolved*, That the Hon. James H. Rice be directed to assess said counties in accordance with the provisions of the statutes. See R. S. 1881, section 6407.

The Board commenced the assessments of railroads seriatum in alphabetical order, the consideration of which occupied the entire day, and without completing their work adjourned until to-morrow, 9:30 o'clock.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

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FRIDAY, July 16, 1886.

The Board met according to adjournment.

All the member were present.

The Board resumed the consideration of the assessments of railroads, and without concluding adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

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SATURDAY, July 17, 1886.

The Board assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, Wm. R. Myers, Jas. H. Rice and John J. Cooper.

The Board again considered the assessments of railroads, and not concluding, adjourned to meet on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President

MONDAY, July 19, 1886.

The Board reconvened according to adjournment.

All the members were present.

The Board again considered the assessments of railroads, and not having concluded, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 20, 1886.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, Wm. R. Myers, Jas. H. Rice and John J. Cooper.

The Board resumed the consideration of the assessments of railroads, and not concluding, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1886.

The Board assembled in pursuance of adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, Jas. H. Rice, John J. Cooper and Francis T. Hord.

The Board resumed the consideration of the assessments of railroads. After which, in order to give the Secretary time to prepare the details of the railroad assessments, the Board adjourned to Monday next, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

MONDAY, July 26, 1886.

The Board assembled pursuant to adjournment.

All the members were present.

The Board resumed the consideration of the railroad assessments, and the equalization of the county assessments upon lands and improvements. In order to give the Secretary the opportunity to show the result of the changes that had been suggested, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1886.

The Board assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, Wm. R. Myers, Jas. H. Rice and John J. Cooper.

The consideration of the equalization of lands and improvements as returned by the Auditors of counties was resumed, and as two counties, Floyd and Marion, had not yet reported, final action thereon was delayed until Friday next.

The valuation of railroads was resumed, and all the roads having been considered, the following valuation per mile of the various railroads in this State, and the improvements on the right of way in use by such railroads, was unanimously agreed upon, and the same was ordered to be spread upon the record, and to stand as the assessment of the railroad property, denominated railroad track, rolling stock and improvements on right of way for the year 1886, which assessment is in the words and figures following:

TABLE No. 1.

*Value per Mile of Main Track, Second Main and Side Track, Rolling Stock and Improvements on Right of Way, and in use for Railroad Purposes, as Fixed by the State Board of Equalization for the Purposes of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

ATTICA, COVINGTON & SOUTHERN—see Wabash System.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO.

146.35 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$10,000
21.41 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
146.35 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	68,160

BEDFORD & BLOOMFIELD (Narrow Gauge).

41.36 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$1,200
4.00 "	Side " " . . . . .	400
41.36 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	450
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,500

BLOOMFIELD (Narrow Gauge).

32.00 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$1,200
1.00 "	Side " " . . . . .	400
32.00 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	540
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	75

BELT RAILROAD—see Indianapolis Union.

CAIRO & VINCENNES.

6.92 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,500
6.92 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.

159.76 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,000
22.95 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
159.76 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	33,170

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN.

76.12 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
8.12 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,200
76.12 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	5,815

## CHICAGO &amp; EASTERN ILLINOIS.

8.38 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$2,500
5.42 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
8.38 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,300
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	280

*Lessee Indiana Block Coal Co.*

12.72 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
.98 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
12.72 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,300

*Lessee Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago.*

43.17 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,000
15.97 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
43.17 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,300
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	8,980

## CHICAGO &amp; GRAND TRUNK.

80.48 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$13,000
12.99 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
80.48 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	18,625

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURGH.

416.64 miles.	Main track per mile . . . . .	\$8,800
73.78 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
416.64 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	176,230

## CHICAGO &amp; WEST MICHIGAN.

34.46 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,500
3.42 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
34.46 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,250
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	4,260

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO AND BRANCHES.

153.69 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$9,000
51.65 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
153.69 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	30,525

*Operating Harrison Branch.*

0.49 miles.	Main track . . . . .	\$4,000
0.38 "	Side " . . . . .	2,500
0.49 "	Rolling stock . . . . .	2,500



*Operating Lawrenceburg Branch.*

2.57 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,000
3.15 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
2.57 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	115

*Operating Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago.*

23.77 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,000
3.69 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
23.77 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	1,355

*Operating Columbus, Hope & Greensburg.*

24.55 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
1.50 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
24.55 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,580

*Operating Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville.*

38.30 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
3.41 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
38.30 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	840

*Operating Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville.*

44.39 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,300
4.25 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
44.39 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,800

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

78.26 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,250
14.83 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
78.26 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,650
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	18,320

**CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE & CHICAGO—see C., I., ST. L. & C.****CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & FT. WAYNE—see Grand Rapids & Indiana.****CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN.**

130.20 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,000
14.23 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
130.20 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	950
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	13,525

## CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

83.84 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$11,000
2.44 "	Second main, " . . . . .	3,000
29.69 "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,000
83.84 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	97,970

*Operating Indianapolis & St. Louis.*

80.47 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,500
37.05 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
80.47 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,300
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	11,485

EEL RIVER—see Wabash system.

## EVANSVILLE BELT.

4.45 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,000
3.31 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500

## EVANSVILLE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

132.95 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
13.24 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
132.95 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	175
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	4,425

EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE &amp; CHICAGO—see Chicago &amp; Eastern Illinois.

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE AND BRANCH.

145.58 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,650
38.84 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
145.58 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	63,725

FAIRLAND, FRANKLIN &amp; MARTINSVILLE—see C, I., St. L. &amp; C.

## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

104.18 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
6.99 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
104.18 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	9,000

FT. WAYNE &amp; JACKSON—see Lake Shore &amp; Michigan Southern.

FRANKFORT &amp; STATE LINE—see Toledo, Cincinnati &amp; St. Louis.

## GRAND RAPIDS &amp; INDIANA.

53.11 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,000
4.68 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
53.11 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	5,375

*Operating Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne.*

85.77 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,500
10.70 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
85.77 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	6,875

## HAVANA, RANTOUL &amp; EASTERN (Narrow Gauge).

8.50 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$2,000
.67 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
8.50 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	750
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	760

## INDIANA BLOCK COAL CO.—see Chicago &amp; Eastern Illinois.

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

156.22 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$6,700
22.03 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
156.22 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	10,100

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR &amp; SPRINGFIELD.

76.26 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,000
12.98 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
76.26 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,300
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	23,950

## INDIANA, ILLINOIS &amp; IOWA.

39.40 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
2.20 "	Side " " . . . . .	800
39.40 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	450
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,985

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

72.86 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,500
19.41 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
72.86 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	27,000

*Operating Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville.*

71.75 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,000
4.98 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
71.75 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,955

*Operating Michigan City & Indianapolis.*

12.75 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,000
6.36 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
12.75 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	45

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—see Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES—see Pennsylvania Co.

INDIANAPOLIS UNION.

3.23 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$20,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	15,000

*Lessee Belt R. R.*

12.08 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$20,000
5.95 "	Second main, " . . . . .	6,000
2.21 "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,500
12.08 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,700
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	2,600

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS—operating Madison Branch, Cambridge Branch, Cambridge City Extension, all operated by Pennsylvania Company.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA—see Michigan Central.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

157.95 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$6,000
17.43 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
157.95 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,400
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	15,975

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND BRANCHES.

152.94 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$20,000
34.29 "	Second main, " . . . . .	6,000
65.75 "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,500
152.94 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	110,179

*Lessee Ft. Wayne & Jackson.*

53.29 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,500
7.78 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
53.29 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	5,800

## LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE &amp; ST. LOUIS AND BRANCH.

178.22 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,000
12.94 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
178.22 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,100
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	16,070

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE—lessee South East &amp; St. Louis.

28.33 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$7,000
8.22 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
28.33 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,200
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	4,330

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—including Chicago &amp; Indianapolis Division.

448.83 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,000
65.95 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
448.83 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	56,575

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CORYDON.

7.50 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$1,500
.10 "	Side " " . . . . .	500
7.50 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	400
	Improvements on right of way. . . . .	50

## MICHIGAN CITY &amp; INDIANAPOLIS—see Indianapolis, Peru &amp; Chicago.

## MICHIGAN AIR LINE—see Michigan Central.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

42.41 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$20,000
17.95 "	Second main, " . . . . .	6,000
30.93 "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,500
42.41 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	21,150

*Lessee Michigan Air Line.*

6.06 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,000
1.60 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
6.06 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	2,350

*Lessee Joliet & Northern Indiana.*

15.47 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$10,000
2.79 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
15.47 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,420



## MIDLAND.

31.39 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
1.35 " "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	700

## NEW CASTLE &amp; RUSHVILLE—operated by Ft. W., C. &amp; L.

24.17 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
1.22 " "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
24.17 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	1,900

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

151.02 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,000
21.94 " "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
151.02 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	3,100
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	26,463

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI—including branch.

225.22 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$9,000
45.96 " "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
225.22 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	26,095

## PEORIA, DECATUR &amp; EVANSVILLE.

37.72 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,000
5.67 " "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
37.72 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	18,470

## PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

*Operating Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and Branches.*

114.41 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$9,000
2.05 " "	Second main, " . . . . .	4,000
24.04 " "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,500
114.41 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500
	Improvements on right of way, including main line and branches . . . . .	38,665

*Operating Madison Branch.*

44.90 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
9.68 " "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
44.90 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500

*Operating Cambridge Branch.*

42.19 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
3.58 " "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
42.19 " "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500

*Operating Cambridge City Extension.*

20.85 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
1.50 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
20.85 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,500

*Operating Indianapolis & Vincennes and Branch.*

116.92 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,500
7.33 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
116.92 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	800
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	14,860

*Operating Island Coal Branch I. & V.*

11.83 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
2.10 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
11.83 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	800

*Operating Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.*

152.57 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$20,000
6.65 "	Second main, " . . . . .	6,000
50.88 "	Side track, " . . . . .	2,500
152.57 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	4,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	160,710

*RICHMOND & MIAMI—operated by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis.*

7.96 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$8,800
1.24 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
7.96 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,650
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	17,200

*TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS.*

79.90 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$13,000
89.73 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
79.90 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	5,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	45,164

*Operating Terre Haute & Logansport Division.*

182.69 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
25.99 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
182.69 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	1,100
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	10,301

*TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.*

106.14 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$2,000
4.08 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
106.14 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	600
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	2,525

*Operating Frankfort & State Line (by Leave).*

68.73 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$2,000
.25 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
68.73 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	600
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	700

VERNON, GREENSBURG & RUSHVILLE—see C., I., St. L. & C.

## WABASH SYSTEM.

*Operating Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.*

166.00 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$12,500
66.02 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,500
166.00 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	104,000

*Operating Attica, Covington & Southern.*

14.47 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,000
.95 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,000
14.47 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	250

*Operating Eel River.*

93.92 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$5,500
17.57 "	Side " " . . . . .	2,000
98.92 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	2,000
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	24,675

## WHITE RIVER (Kingan's).

1.26 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$4,000
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## WHITE WATER.

62.25 miles.	Main track, per mile . . . . .	\$3,500
4.02 "	Side " " . . . . .	1,500
62.25 "	Rolling stock, " . . . . .	750
	Improvements on right of way . . . . .	3,050

TABLE No. 2.

*Description of Improvements on Right of Way and in Use for  
Railroad Purposes. Valuation and Location of same  
by Counties, Townships and Stations.*

**ADAMS COUNTY.****CHICAGO & ATLANTIC,**

St. Mary,	Rivare.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
Washington, $\frac{1}{4}$ m E. of Decat.		Pump house . . . . .	20	
"	Decatur.	Freight house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	300	
Preble,	Kirtland.	Station house . . . . .	100	
				<hr/> \$820

**CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & FT. WAYNE,**

Washington, N. of Decatur.		Water tank . . . . .	\$450	
"	Decatur.	Passenger and fr'ght house	450	
Monroe,	Berne.	" " "	350	
Wabash,	N. of Ceylon.	Water tank . . . . .	400	
"	Ceylon.	Passenger house . . . . .	25	
"	Geneva.	Passenger and fr'ght house	400	
				<hr/> 2,075

**TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS,**

Washington,	Decatur.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	75	
				<hr/> 275

Total in Adams county . . . . .	<hr/> \$3,170
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**ALLEN COUNTY.****FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE,**

Pleasant,	Sheldon.	Depot. . . . .	\$300	
				<hr/> \$300

**GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA,**

Wayne,	Ft. Wayne.	Office, coal docks. . . . .	\$50	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
"	"	Coal docks . . . . .	200	
Washington,	Wallen.	Station . . . . .	200	
Perry,	Huntertown.	Water tank . . . . .	400	
				<hr/> 900

## CINCINNATI, RICHMOND &amp; FT. WAYNE,

Madison,	Hoagland.	Passenger and fr'ght house	\$250	
				\$250

## FT. WAYNE &amp; JACKSON,

Wayne,	Ft. Wayne.	Freight house . . . . .	\$900	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Car repair shop . . . . .	250	
				1,800

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS,

Jefferson,	Dawkins.	Tool house . . . . .	\$20	
Adams,	New Haven.	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Water tank and pump house	600	
Wayne,		Supply house . . . . .	75	
"		Watch house. . . . .	10	
"		Cattle pens . . . . .	5	
"		Tool house. . . . .	20	
"	Ft. Wayne.	Round house. . . . .	8,750	
"	"	Station and eating-house .	2,960	
"	"	Coal platform . . . . .	1,600	
"	"	Office . . . . .	150	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Store room. . . . .	250	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	40	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	250	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	40	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600	
Aboite,	Dunfee.	Section house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	8	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Station . . . . .	70	
				17,308

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO,

	Monroeville.	Passenger and freight house	\$1,600	
	"	Pumping house . . . . .	300	
	"	Frost-proof tub. . . . .	300	
Jefferson,	Maples.	Passenger and freight house	500	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Pumping house . . . . .	250	
Adams,	Adams.	Telegraph office . . . . .	50	
"	"	Passenger waiting room. .	75	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	225	



## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Adams,	E. yds. Ft. Wayne.	Car repairer's house . . .	\$350
"	"	Car repair round house . .	13,500
"	"	Boiler house . . . . .	250
"	"	Lumber shed. . . . .	500
"	"	Despatcher's office . . . .	500
"	"	Turn table. . . . .	750
Wayne,	Ft. Wayne.	Three sheds at stock yards.	200
"	"	Barn at stock yards. . . .	175
"	"	Frost-proof tub. . . . .	300
"	"	Half transfer house. . . .	1,000
"	"	Drying house . . . . .	250
"	"	Car shops—main building and two wings . . . . .	15,000
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	200
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	11,000
"	"	Engine room. . . . .	800
"	"	Boiler and tin shop. . . .	5,000
"	"	Round house. . . . .	19,000
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	675
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	19,000
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	800
"	"	Casting and storage shed .	50
"	"	Store house . . . . .	1,700
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	8,500
"	"	Superintendent's office . .	2,000
"	"	Station and eating house .	5,000
"	"	Privy . . . . .	300
"	"	Tank and repair shop. . .	400
"	"	Car repairers' house . . .	300
"	St. Mary's River.	Pump and boiler house and stand pipe . . . . .	7,000
"	G. R. & I. Junc.	Telegraph office . . . . .	25
Lake,	Arcola.	Tank house . . . . .	650
"	"	Pumping house . . . . .	325
"	"	Passenger and freight house.	500
"	W. of Arcola.	Section house . . . . .	150

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 \$121,350

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC,

Wayne,	Fort Wayne.	Engine house . . . . .	\$3,800
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	4,500
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	700
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	500
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	400
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	25
"	"	Iron shed . . . . .	30
"	"	Oil shed . . . . .	200
"	"	Scrap iron house . . . . .	25

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC—Continued.

Wayne,	Fort Wayne.	Store house . . . . .	\$30
"	"	Tank . . . . .	600
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	8,500
"	"	Office . . . . .	200
"	"	Office addition . . . . .	150
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	25
"	"	Car-oilers' house . . . . .	150
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	800
"	"	Dry house . . . . .	100
"	"	Pattern shop. . . . .	100
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	75
"	"	Barn . . . . .	100
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	600
"	"	Store room . . . . .	200
"	"	Coal-oilers' house . . . . .	150
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	800
"	"	Express and baggage house . . . . .	300
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	40
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Half-transfer house . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	500
"	"	Pumpers' house . . . . .	200
"	"	Pumper's house . . . . .	150
"	"	Power house . . . . .	250
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
Maumee,	Woodburn.	Station . . . . .	800
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
Milan,	Gar Creek.	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
Adams,	New Haven.	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	50
Wayne,	Muncie Jc.	Watch house . . . . .	20
Aboite,	Aboite.	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Section house . . . . .	200
			<hr/> \$31,450
Total in Allen county . . . . .			<hr/> <hr/> \$173,358

## BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Wayne,	Jonesville.	Station . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	Columbus.	Passenger house . . . . .	2,000

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS—Continued.

Wayne,	Columbus.	Freight house . . . . .	\$4,000	
"	"	Carpenter shop . . . . .	300	
"	"	Supervisor's office . . . . .	50	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	40	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	350	
"	"	Stand pipe . . . . .	50	
German,	Taylorsville.	Station . . . . .	300	
				<hr/> \$7,200

## COLUMBUS, HOPE &amp; GREENSBURG.

Haw Creek, Hartville Cros'g.	Depot. . . . .	\$400	
"	Hope. Depot. . . . .	500	
"	" Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	" Water station . . . . .	150	
Columbus,	Columbus. Passenger depot . . . . .	150	
"	" Freight depot . . . . .	100	
"	" Tool house . . . . .	10	
		<hr/>	1,320
Total in Bartholomew County . . . . .			<hr/> \$8,520

## BENTON COUNTY.

## CHICAGO &amp; GREAT SOUTHERN.

Union,	Wadena.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	15	
"	Lochiel.	Water tank and pump . . . . .	800	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	15	
Prairie,	Swanington.	Half of depot . . . . .	150	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	30	
Oak Grove,	Oxford.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	100	
"	"	Water tank and pump . . . . .	300	
				<hr/> \$1,760

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Hickory Grove,	Ambia.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	\$300	
"	Talbott.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	250	
Grant,	Boswell.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	250	
"	Chase.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
Oak Grove,	Oxford.	Coal shed . . . . .	10	
"	"	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	300	
Bolivar,	Templeton.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Stock yards . . . . .	150	
"	Otterbein.	Pass. and freight house . . . . .	250	
				<hr/> 2,610

## CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE &amp; CHICAGO.

Bolivar,	Easton.	Depot. . . . .	\$250	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Oak Grove,	Atkinson.	Depot. . . . .	75	
Center,	Fowler.	Depot and tool house. . .	310	
Richland,	Earl Park.	Depot. . . . .	300	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Coal bins . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
York,	Raub.	Depot. . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	\$1,355
Total in Benton County. . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$5,725

## BLACKFORD COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Jackson,	Mill Grove.	Station . . . . .	\$50	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
Licking,	New Hartford.	Water tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	Hartford City.	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Coal bin. . . . .	60	
			<hr/>	\$1,060

## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Licking,	Hartford.	Depot. . . . .	\$800	
Harrison,	Montpelier.	Depot. . . . .	800	
			<hr/>	1,600
Total in Blackford County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,660

## BOONE COUNTY.

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Jackson,	Jamestown.	Depot . . . . .	\$200	
			<hr/>	\$200

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Marion,	Terhune.	Depot . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
			<hr/>	215

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO.

Center,	W. of Lebanon.	Water station . . . . .	\$100
"	Lebanon.	Depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Eagle,	Zionsville.	Depot . . . . .	250
"	"	Water station . . . . .	300
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Worth,	Whitestown.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Depot . . . . .	250
Jefferson,	Thorntown.	Depot . . . . .	250
"	"	Water station . . . . .	250
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
			<hr/>
			\$1,740
Total in Boone County . . . . .			<hr/>
			\$2,155

## BROWN COUNTY.

No improvements.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Clay,	Owasco.	Pump house . . . . .	\$50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	100
"	"	Depot . . . . .	200
Madison,	Ockley.	Depot . . . . .	300
"	Radner.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Deer Creek,	Delphi.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Tippecanoe,	Pittsburg.	Tool house . . . . .	15
Jefferson,	Lenox.	Depot . . . . .	150
"	Tioga.	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
			<hr/>
			\$1,695

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; LOGANSFORT.

Jackson,	Camden.	Depot . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Monroe,	Flora.	Depot . . . . .	75
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	15
"	Bringham.	Depot . . . . .	75
Democrat,	Cutler.	Depot . . . . .	125



# WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

Rock Creek,	Rockfield.	Station . . . . .	\$400	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
Deer Creek,		Tank . . . . .	500	
"		Power house. . . . .	100	
"	Delphi.	Station . . . . .	800	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	25	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Freight office . . . . .	50	
"	Bridge No. 348.	Watch house . . . . .	10	
				<hr/>
				\$2,225
				<hr/>
Total in Carroll County. . . . .				\$4,620
				<hr/>

## CASS COUNTY.

# CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.

Jackson,	Galveston.	Station . . . . .	\$300
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Tipton,	Walton.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	Onward.	Station . . . . .	50
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	5
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5
Washington,	Anoka Jc.	Tool house . . . . .	25
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
"	"	Station . . . . .	75
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	5
Eel,	Logansport.	Yardmaster's office . . . .	550
"	"	Master carpenter's office. .	150
"	"	Car inspector's house . . .	60
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20
"	"	Telegraph supply house . .	10
"	"	Two watch houses . . . .	40
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	50
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	50
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	13,000
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Smith shop . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	2,500

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG—Continued.

Eel,	Logansport.	Iron shed . . . . .	\$25
"	"	Lumber shed. . . . .	75
"	"	Casting shed . . . . .	40
"	"	Casting shed . . . . .	10
"	"	Store house . . . . .	30
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	15
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	10
"	"	Steel house . . . . .	30
"	"	Charcoal house . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal bin. . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	5
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
"	"	Car repair shed . . . . .	10
"	"	Car repair supply . . . . .	10
"	"	Two watch houses . . . . .	20
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
"	"	Freight houses . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Battery houses . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
Jefferson,	Curveton.	Car repair shed . . . . .	10
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	10
"	Lake Cicott.	Station . . . . .	30
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	40
Noble,	Gebhardt.	Foreman's house . . . . .	20
"	"	Station . . . . .	40
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	40
Boone,	Royal Center.	Station . . . . .	500
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	450

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 \$34,840

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; LOGANSFORT,

Eel,	Logansport.	Watch house . . . . .	\$5
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
"	"	Depot. . . . .	600
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	250
"	"	Dwelling house. . . . .	115
Harrison,	Altoner.	Depot. . . . .	30

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 3,300

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

Miami,	Waverly.	Station . . . . .	\$400
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC—Continued.

Miami,	Waverly.	Coal house . . . . .	\$250
"	Cass.	Station . . . . .	150
Eel,	Logansport.	Station . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	75
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	800
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	30
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	600
"	"	Power house . . . . .	300
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	40
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
Clinton,	Clymers.	Station . . . . .	300
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	5
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
			<hr/>
			\$4,310

## EEL RIVER.

Eel,	Logansport.	Station . . . . .	\$300
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	750
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	10
"	"	Repair house . . . . .	150
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	20
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
Clay,	Adamsboro.	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
			<hr/>
			2,060
Total in Cass County . . . . .			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$44,510

## CLARK COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO.

Carr,	Bennettsville.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15
"	Bridgeport.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
Wood,	Providence.	Depot . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Jeffersonville,	Ohio Falls.	Car repairers' shop . . . . .	40
Wood,	Providence.	Two dwellings . . . . .	200
			<hr/>
			\$520

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Oregon,	Marysville.	Section house . . . . .	\$50
Charlestown,		Section house . . . . .	50
"	Charlestown.	Depot. . . . .	25
"	"	Section house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200
Utica,		Section house . . . . .	40
Jeffersonville,	Jeffersonville.	Freight house . . . . .	275
"	"	Round house. . . . .	300
"	"	Water station . . . . .	290

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\$1,280

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Jeffersonville,	Jeffersonville.	Station house . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Signal tower . . . . .	300
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Car shed . . . . .	150
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	400
"	"	Truck shop . . . . .	200
"	"	Paint shop . . . . .	150
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Smith shop . . . . .	500
"	"	Planing mill. . . . .	600
"	"	Repair shed . . . . .	300
"	"	Lumber shed . . . . .	50
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	900
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	200
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	50
"	"	Store house . . . . .	200
"	Prison.	Signal tower. . . . .	400
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
Silver Creek,	Sellersburg.	Station . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
"	Speeds.	Water tank . . . . .	500
Union,	Memphis.	Tool house. . . . .	10
Monroe,	Henryville.	Station . . . . .	250
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10

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8,790

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Total in Clark County . . . . . \$10,590

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## CLAY COUNTY.

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Van Buren,	Carbon.	Depot. . . . .	\$400
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
"	"	Section house . . . . .	200
Dick Johnson,	Lodi.	Section house . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30

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\$810

## EVANSVILLE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Harrison,	Clay City.	Passenger and freight station . . . . .	\$150	
Sugar Ridge,	Saline City.	Water station . . . . .	200	
				<u>\$350</u>

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Posey,	Staunton.	Depot . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	15	
Brazil,	Brazil.	Depot . . . . .	500	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	100	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	125	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	185	
"	"	Three watch houses . . . . .	15	
Van Buren,	Knightsville.	Depot . . . . .	400	
"	Harmony.	Depot . . . . .	225	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
"	Croy's Creek.	Watch house . . . . .	7	
				<u>2,242</u>
Total in Clay County . . . . .				<u><u>\$3,402</u></u>

## CLINTON COUNTY.

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Madison,	Mulberry.	Passenger and freight house	\$150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	350	
Center,	Frankfort.	Passenger and freight house	350	
"	"	Passenger and freight house	250	
Michigan,	Boyleston.	Passenger and freight house	250	
Johnson,	Hillisburg.	Passenger and freight house	250	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
"	Circleville.	Passenger and freight house	250	
				<u>\$2,150</u>

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Kerlin,	Kerlin.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15	
"	"	Depot . . . . .	200	
"	Sugar Creek.	Tank . . . . .	100	
Center,	South Fork.	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
Owen,	Cambria.	Depot . . . . .	200	
Center,	Franfort.	Two tool houses . . . . .	30	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Turn table . . . . .	100	
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	300	
Ross,	Rossville.	Depot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	30	
				<u>1,625</u>



**TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSFORT.**

Owen,	Moran.	Depot . . . . .	\$50	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Sedalia.	Depot . . . . .	25	
Perry,	Colfax.	Half depot . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Center,	Frankfort.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Depot . . . . .	600	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	15	
			<hr/>	\$1,155

**TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.**

Warren,	Forest.	Station . . . . .	\$25	
Michigan,	Michigantown.	Water tank . . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	125

**CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.**

Perry,	Colfax.	Half depot . . . . .	\$250	
"	"	Coal bins . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	360

**FRANKFORT & STATE LINE.**

Center,	Frankfort.	Engine house . . . . .	\$50	
			<hr/>	50
Total in Clinton County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$5,465

**CRAWFORD COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS.**

Whiskey Run,	Milltown.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$220	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
Liberty,	Marengo.	Pass. and freight house . .	220	
Sterling,	English.	Pass. and freight house . .	10	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
Johnson,	Boston.	Pass. and freight house . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$800
Total in Crawford County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$800

**DAVIESS COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Veale,	Jacobs.	Water station . . . . .	\$200	
Washington,	Washington.	Pass. and freight station .	150	
"	Prairie Creek.	Water station . . . . .	100	
Steel,	Plainville,	Pass. and freight station .	100	
			<hr/>	\$550

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Barr,	Clark Station.	Section house . . . . .	\$75	
"	Montgomery.	Depot. . . . .	150	
Washington,	Washington.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	90	
"	Prairie Creek.	Water station . . . . .	325	
			<hr/>	\$840
Total in Daviess County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$1,390

## DEARBORN COUNTY.

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Lawrenceburg,	Lawrenceb'g.	Depot. . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Repair shop. . . . .	10	
Center,	Aurora.	Depot. . . . .	225	
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	225	
"	Cochran.	Machine shop and engine house . . . . .	4,000	
"	"	Pattern shop. . . . .	100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	500	
Sparta,	Cold Spring.	Depot. . . . .	20	
Washington,	Dillsboro.	Section house . . . . .	25	
Sparta,	"	Depot. . . . .	45	
"	Moore's Hill.	Depot. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$5,460

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO.

Lawrenceburg,	L'renceb'g Jr.	Depot. . . . .	\$400	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	300	
York,	Guilford.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	250	
"	"	Engine shed . . . . .	50	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Manchester.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Jackson,	Weisburg.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	1,230

## LAWRENCEBURG BRANCH.

Lawrenceb'g,	Lawrenceb'g.	Depot. . . . .	\$45	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	60	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	115
Total in Dearborn County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$6,805

**DECATUR COUNTY.****CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.**

Washington,	Greensburg.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$1,000	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	800	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	150	
"	"	Three tool houses . . . . .	30	
Salt Creek,	New Point.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
"	Doles.	Water station . . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	\$5,740

**COLUMBUS, HOPE & GREENSBURG.**

Clay,	Ewington.	Depot. . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Birneys.	Depot. . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	260

**VERNON, GREENSBURG & RUSHVILLE.**

Sand Creek,	Westport.	Depot. . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Lett's Corner.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Clay,	Horace.	Depot. . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	320

Total in Decatur County . . . . .	<hr/> <hr/>	\$6,320
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**DEKALB COUNTY.****BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO.**

Concord,	St. Joe.	Freight and passenger depot	\$250
"	"	Water station . . . . .	800
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	20
"	"	Stock pen . . . . .	10
Jackson,	Auburn Jct.	Water station . . . . .	800
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	20
Union,	"	Freight house . . . . .	800
Keyser,	Garrett.	Round house . . . . .	20,000
"	"	Power house . . . . .	8,000
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	3,500
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	700

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Keyser,	Garrett.	Oil house . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Coal chutes . . . . .	600	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	600	
"	"	Freight shed . . . . .	30	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . .	20	
"	"	Two car shops . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Other structures . . . . .	100	
				<hr/>
				\$48,360

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Richland,	Corunna.	Station and grain house. .	\$500	
Union,	Waterloo.	Passenger house . . . . .	750	
"	"	Grain house . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
Wilmington,	Butler.	Engine house . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Grain house . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Office building. . . . .	100	
"	"	Coal dock . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	400	
				<hr/>
				9,000

## FT. WAYNE &amp; JACKSON.

Smithfield,	Summit.	Station . . . . .	\$300	
Union,	Waterloo.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	Auburn.	Station . . . . .	550	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	400	
"	Auburn Jct.	One-third passenger house.	150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
"	"	Wind mill. . . . .	50	
Butler,	New Era.	Station . . . . .	250	
				<hr/>
				2,250

## EEL RIVER.

Butler,	Cedar Creek.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
Jackson,	Auburn Jct.	One-third station. . . . .	100	
"	"	Half transfer house. . . .	50	
"	"	Transfer house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Repair shop . . . . .	10	
Union,	Auburn.	Station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Elevator. . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Engine room. . . . .	50	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . .	20	
"	"	Shed . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	20	

## EEL RIVER—Continued.

Wilmington,	Butler.	Station . . . . .	\$850	
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	20	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	600	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	50	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	800	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Office . . . . .	150	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	75	
"	"	Repair shop . . . . .	800	
"	"	Car oiler's house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	25	
"	"	Coal chute. . . . .	300	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50	
"	"	Yardmaster's office . . . . .	100	
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	\$7,550
Total in Dekalb County. . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$67,160

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

## CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Liberty,	Selma.	Pass'ger and freight house	\$450	
Center,	Muncie.	Depot . . . . .	400	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	700	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	60	
"	"	Part of freight house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	50	
Mt. Pleasant,	Yorktown.	Pass'ger and freight house	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75	
Salem,	Daleville.	Depot . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	700	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30	
			<hr/>	\$3,345

## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Center,	Muncie.	Depot . . . . .	\$700	
Union,	Eaton.	Depot . . . . .	500	
Hamilton,	Shidellers.	Depot . . . . .	500	
			<hr/>	1,700



## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Center,	Muncie.	Track scale . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Round house and table . .	800	
"	"	Coal house and apparatus	500	
"	"	Office building . . . . .	250	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Pass'ger house and arcade	600	
Delaware,	DeSota.	Pass'ger and freight house	200	
"	Albany,	Pass'ger and freight house	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	400	
			<hr/>	\$3,800
Total in Delaware County . . . . .				<u><u>\$8,845</u></u>

## DUBOIS COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Cass,	Ferdinand.	Pass'ger and freight house	\$100	
Patoka,	Jasper.	Pass'ger and freight house	180	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	60	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
Jefferson,	Bird's Eye.	Pass'ger and freight house	10	
"	Mentor.	Pass'ger and freight house	220	
Jackson,	Kyanna.	Pass'ger and freight house	220	
Patoka,	Huntingburg.	Pass'ger and freight house		
		and offices . . . . .	1,470	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	30	
			<hr/>	\$2,490
Total in Dubois County . . . . .				<u><u>\$2,490</u></u>

## ELKHART COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Union,	Nappanee.	Elevator . . . . .	\$1,000	
"	"	Stock pens . . . . .	10	
Locke,	"	Passenger station . . . .	250	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$1,270

## CINCINNATI, WABASH &amp; MICHIGAN.

Cleveland,	Bellevue.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
Concord,	Elkhart.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	3-stall round house. . . .	300	

## CINCINNATI, WABASH &amp; MICHIGAN—Continued.

Elkhart,	Goshen.	Station . . . . .	\$400
"	"	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
Jackson,	New Paris.	Station . . . . .	200

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\$2,450

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Concord,	Elkhart.	Machine shop . . . . .	\$25,000
"	"	Dry kiln . . . . .	125
"	"	Foundry . . . . .	3,500
"	"	Cleaning room . . . . .	300
"	"	Coal and sand house . . . . .	500
"	"	Blacksmith and rail shop . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	11,500
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	13,500
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	400
"	"	Pass. and eating house . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	150
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	750
"	"	Tin shop . . . . .	150
"	"	Paint shop. . . . .	350
"	"	Two small offices . . . . .	125
"	"	Two lumber sheds . . . . .	600
"	"	Bunk house . . . . .	200
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	600
"	"	Flour house . . . . .	200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	100
"	"	Section house . . . . .	100
"	"	Two coal docks . . . . .	300
"	"	Three water tanks . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Five store rooms . . . . .	250
York,	Vistula.	Station house . . . . .	350
Washington,	Bristol.	Passenger house . . . . .	200
"	"	Grain house . . . . .	600
Elkhart,	Goshen.	Passenger house . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Grain and freight house . . . . .	1,800
"	"	Two flour houses . . . . .	600
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	35
Clinton,	Millersburg.	Pass.grain and frgt. house . . . . .	500
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250
"	"	Windmill . . . . .	75

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70,510

Total in Elkhart County . . . . .

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\$74,230

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## FAYETTE COUNTY.

## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Connersville,	Connersville.	Round house. . . . .	\$500
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\$500

**JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Fairview,	Falmouth.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
Posey,	Bentonville.	Station . . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	\$300

**WHITE WATER.**

Connersville,	Connersville.	Depot . . . . .	\$1,000	
			<hr/>	1,000

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Connersville,	Connersville.	Passenger station. . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	70	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
Jennings,		Pump house . . . . .	500	
"	Big William Creek.	Watchman's house . . . . .	75	
			<hr/>	2,175
Total in Fayette County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$3,975

**FLOYD COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

New Albany,	Smith Mills.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15	
"	New Albany.	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Erecting shop . . . . .	100	
"	"	Old smith shop . . . . .	25	
"	"	Wood machinery shop . . . . .	200	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	450	
"	"	Round house, machine shop, smith shop and turn table	7,100	
"	"	Car cleaner's house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Paint shop. . . . .	50	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Dwelling . . . . .	100	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	900	
"	"	Dwelling . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	\$12,255

**JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

New Albany,	New Albany.	Ticket office . . . . .	\$25	
			<hr/>	25

**LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS.**

New Albany,	New Albany.	Passenger house and offices	\$1,000	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	400	
			<hr/>	1,400
Total in Floyd County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$13,680

# **FOUNTAIN COUNTY.**

## **CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN.**

Logan,	Attica.	Depot. . . . .	\$150
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	75
"	"	Stock pens and scale . . . . .	100
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	100
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	500
Shawnee,	Rob Roy.	Old building . . . . .	25
VanBuren,	Stone Bluff.	Water tank and pump . . . . .	500
"	Veedersburg.	Freight shed. . . . .	75
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	20
Mill Creek,	Yeddo.	Depot. . . . .	50
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	100

\$1,695

## **CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.**

Wabash,	Coal Creek.	Station . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	80

280

## **INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.**

Cain,	Hillsboro.	Depot. . . . .	\$200
VanBuren,	Veedersburg.	Depot and water tank . . . . .	400
Troy,	Covington.	Depot and water tank . . . . .	400

1,000

## **FRANKFORT & STATE LINE.**

VanBuren,	Stevens.	Freight house . . . . .	\$50
Fulton,	Silverwood.	Station . . . . .	50
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100

200

## **WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.**

Davis,	Independence.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$20
"	"	Section house and kitchen. . . . .	50
Logan,	Attica.	Station . . . . .	600
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	100
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	25
"	"	Freight house and freight office . . . . .	300
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400
"	"	Power house. . . . .	500
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20

2,055

## **ATTICA, COVINGTON & SOUTHERN.**

Troy,	Covington.	Station . . . . .	\$250
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250

Total in Fountain County. . . . .

\$5,480

**FRANKLIN COUNTY.****WHITE WATER.**

Laurel,	Laurel.	Depot. . . . .	\$450	
Metamora,	Metamora.	Depot. . . . .	450	
Brookville,	Brookville.	Depot. . . . .	400	
			<hr/>	\$1,300
Total in Franklin County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$1,300

**FULTON COUNTY.****CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.**

Henry,	Akron.	Freight and passenger house	\$200	
Rochester,	Rochester.	Freight and passenger house	300	
"	"	Pump house and water tank	500	
Aubeen Aubee,	Seiters.	Passenger and freight house	200	
			<hr/>	\$1,200

**TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSFORT.**

Wayne,	Grass Creek.	Water tank . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	35	
Union,	Kewanna.	Depot. . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Aubeen Aubee,	Marshland.	Depot. . . . .	30	
			<hr/>	575

**CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.**

Rochester,	Rochester.	Station . . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Power house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	5	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	650
Total in Fulton County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,425

**GIBSON COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Barton,	Somerville.	Freight and passenger house	\$250	
Columbia,	Oakland City.	Freight and passenger house	1,300	
			<hr/>	\$1,550



## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Patoka,	Princeton.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$3,000
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	2,000
"	Patoka.	Passenger and freight house	250
"	"	Pump house and tank . . .	400
White River,	Hazleton.	Passenger and freight house	250
Johnson,	Ft. Branch.	Water station . . . . .	100
"	"	Pass'ger and freight house .	3,000
"	Haubstadt.	Pass'ger and freight house .	250
Montgomery,	Owensville.	Pass'ger and freight house .	150

\$9,400

## LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Patoka,	Princeton.	Water tank . . . . .	\$150
"	E. of Mt. Carmel.	Water tank . . . . .	100
Columbia,	Oakland.	Pass'ger and freight house .	100

350

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Total in Gibson County . . . . . \$11,300

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## GRANT COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Jefferson,	Upland.	Forman's house . . . . .	\$70
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Mill,	Jonesboro.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Station . . . . .	600
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
Center,	Marion.	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Station . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150
"	"	Store house . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal bin . . . . .	20
Pleasant,	Sweetser.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
Richland,	Mier.	Coal house . . . . .	10

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\$2,570

## CINCINNATI, WABASH &amp; MICHIGAN.

Washington,	Bradford's.	Station . . . . .	\$150
Center,	Marion.	Station . . . . .	300
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
Mill,	Jonesboro.	Station . . . . .	300
Fairmount,	Fairmount.	Station . . . . .	150
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300

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1,400

**TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.**

Center,	Marion.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
Washington,	North Marion.	Water tank . . . . .	150	
Sims,	Herbst.	Station . . . . .	75	
"	Swayzee.	Station . . . . .	125	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	\$700
Total in Grant County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$4,670

**GREENE COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

• Case,	Newberry.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	\$300

**INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES.**

Jefferson,	Worthington.	Station . . . . .	\$450	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	450	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	20	
Fairplay,	Switz City.	Station . . . . .	150	
Washington,	Lyons.	Station . . . . .	100	
Stafford,	Marco.	Water tank . . . . .	350	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Station . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	1,740

**BEDFORD & BLOOMFIELD.**

Jackson,	Owensburg.	Depot. . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50	
"	Koleen.	Depot. . . . .	200	
Richland,	Bloomfield.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
"	Mineral City.	Depot. . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	900

**BLOOMFIELD.**

Grant,	Switz City.	Water tank . . . . .	\$25	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	25	
			<hr/>	50
Total in Greene County. . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,990

**HAMILTON COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO—C. & I. DIV.**

Clay,	Carmel.	Depot. . . . .	\$200	
Washington,	Horton.	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	15	
Adams,	Sheridan.	Tool house. . . . .	15	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	200	
Washington,	Westfield.	Depot. . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	\$930

## MIDLAND.

Noblesville,	Noblesville.	Depot. . . . .	\$300
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\$300

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

Delaware,	Fisher.	Station . . . . .	\$50
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
Noblesville,	Noblesville.	Station . . . . .	500
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400
"	"	Power house . . . . .	75
"	"	Wood house . . . . .	20
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
Jackson,	Cicero.	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	5
"	Arcadia.	Station . . . . .	500
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10

1,880

Total in Hamilton County . . . . .

\$3,110

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Jackson,	Charlottsville.	Station . . . . .	\$450
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
Center,	Greenfield.	Passenger house . . . . .	900
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	30
Sugar Creek,	Philadelphia.	Station . . . . .	450
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Foreman's house . . . . .	250

\$2,770

## CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Warren,	Fortville.	Water station . . . . .	\$450
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	60
"	"	Section house . . . . .	20

530

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Brown,	Wilkenson.	Depot. . . . .	\$250
Center,	Maxwell.	Depot. . . . .	250
Buck,	Mohawk.	Water tank . . . . .	300

800

## CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Reedville.	Passenger station. . . . .	\$100	\$100
Total in Hancock county . . . . .			<u>\$4,200</u>

## HARRISON COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Franklin,	Crandall.	Water tank . . . . .	\$150	
Jackson,	"	Passenger and freight house	200	
"	Mott's.	Passenger and freight house	200	
Spencer,	DePauw.	Passenger and freight house	200	\$750

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CORYDON.

Harrison,	Corydon.	Water tank . . . . .	\$50	50
Total in Harrison County . . . . .				<u>\$800</u>

## HENDRICKS COUNTY.

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Washington,	Spray.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$30	
"	Avon.	Telegraph office . . . . .	10	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	50	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	400	
Center,	Danville.	Depot. . . . .	500	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	400	
Marion,	Hadley.	Pump house. . . . .	400	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30	
Clay,	Reno.	Depot. . . . .	300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30	\$2,230

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Lincoln,	Brownsburg.	Depot and tank . . . . .	\$400	
Middle,	Pittsboro.	Depot. . . . .	250	
Eel River.		Water tank . . . . .	300	950

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Clay,	Coatsville.	Water tank . . . . .	\$35
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
"	"	Depot . . . . .	650
"	Amo.	Pump house . . . . .	35
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	70
"	"	Depot . . . . .	150
Liberty,	Clayton.	Hand-car house . . . . .	15
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	35
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75
"	"	Depot . . . . .	125
"	Cartersburg.	Watch house . . . . .	7
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	35
"	"	Depot . . . . .	100
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	15
Guilford,	Plainfield.	Depot . . . . .	125
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	50
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	7

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 \$1,634

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR &amp; SPRINGFIELD.

Lincoln,	Oakley.	Depot . . . . .	\$100
Union,	Montclair.	Depot . . . . .	150
Eel River,	North Salem.	Depot . . . . .	150
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200

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 600

Total in Hendricks County . . . . .

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 \$5,414

## HENRY COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Dudley,	Straughns.	Station . . . . .	\$450
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
Franklin,	Lewisville.	Tool house . . . . .	30
Spiceland,	Ogden.	Tool house . . . . .	30
Wayne,	Knightstown.	Passenger house . . . . .	800
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	250
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	75
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Liberty,	Millville.	Tool house . . . . .	10
Henry,	New Castle.	Freight house . . . . .	100
"	"	Half passenger house . . . . .	700
Jefferson,	Sulphur Springs.	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Station . . . . .	400
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
Fall Creek,	Middletown.	Tool house . . . . .	10

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 \$3,970



## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Henry,	New Castle.	Depot. . . . .	\$1,000	
			<u>          </u>	\$1,000

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Blue River,	Messick.	Water tank . . . . .	\$250	
"	Moreland.	Depot. . . . .	250	
Henry,	New Castle.	Depot. . . . .	400	
Greensboro,	Kennard.	Depot. . . . .	250	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
			<u>          </u>	1,450

## NEW CASTLE &amp; RUSHVILLE.

Spiceland,	Spiceland.	Depot. . . . .	\$400	
"	Dunreith.	Depot. . . . .	400	
			<u>          </u>	800
Total in Henry County . . . . .				<u><u>\$7,220</u></u>

## HOWARD COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Taylor,	Tampico.	Tool house . . . . .	\$10	
Center,	Kokomo.	Station . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
			<u>          </u>	\$1,730

## TOLEDO, CINCINNATI &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Jackson,	Sims.	Station . . . . .	\$75	
"	Sycamore.	Station . . . . .	75	
Center,	Kokomo.	Station . . . . .	250	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
Honey Creek,	Russiaville.	Station . . . . .	75	
			<u>          </u>	625

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

Center,	Kokomo.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	300	
"	Kokomo Jc.	Station . . . . .	75	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	25	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
			<u>          </u>	970

Total in Howard County . . . . .	<u><u>\$3,325</u></u>
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## HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

## CHICAGO &amp; ATLANTIC.

Huntington,	Huntington.	Round house . . . . .	\$8,000
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	8,000
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Eating house . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	700
Warren,	West Point.	Pass. and freight house . .	200

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 \$22,600

## TOLEDO, CINCINNATI &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Salamonie,	Warren.	Station . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150

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 350

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

Jackson,	Roanoke.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20
"	"	Power house. . . . .	800
"	"	Station . . . . .	500
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	40
"	"	Tank . . . . .	800
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
Huntington,	Huntington.	Station . . . . .	800
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	50
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	15
Dallas,	Andrews.	Station . . . . .	700
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	12,000
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Office . . . . .	250
"	"	Tank . . . . .	800
"	"	Power house. . . . .	1,000
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	200
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	300
"	"	Switch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	40
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	100
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	10
"	"	Repair shop. . . . .	400
"	"	Store room. . . . .	200
"	"	Pumper's house . . . . .	200
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	200
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	25
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	50
"	"	Carpenter shop . . . . .	200
"	"	Lumber shed . . . . .	100
"	"	Dwelling . . . . .	200
"	"	Dwelling . . . . .	200

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 23,840

Total in Huntington County. . . . .

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 \$46,790

**JACKSON COUNTY.****OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.**

Jackson,	Seymour.	Depot. . . . .	\$160	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	450	
"	"	Round house . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Boiler and machine shop . . . . .	2,250	
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	575	
"	"	Coal bins . . . . .	3,800	
Brownstown,	Shields.	Section house . . . . .	40	
"	Brownstown.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	50	
Carr,	Vallonia.	Section house . . . . .	15	
"	Medora.	Depot. . . . .	100	
"	Sparksville.	Depot. . . . .	40	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	60	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	260	
			<hr/>	\$9,590

**JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Vernon,	Crothersville.	Station . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Jackson,	Seymour.	Station . . . . .	100	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
Redding,	Rockford.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
			<hr/>	1,480
Total in Jackson County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$11,070

**JASPER COUNTY.****CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN.**

Union,	Fair Oaks.	Boarding house . . . . .	\$60	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water tank and pump . . . . .	300	
			<hr/>	\$480

**CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Carpenter,	Remington.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5	
			<hr/>	

## INDIANA, ILLINOIS &amp; IOWA.

Kankakee,	Dunnsville.	Depot. . . . .	\$150
Wheatfield,	Wheatfield.	Depot. . . . .	150
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Keener,	DeMotte.	Depot. . . . .	150
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10

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\$470

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIVISION.

Hanging Grove,	Marlboro.	Depot. . . . .	\$150
Marion,	Pleasant Ridge.	Depot. . . . .	100
"	Iroquois.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
Newton,	Surrey.	Depot. . . . .	150
Union,	Fair Oaks.	Depot. . . . .	200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Marion,	Rensselaer.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	200

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980

Total in Jasper County . . . . .	\$2,140
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## JAY COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Jefferson,	Powers.	Tool house . . . . .	\$10
Richland,	Red Key.	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
"	"	Station . . . . .	150
"	Dunkirk.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10

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\$790

## CINCINNATI, RICHMOND &amp; FT. WAYNE.

Bear Creek,	Briant.	Passenger and freight house	\$300
Wayne,	Portland.	Freight depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	150
"	"	Office . . . . .	50
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	800
"	"	Transfer house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300

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1,950

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Richland,	Red Key.	Passenger and freight house	\$300	
"	"	Stock yards . . . . .	50	
"	Blaine.	Stock yards . . . . .	50	
Wayne,	Portland.	Pass'ger and freight house	300	
"	"	Half transfer house . . .	50	
"	"	Water column . . . . .	50	
"	"	Stock yards . . . . .	50	
"	"	Loading platform . . . .	50	
"	Brice.	Stock yards . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$950
Total in Jay County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$3,690
			<hr/>	

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Graham,	Big Creek.	Water station . . . . .	\$200	
"	Deputy.	Depot . . . . .	100	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$350

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Madison,	Madison.	Freight house . . . . .	\$3,000	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	2,500	
"	North Madison.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	1,800	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	500	
"	"	Smith shop . . . . .	500	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
Lancaster,	Dupont.	Station . . . . .	50	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	9,310
Total in Jefferson County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$9,660
			<hr/>	

## JENNINGS COUNTY.

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Campbell,	Nebraska.	Depot . . . . .	\$110	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	400	
Center,	North Vernon.	Water station . . . . .	600	
Spencer,	Hardenburg.	Depot . . . . .	75	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	40	
Center,	North Vernon.	Engine house . . . . .	175	
Lovett,	Lovett.	Depot . . . . .	110	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	60	
Montgomery,	Paris.	Depot . . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	\$1,670



## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Vernon,	Butlers.	Water tank . . . . .	\$50
"	Vernon.	Station . . . . .	150
Geneva,	Rock Creek.	Water tank . . . . .	300

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\$500

## VERNON, GREENSBURG &amp; RUSHVILLE.

Center,	North Vernon.	Depot. . . . .	\$100
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
Sand Creek,	Brewersville.	Depot. . . . .	30
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10

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150

Total in Jennings County . . . . .	\$2,320
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## JOHNSON COUNTY.

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Blue River,	Edinburg.	Station . . . . .	\$2,000
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	40
Franklin,	Franklin.	Station . . . . .	1,400
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	40
Pleasant,	Whitehead.	Station . . . . .	100
"	Greenwood.	Station . . . . .	300
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20

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\$3,900

## FAIRLAND, FRANKLIN &amp; MARTINSVILLE.

Franklin,	Franklin.	Depot. . . . .	\$200
"	"	Water station . . . . .	50
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	20

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270

Total in Johnson County . . . . .	\$4,170
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## KNOX COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Johnson,	Decker.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	50
Vincennes,	Vincennes.	Freight house . . . . .	4,000
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200
"	"	Coal chutes . . . . .	100
"	"	Engine shed . . . . .	25
Busseron,	Oaktown.	Passenger and fr't station . . . . .	100
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200

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\$4,775

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Stein,	Wheatland.	Depot . . . . .	\$60	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	20	
Palmyra,	Richland.	Section house . . . . .	50	
Vincennes,	Vincennes.	Engine house . . . . .	240	
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	200	
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	140	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	250	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	550	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	170	
			<hr/>	\$1,680

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; VINCENNES.

Vigo,	Sandborn.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
"	Edwardsport.	Station . . . . .	350	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	30	
Washington,	Bruceville.	Station . . . . .	180	
Vincennes,	Vincennes.	Passenger house . . . . .	600	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	6,000	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	40	
			<hr/>	8,700
Total in Knox County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$15,155

## KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Turkey Creek,	Cedar Beach.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$30	
"	Syracuse.	Passenger depot . . . . .	250	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	700	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
Van Buren,	Milford Jc.	Half passenger depot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Elevator. . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
Jefferson,	Gravelton.	Passenger depot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	800	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	\$4,240

## CINCINNATI, WABASH &amp; MICHIGAN.

Van Buren,	Milford.	Station . . . . .	\$400
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
Plain,	Leesburg.	Station . . . . .	350
Wayne,	Warsaw.	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150
"	"	Transfer house. . . . .	100
Clay,	Claypool.	Station . . . . .	200

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\$1,850

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Jackson,	Sidney.	Station . . . . .	\$350
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Cattle pen. . . . .	10
Clay,	Packerton.	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	40
"	Claypool.	Station . . . . .	70
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10
Seward,	Burkett.	Station . . . . .	70
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Stock pen . . . . .	10
Franklin,	Mentone.	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
Harrison,		Stock pen . . . . .	10

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1,950

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Monroe,	Pierceton.	Tank house . . . . .	\$400
"	"	Pumping house . . . . .	325
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	2,850
Wayne,	Warsaw.	Tank house . . . . .	400
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	600
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	750
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	250
"	"	Pumping house . . . . .	325
"	"	Half transfer house. . . . .	200
Etna,	Etna Green.	Pass. and freight house. . . . .	500

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6,600

Total in Kosciusko County . . . . .

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\$14,640

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## LAGRANGE COUNTY.

## GRAND RAPIDS &amp; INDIANA.

Johnson,	Valentine.	Station . . . . .	\$150
Bloomfield,	Lagrange.	Station . . . . .	400
Lima,	Lima.	Station . . . . .	350
"	Crooked Creek.	Water tank . . . . .	350

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\$1,250

Total in Lagrange County. . . . .

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\$1,250

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## LAKE COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Hobart,	Millers.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$300
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water station . . . . .	700
Calumet,	Edgmoor.	Water station . . . . .	200
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	20
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . .	
"	"	Dwelling house . . . . .	200
North.	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10

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 \$1,460

## CHICAGO &amp; ATLANTIC.

Winfield,	Palmer.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$200
"	Winfield.	Pass. and freight house . .	200
Ross.		Pump and engine house. .	500
Center,	Crown Point.	Passenger house . . . . .	300
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	200
St. Johns,	Griffith.	Three-fourths frame house.	100
North,	Highland.	Pass. and freight house . .	200
"	Hammond.	Pump and engine house. .	500
"	"	Pass. and freight house . .	200
"	"	Eating house . . . . .	1,200

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 3,600

## CHICAGO &amp; GRAND TRUNK.

Ross,	Ainsworth.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$800
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	25
"	Redesdale.	Pass. and freight house . .	500
"	"	Water tank, pump, etc . .	600
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	25
St. Johns,	Griffith.	Agent's office . . . . .	60
North,	Maynard.	Pass. and freight house . .	500

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 2,510

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Winfield,	LeRoy.	Station . . . . .	\$175
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	25
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	40
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
Center,	Crown Point.	Tool house. . . . .	30
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
"	"	Engine house. . . . .	100
St. John,	Schererville.	Station . . . . .	700
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	40
"	Hartsdale.	Station . . . . .	40
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500

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 1,930

## INDIANA, ILLINOIS &amp; IOWA.

Cedar Creek,	Shelby.	Depot. . . . .	\$150
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
West Creek,	Linesville.	Depot. . . . .	75
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10

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 245

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

North,	Whitings.	Passenger shanty. . . . .	\$85
"	"	Section house . . . . .	50
"	"	Section house . . . . .	40
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75
"	"	Section house . . . . .	125
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	12
"	"	Woodshed. . . . .	15
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	25
"	"	Windmill . . . . .	25
Calumet,	Pine.	Section house . . . . .	50
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	15
"	"	Old woodshed . . . . .	75
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	250
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
Hobart,	Millers.	Old woodshed . . . . .	10
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	12
"	"	Section house . . . . .	100
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150
"	"	Windmill and water tank .	50
"	Baileytown.	Section house . . . . .	20

\$1,584

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Cedar Creek,	Water Valley.	Tank . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Bridge watch house. . . . .	150
"	Shelby.	Half of depot . . . . .	150
"	Lowell.	Tool house . . . . .	15
West Creek,	Creston.	Depot. . . . .	150
Hanover,	Paisley.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	15
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	100
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
St. Johns,	St. Johns.	Depot. . . . .	150
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	Dyer.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	150
North,	Maynard.	Watch house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	50
"	Calumet River.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50
Cedar Creek,	Lowell.	Depot. . . . .	200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
North,	Hammond.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	"	Two dwellings. . . . .	300
"	"	One dwelling . . . . .	100
"	"	One dwelling . . . . .	50
"	"	Depot. . . . .	300
"	"	Two watch houses . . . . .	50

2,420



## MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Hobart,	Lake.	Two hand-car houses . . .	\$20
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	10
"	"	Passenger house and Agt.'s residence . . . . .	800
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	15
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150
North,	Tolleston.	Hand-car shed . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	10
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	450
"	"	Target shed . . . . .	5
"	"	Target tender house . . .	50
"	Gibsons.	Ice house . . . . .	10
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	15
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	450
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	15
"	"	Water tank and pump . . .	250
"	Hammond.	Passenger house . . . . .	650
"	(State line.)	Freight house . . . . .	450
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	20
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
<hr/>			
			\$3,390

## JOLIET &amp; NORTHERN INDIANA.

Ross,	Ross.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$500
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
St. Johns,	Dyer.	Passenger house . . . . .	500
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank and pump . . .	250
<hr/>			
			1,420

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Hobart,	Hobart.	Station . . . . .	\$250
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Cattle pen . . . . .	5
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	40
Calumet,	Joliet Pit.	Watch house. . . . .	10
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150
"	"	Office . . . . .	10
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	40
North,		Tool house . . . . .	20
"	Hammond.	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20
<hr/>			
			1,195

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Hobart,	Hobart.	Station . . . . .	\$750	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300	
"	Liverpool.	Half station and tel. office.	75	
Calumet,	Clarke.	Passenger house . . . . .	350	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	350	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300	
			<hr/>	\$2,925
Total in Lake County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$22,679

## LAPORTE COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Union,	Center.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
Noble,	Wellsboro.	Elevator . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	One-third passenger depot.	150	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	250	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . .	20	
Clinton,	Alida.	One-half passenger depot .	150	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	700.	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Dwelling house . . . . .	140	
			<hr/>	\$2,750

## CHICAGO &amp; GRAND TRUNK.

Lincoln,	Mill Creek.	Water tank, etc . . . . .	\$250	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
Pleasant,	Stillwell.	Passenger and freight house	250	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Coal chutes . . . . .	200	
Union,	Kingsberry.	Freight and passenger house	400	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	Wellsboro.	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Passenger and freight house	150	
Noble,	Union Mills.	Passenger and freight house	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Water tank, pump, etc . .	400	
Clinton,	Haskells.	Passenger and freight house	150	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	Crooked Creek.	Water tank . . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	2,300

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Dewey,	LaCrosse.	Station . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
<hr/>				\$640

## CHICAGO &amp; WEST MICHIGAN.

Springfield.		Tool house . . . . .	\$25	
Center,	Hoover.	One-half freight and pass- enger depot . . . . .	175	
"	Laporte.	Water tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Engine house and turn table	600	
"	"	Freight and pass. depot. .	1,250	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	50	
Noble,	Wellsboro.	One-third freight and pass- enger depot . . . . .	100	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	50	
Hanna,	Hanna.	Freight and passenger depot	200	
"	"	Watch box . . . . .	15	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	Thomaston.	Freight depot . . . . .	125	
Dewey,	LaCrosse.	Watch box . . . . .	15	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	5	
"	"	Engine house and turn- table . . . . .	600	
"	"	Tank and windmill. . . .	400	
<hr/>				4,260

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

New Durham,	Otis.	Half passenger house . . .	\$100	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	30	
"	Durham.	Station, grain and fr't house	500	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	100	
Center,	Laporte.	Passenger and eating house	2,500	
"	"	Two ice houses . . . . .	150	
"	"	Office building . . . . .	150	
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	75	
"	"	Two grain freight houses .	3,500	
"	"	Engine room. . . . .	150	
"	"	Flour room . . . . .	175	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Round house. . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Brass foundry . . . . .	200	
"	"	Two water tanks . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Coal dock . . . . .	75	
Kankakee,	Rolling Prairie.	Station, grain and fr't house	600	
<hr/>				12,005

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO.

Dewey,	Riverside.	Dwelling . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	LaCrosse.	Old depot . . . . .	25
Cass,	S. Wanatah.	Depot . . . . .	100
"	Wanatah.	Depot . . . . .	50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
Clinton,	Haskells.	Half depot . . . . .	75
"	"	Dwelling . . . . .	300
New Durham,	Westville.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50
Michigan,	Michigan City.	Depot . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	100
			<hr/>
			\$8,450

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Michigan,	Michigan City.	Six switch houses . . . . .	\$60
"	"	Three hand-car houses . . . . .	30
"	"	Signal house. . . . .	20
"	"	Two telegraph cable houses . . . . .	20
"	"	Car repair shop . . . . .	40
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Round house . . . . .	1,600
"	"	Round house . . . . .	2,800
"	"	Office . . . . .	150
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	2,400
"	"	Two water tanks . . . . .	500
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	50
"	"	Ice shed. . . . .	40
"	"	Horse barn . . . . .	20
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	40
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	150
"	"	Coal chute. . . . .	500
"	"	Coal office . . . . .	20
"	"	House . . . . .	10
"	"	Woodshed. . . . .	100
"	"	Lamp house. . . . .	10
"	"	Car-repair house . . . . .	800
"	"	Eating house . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	20
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
Springfield,	Coyombo.	Car house . . . . .	10

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15,940

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Hanna,	Thomaston.	Station . . . . .	\$70	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
Clinton,	Wanatah Jr.	Station . . . . .	70	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Stock pen . . . . .	5	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	40	
			<hr/>	\$1,135

## PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Hanna,	Hanna.	Section house . . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Passenger and freight house	500	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	450	
Cass,	Wanatah.	Section house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	35	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300	
"	"	Grain warehouse. . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	2,485

## CHICAGO, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Center,	Laporte.	Dwelling . . . . .	\$50	
"	"	Dwelling shed . . . . .	10	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Car-oilers' house . . . . .	40	
Pleasant,	Stilwell Jr.	Station . . . . .	175	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
Johnson,	Kankakee.	Tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	100	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	835

## MICHIGAN CITY &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Michigan,	Michigan City.	Repair shop . . . . .	\$15	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	20	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	45
Total in Laporte County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$50,845

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO.

Marion,	Burton.	Fuel station . . . . .	\$200	
Shawswick,	White River Br.	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
"	Salt Creek.	Depot. . . . .	20	



## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Marshall,	Guthrie.	Two tool houses . . . . .	\$30
"	"	Tank and house . . . . .	100
Marion,	Mitchell.	Depot. . . . .	375
"	"	Old tank . . . . .	10
"	"	One-half turn-table. . . . .	50
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	30
Shawswick,	Bedford.	Depot. . . . .	1,500
"	"	Old turntable . . . . .	30
"	"	Car repairers' house . . . . .	30
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	30
			<hr/> \$2,555

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Guthrie,	Ft. Ritner.	Depot. . . . .	\$25
"	Tunnelton.	Depot. . . . .	30
Bono,	Scottsville.	Depot. . . . .	10
"	"	Section house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water station . . . . .	225
"	"	Stone bins. . . . .	700
Marion,	Mitchell.	Depot. . . . .	210
"	"	One-half freight house . . . . .	95
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	20
"	"	Repair shop . . . . .	90
"	"	Section house . . . . .	40
Spice Valley,	Georgia.	Section house . . . . .	85
"	Huron.	Depot. . . . .	40
			<hr/> 1,580

## BEDFORD &amp; BLOOMFIELD.

Shawswick,	Bedford.	Engine house . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	100
Marshall,	Aroca.	Tank . . . . .	50
Perry,	Springville.	Depot. . . . .	250
			<hr/> 600
Total in Lawrence County . . . . .			<hr/> <hr/> \$4,735

## MADISON COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Anderson,	Anderson.	Station . . . . .	\$400
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	300
"	"	Foreman's house . . . . .	150
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300
"	"	Lumber shed . . . . .	50
Pipe Creek,	Franklin.	Tool house . . . . .	5
"	Elwood.	Tool house . . . . .	5
"	"	Station . . . . .	95
Lafayette,	Florida.	Tool house . . . . .	5
			<hr/> \$1,320

**CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN.**

Van Buren,	Summitville.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
Monroe,	Alexandria.	Station . . . . .	350	
Anderson,	Anderson.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	3 stall round house . . . . .	500	
				<hr/>
				\$1,150

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Union,	Chesterfield.	Depot . . . . .	150	
Anderson,	Anderson.	Depot . . . . .	400	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	250	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	60	
Fall Creek,	Pendleton.	Pass'ger and freight house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	700	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30	
				<hr/>
				1,790

**LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.**

Pipe Creek,	Elwood.	Pass'ger and freight house . . . . .	300	
Monroe,	Alexandria.	Pass'ger and freight house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
				<hr/>
				800

**MIDLAND.**

Anderson,	Anderson.	Depot . . . . .	300	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	75	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	25	
				<hr/>
				400

Total in Madison County . . . . .	<hr/> <hr/>	\$5,460
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**MARION COUNTY.****CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Warren,	Cumberland.	Station . . . . .	\$450	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	Irvington.	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
Center,	Shops E. of Ind'pls.	Planing mill . . . . .	6,000	
"	"	Car shops . . . . .	10,000	
"	"	Machine, boiler and smith shops . . . . .	18,000	
"	"	Power house . . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Office and store . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	16,000	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Coal platform . . . . .	2,000	
"	Indianapolis.	Yardmaster's office . . . . .	200	
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	12,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	8,000	
				<hr/>
				\$83,890

## CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Lawrence,	Oakland.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
"	Lawrence.	Depot. . . . .	50
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
"	"	Section house. . . . .	15
Warren,	Brightwood.	Depot. . . . .	800
"	"	Round house . . . . .	15,000
"	"	Machine and boiler shop .	25,000
"	"	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	1,500
"	"	Store room and copper shop	3,000
"	"	Pattern room and office . .	2,000
"	"	Car shed . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Paint shop . . . . .	1,800
"	"	Boiler and sand house . .	1,000
"	"	Car erecting shop . . .	15,000
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	600
"	"	Lodging house. . . . .	2,500
"	"	Water station . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Coal chutes . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Two water tubs . . . . .	800
"	"	Transfer house. . . . .	4,000
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
Center,	Mass. ave.	Depot. . . . .	3,000
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	Indianapolis.	Freight depot and agent's office . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Freight depot and office. .	4,000

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\$89,055

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Section house . . . . .	\$75
"	"	Kitchen . . . . .	30
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
"	West Side.	Car repairers' house and watch house. . . . .	50
Wayne,	Mt. Jackson.	Telegraph office . . . . .	30

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## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Round house. . . . .	\$2,500
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200

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2,700

## INDIANAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Union depot. . . . .	\$15,000
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15,000

## BELT R. R.

Dispatchers' office . . . . .	\$300
Shops . . . . .	1,800
Water station . . . . .	500

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2,600

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Center,	Howland.	Telegraph station . . . . .	\$20	
Washington,	Broad Ripple.	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Depot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
				<hr/>
				\$385

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Freight house . . . . .	\$2,000	
"	"	Two watch houses . . . . .	50	
				<hr/>
				2,050

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; VINCENNES.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Watch house. . . . .	\$10	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10	
"	Belt Crossing.	Station . . . . .	75	
Decatur,	Valley Mills.	Station . . . . .	175	
				<hr/>
				270

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Wayne,	Bridgeport.	Depot. . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Car house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75	
"	Eagle Creek.	Watch house. . . . .	7	
Center,	West Indianapolis.	Yard office . . . . .	100	
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	30	
"	Indianapolis.	Offices and freight house . . . . .	3,750	
"	"	Two watch houses . . . . .	14	
"	"	Yard office. . . . .	75	
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	75	
"	"	Wood shed . . . . .	50	
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	35	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	450	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	75	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Car and tool house. . . . .	40	
				<hr/>
				8,016

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Freight house . . . . .	\$5,000	
"	"	Freight office . . . . .	600	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	2,500	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	50	
"	"	Yardmaster's office . . . . .	40	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Coach shed . . . . .	100	

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$20	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Coal dock . . . . .	200	
"	Howland.	Telegraph office . . . . .	20	
Washington,	Malott Park.	Station . . . . .	200	
				<hr/>
				\$9,190

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Freight depot . . . . .	\$4,000	
"	"	Machine shops and round-		
		house . . . . .	3,500	
"	"	Shops, water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Office . . . . .	300	
"	"	Supply office. . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	North Street depot . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Belt Yard.	Office . . . . .	200	
"	North Indianapolis.	Depot. . . . .	50	
Franklin,	Acton.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Camp Ground.	Depot. . . . .	100	
"	Gallaudet.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Pike,	Augusta.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
				<hr/>
				9,700

## CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Freight house . . . . .	\$5,000	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	4,000	
"	"	Brick house . . . . .	700	
				<hr/>
				9,700

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR &amp; SPRINGFIELD.

Center,	Indianapolis.	Freight house . . . . .	\$200	
"	Moorefield.	Dispatcher's office . . . . .	100	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Round house . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Smith and boiler shop . . . . .	5,000	
				<hr/>
				21,050

Total in Marion County . . . . . \$253,821



## MARSHALL COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

German,	Bremen.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$600
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200
"	"	Elevator. . . . .	600
"	"	Three hand-car houses . . . . .	30
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10
North,	Lopaz.	Passenger depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	20
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10
Polk,	Teegarden.	Passenger depot . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10

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 \$1,830

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Tippecanoe,	Tippecanoe.	Station . . . . .	\$350
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20
"	"	Cattle pen . . . . .	5
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	40
Walnut,	Argos.	Tool house . . . . .	20
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10
"	"	Coal platform . . . . .	145
"	"	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	10
"	"	Cattle pen . . . . .	5
Union,	Burr Oak.	Station . . . . .	70
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20
"	"	Cattle pen . . . . .	5
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20

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 1,690

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Bourbon,	Bourbon.	Passenger and freight house	\$1,000
Center,	Inwood.	Passenger and freight house	500
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300
"	Plymouth.	Passenger house . . . . .	2,600
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	1,600
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400
"	"	Frost-proof tub. . . . .	300
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	350
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	400
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	250

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 7,700

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; LOGANSFORT.

Union,	Marmont.	Water tank . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	400
"	Hibbard.	Depot. . . . .	30
Center,	Plymouth.	Depot. . . . .	300
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	10
North,	Lopaz.	Depot. . . . .	7

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## CHICAGO, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Walnut,	Walnut.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$10	
"	Argus.	Station . . . . .	250	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	5	
Center,	Plymouth.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	5	
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Scale office. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$460
Total in Marshall County. . . . .				<u>\$12,642</u>

## MARTIN COUNTY.

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Halbert,	Green Springs.	Water stations . . . . .	\$290	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	5	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	45	
"	Willow Valley.	Section house . . . . .	15	
"	Shoals.	Depot. . . . .	800	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	10	
Center,	Harmony Springs.	Section house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	175	
Perry,	Quarry.	Water station . . . . .	225	
"	Loogootee.	Depot. . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	\$1,745
Total in Martin County. . . . .				<u>\$1,745</u>

## MIAMI COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Jackson,	Converse.	Station . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	Amboy.	Station . . . . .	500	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50	
Harrison,	North Grove.	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Pipe Creek,	Bunker Hill.	Station . . . . .	600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Transfer house. . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$2,470

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

Peru,	Peru.	Station . . . . .	\$900	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	100	
"	"	Elevator. . . . .	3,500	
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Engine room. . . . .	200	
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Freight house add . . . . .	300	
"	"	Telegraph battery . . . . .	50	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Target house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	200	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	100	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	800	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	10	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$7,62

## EEL RIVER.

Jefferson,	Denver.	Station . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	400	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	800	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	40	
"	"	Office . . . . .	40	
"	Mexico.	Station . . . . .	250	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	25	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
Richland,	Chili.	Station . . . . .	100	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	20	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	25	
			<hr/>	4,440

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

Pipe Creek.	Bunker Hill.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$10	
Deer Creek.	Bennetts.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
Peru.	Peru.	Freight house . . . . .	800	
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Car-building shop . . . . .	300	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	1,800	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	200	

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Peru,	Peru.	Boiler room . . . . .	\$400	
"	"	Casting room . . . . .	250	
"	"	Moulding shop . . . . .	200	
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	350	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	250	
"	"	Iron shed . . . . .	50	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Office . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	10	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Repair shop . . . . .	50	
"	"	Car oilers' house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Paint shop . . . . .	400	
"	"	Ice and coal house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Scrap-iron shed . . . . .	100	
"	"	Dry house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Lumber shed . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	10	
"	"	Tube shed . . . . .	10	
"	"	Coal dock . . . . .	250	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$13,545
Total in Miami County. . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$28,075

## MONROE COUNTY.

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO.

Clear Creek,	Harrodsburg.	Tank . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	300	
Perry,	Clear Creek.	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
Richland,	Ellettsville.	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	300	
Bean Blossom,	Stinesville.	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Old depot . . . . .	20	
Bloomington,	Bloomington.	Depot. . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Two old engine houses . . . . .	150	
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$2,800
Total in Monroe County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,800

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY.****INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.**

Walnut,	New Ross.	Depot. . . . .	\$200	
"	Mace.	Water tank . . . . .	200	
Union,	Crawfordsville.	Depot. . . . .	500	
"	"	Freight house and engine shed . . . . .	200	
Wayne,	Waynetown.	Depot and water tank . .	450	
				<hr/> \$1,550

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Clark,	Ladoga.	Tank . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
Madison,	Linden.	Depot. . . . .	200	
Union,	Crawfordsville.	Depot. . . . .	1,150	
"	"	Two watch houses . . . .	30	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	50	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50	
				<hr/> 1,830

**TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT.**

Brown,	Stone Quarry.	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	\$10	
"	"	Powder house . . . . .	5	
"	Browns Valley.	Depot. . . . .	40	
Union,	New Market.	Section house . . . . .	115	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	65	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	40	
"	Crawfordsville.	Depot. . . . .	15	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Roadmaster's office. . . .	25	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	15	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	400	
Franklin,	Darlington.	Depot. . . . .	50	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Sugar Creek,	Sugar Creek.	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	10	
				<hr/> 1,075

**FRANKFORT & STATE LINE.**

Coal Creek,	Wingate.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
				<hr/> 250
Total in Montgomery County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$4,705



**MORGAN COUNTY.****INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES.**

Brown,	Mooreville.	Station . . . . .	\$250
"	W. of "	Water tank . . . . .	350
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	20
Clay,	Brooklyn.	Station . . . . .	150
"	Bethany Park.	Station . . . . .	150
"	Centerton.	Station . . . . .	150
Washington,	Martinsville.	Station . . . . .	450
Jefferson, W. of	"	Water tank . . . . .	350
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	20
Ray,	Paragon.	Station . . . . .	200

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 \$2,090
**FAIRLAND, FRANKLIN & MARTINSVILLE.**

Washington,	VanSickle.	Water station . . . . .	\$100
"	Martinsville.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Engine shed . . . . .	50
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Jackson,	Morgantown.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10

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 570

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 Total in Morgan County . . . . . \$2,660
 

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**NEWTON COUNTY.****CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN.**

Jackson,	Mt. Air.	Depot . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Stock pens . . . . .	25
Iroquois,	Julian.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Stock pens . . . . .	15
"	Foresman.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	"	Stock pens . . . . .	25
"	"	Water tank and pump . . . . .	300
Grant,	Goodland.	Depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Stock pen and scale . . . . .	40

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 \$1,305
**CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Grant,	Goodland.	Station . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	30
"	Kentland.	Station . . . . .	30
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5
Jefferson,	State Line.	Engine house . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	90
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10
"	"	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Foreman's house . . . . .	200

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 2,380

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—C. &amp; I. DIV.

Lincoln,	Rose Lawn.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15
"	"	Depot. . . . .	300
"	Thayer.	Depot. . . . .	150
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	15
			<hr/>
			\$480
Total in Newton County . . . . .			<hr/>
			\$4,165

## NOBLE COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Allen,	Avilla.	Elevater. . . . .	\$1,500
"	"	One-half passenger depot .	300
"	"	One-half freight depot . .	130
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . .	20
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10
Jefferson.		Water station . . . . .	1,000
Albion,	Albion.	Elevater. . . . .	600
"	"	Passenger Depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Tool and hand-car house .	25
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10
			<hr/>
			\$3,895

## GRAND RAPIDS &amp; INDIANA.

Swan,	La Otto.	Station . . . . .	\$350
"	"	One-half transfer house . .	25
"	Swan.	Station . . . . .	350
Allen,	Avilla.	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	One-half transfer house. .	150
Wayne,	Kendallville.	Station . . . . .	400
Orange,	Rome City.	Station . . . . .	400
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	200
"	"	Water tank and engine house . . . . .	400
"	Spring Beach.	Station . . . . .	100
"	Walcottville.	Passenger house . . . . .	400
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100
			<hr/>
			3,225

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Perry,	Ligonier.	Two grain houses . . . . .	\$3,000
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Two water tanks . . . . .	500
Elkhart,	Wawaka.	Station, grain and fr't house	600
Orange,	Brimfield.	Station, grain and fr't house	450
Wayne,	Kendallville.	Station house . . . . .	150
"	"	Grain house . . . . .	800
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	200
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	150
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	15
			<hr/>

7,265

**EEL RIVER.**

Swan,	Potters.	Station . . . . .	\$100	
"	La Otto.	Station . . . . .	150	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Transfer house . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$310
Total in Noble County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$14,695

**OHIO COUNTY.**

No improvements.

**ORANGE COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

North Creek,	Lancaster.	Tank and house . . . . .	\$100	
Orleans,	Orleans.	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Depot . . . . .	1,000	
			<hr/>	\$1,115
Total in Orange County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$1,115

**OWEN COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Jefferson,	Coal City.	Passenger and fr't station .	\$100	
			<hr/>	\$100

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Wayne,	Gosport.	Depot . . . . .	\$2,000	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
Taylor,	Quincy.	Depot . . . . .	225	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	2,340

**INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES.**

Wayne,	Gosport.	Station . . . . .	\$275	
Washington,	Ramona.	Station . . . . .	50	
"	Spencer.	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	80	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	350	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	30	
Franklin,	Freedom.	Station . . . . .	275	
			<hr/>	2,060
Total in Owen County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$4,500

**PARKE COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE & CHICAGO.**

Florida,	Atherton.	Depot . . . . .	\$200	
				\$200

**INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.**

Jackson,	Lena.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$30	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	300	
				330

**TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSFORT.**

Florida,	Rosedale.	Tool house . . . . .	\$7	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	37	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	Jessups.	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	5	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	7	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	20	
Adams,	Rockville.	Tool house . . . . .	5	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Depot . . . . .	400	
"	Sand Creek.	Tool house . . . . .	7	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	90	
Greene,	Guion.	Depot. . . . .	25	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	30	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10	
Washington,	Judson.	Depot. . . . .	200	
				1,639

**INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD.**

Greene,	Guion.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
Reserve,	Montezuma.	Carpenter shop . . . . .	150	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Car shed . . . . .	100	
Washington,	Marshall.	Depot. . . . .	150	
Penn,	Bloomington.	Depot. . . . .	150	
				1,300
Total in Parke County . . . . .				\$3,469

**PERRY COUNTY.**

No improvements.

**PIKE COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Patoka,	Hosmer.	Freight and pass. station .	\$200	
Washington,	Petersburg.	Freight and pass. station ..	700	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	\$1,050

**LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS.**

Marion,	Velpen.	Passenger and freight house	\$220	
Patoka,	Winslow.	Passenger and freight house	220	
"	Ayrshire.	Water tank . . . . .	150	
"	Whitmans.	Station, shaft, etc. . . . .	480	
			<hr/>	1,070
Total in Pike County . . . . .			<hr/>	<hr/> \$2,120

**PORTER COUNTY.****BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO.**

Washington,	Coburg.	Elevator. . . . .	\$1,000	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
Jackson,	Suman.	Water station . . . . .	800	
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	120	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Stock pens. . . . .	10	
Liberty,	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
Portage,	McCools.	Passenger depot . . . . .	100	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$2,090

**CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.**

Pleasant,	Kouts.	Passenger and freight house	\$250	
Porter,	Boone Grove.	Passenger and freight house	206	
Boone,		Tank and pump house . .	500	
			<hr/>	950

**CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK.**

Center,	Valparaiso.	Passenger house and dining hall. . . . .	\$2,500	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	250	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	75	
"	"	Tools and spare gear . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank, pump, etc . .	400	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	70	
Union,	Sedley.	Passenger and freight house	500	
			<hr/>	4,495



## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Pleasant,	Kouts.	Station . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	30	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	80	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	450	
"	"	Coal hoist . . . . .	1,000	
Boone,	Aylesworth.	Watch house . . . . .	5	
"	Hebron.	Passenger house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	75	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	\$2,400

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Westchester,	Chesterton.	Station and grain house. .	\$450	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	275	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
Jackson,	Burdicks.	Ticket office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Shanty . . . . .	30	
Pine,	New Burdicks.	Engine house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Wind mill. . . . .	50	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
			<hr/>	1,975

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Portage,	Christmans.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$50	
"	"	Coal bin . . . . .	10	
Westchester,	Porter.	Target tender's house. . .	30	
"	"	Target shed . . . . .	10	
"	"	Passenger house and agt.'s residence . . . . .	650	
"	"	Freight shed. . . . .	150	
"	"	Two water tanks and pump	500	
"	"	Hand-car shed . . . . .	10	
"	Furnesville.	Passenger house and agt.'s residence . . . . .	400	
"	"	Hand-car shed. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	1,820

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Center,	Spriggsboro.	Watch house . . . . .	\$10	
"	Valparaiso.	Station . . . . .	520	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	330	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	20	
"	"	Cattle pen. . . . .	10	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	20	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
Union,	Wheeler.	Station . . . . .	70	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	1,020

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Center,	Valparaiso.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$550	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	1,800	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	250	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	650	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300	
"	"	Round house . . . . .	9,000	
"	"	Blacksmith and carpenter shop . . . . .	2,200	
			<hr/>	\$14,750
Total in Porter County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$29,500

## POSEY COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Smith,	Cynthiana.	Freight and passenger sta- tion. . . . .	\$150	
Center,	Wadesville	Freight and passenger sta- tion. . . . .	100	
Black,	Mt. Vernon.	Freight and passenger sta- tion. . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Engine house and tank . .	150	
Robb,	Poseyville.	Passenger and freight sta- tion. . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	\$3,500

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE.

Black,	Mt. Vernon.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$800	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	10	
"	Upton.	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
Marrs,	Cabourn.	Section house . . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	1,230

## PEORIA, DECATUR &amp; EVANSVILLE.

Bethel,	Griffin.	Freight and passenger de- pot . . . . .	\$200	
Robb,	Stewartsville.	Freight and passenger de- pot . . . . .	200	
Harmony,	New Harmony.	Freight and passenger de- pot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Engine shed . . . . .	70	
Robb,	Poseyville.	Freight and passenger de- pot . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	1,070
Total in Posey County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$5,800

**PULASKI COUNTY.****CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.**

Tippecanoe,	Monteray.	Pump and engine house. .	\$500	
"	"	Passenger and freight house.	200	
			<hr/>	\$700

**CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Van Buren,	Star City.	Station . . . . .	\$40	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
Monroe,	Winamac.	Freight house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	800	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	80	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	70	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	30	
Rich Grove,	Gundrum.	Foreman's house . . . . .	55	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5	
			<hr/>	1,830

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

White Post,	Medaryville.	Depot. . . . .	\$200	
Cass,		Tank . . . . .	50	
Salem,	Francisville.	Depot. . . . .	300	
			<hr/>	550
Total in Pulaski County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$3,080

**PUTNAM COUNTY.****INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.**

Marion,	Malta.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$30	
"	Darwin.	Depot. . . . .	10	
Greencastle,	Greencastle.	Depot. . . . .	600	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . . . .	60	
Madison,	Fern.	Water station . . . . .	500	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	100	
"	"	Section house and kitchen .	50	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30	
			<hr/>	\$1,530

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Warren,	Limestone.	Tank . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
Greencastle,	Greencastle Jr.	Fuel station . . . . .	200	
"	Greencastle.	Turn-table . . . . .	50	
"	Walnut Creek.	Tank . . . . .	50	

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO—Continued.

Franklin,	Roachdale.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale.	Two tool houses . . . . .	30
"	"	Depot . . . . .	200
Warren,	Putnamville.	Depot . . . . .	25
Greencastle,	Greencastle.	Watch house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot . . . . .	1,000
Monroe,	Bainbridge.	Depot . . . . .	200

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\$1,935

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Washington,	Reelsville.	Depot . . . . .	\$200
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	7
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	100
"	"	Two water tanks . . . . .	150
Greencastle,	Greencastle Jc.	Depot . . . . .	200
"	Greencastle.	Two car houses . . . . .	15
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	200
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	100
"	"	Carpenter shop . . . . .	75
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100
Marion,	Fillmore.	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
"	"	Depot . . . . .	75

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1,752

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR &amp; SPRINGFIELD.

Franklin,	Roachdale.	Depot . . . . .	\$150
"	Raccoon.	Depot . . . . .	150
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
Russell,	Russellville.	Depot . . . . .	150

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650

Total in Putnam County . . . . .

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\$5,867

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## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Wayne,	Union City.	Station . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Store . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Ward,	Deerfield.	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
Frankton,	Ridgeville.	Station . . . . .	90
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	45
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	5

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\$610

## CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Wayne,	Union.	Depot. . . . .	\$500
"	"	Train dispatcher's office. .	350
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
"	"	Round house . . . . .	500
"	Harrisville.	Water station . . . . .	300
White River,	Winchester.	Depot and baggage room .	350
"	"	Freight office . . . . .	300
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	60
"	"	Target house. . . . .	100
"	White River.	Water station . . . . .	200
Monroe,	Farmland.	Pass. and freight house . .	500
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30
"	Parker.	Tool house . . . . .	30
			<hr/> \$3,250

## CINCINNATI, RICHMOND &amp; FT. WAYNE.

Franklin,	Ridgeville.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$300
"	"	Tank . . . . .	300
White River,	Winchester.	Passenger depot . . . . .	400
"	"	Half of transfer house . .	200
Washington,	Woods.	Water tank . . . . .	400
"	Lynn.	Half frgt. and pass. house.	400
			<hr/> 2,000

## INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON &amp; WESTERN.

Green's Fork,	Crete.	Depot. . . . .	\$250
Washington,	Lynn.	Depot and water tank . .	450
West River,	Bloomingsport.	Depot. . . . .	250
"	Modoc.	Depot. . . . .	250
Nettle Creek,	Losantville.	Depot. . . . .	250
			<hr/> 1,450
Total in Randolph County . . . . .			<hr/> <hr/> \$7,310

## RIPLEY COUNTY.

## OHIO &amp; MISSISSIPPI.

Franklin,	Milan.	Depot. . . . .	\$120
"	"	Water station . . . . .	550
"	"	Coal bins . . . . .	150
Center,	Laughery.	Pump house . . . . .	80
"	Osgood.	Depot. . . . .	50
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	150
Otter Creek,	Holton.	Depot. . . . .	50
"	"	Section house . . . . .	25
			<hr/> \$1,175



## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO.

Adams,	Sunmans.	Depot. . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
"	Boundary Line.	Water station . . . . .	100	
"	Spades.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	Morris.	Depot. . . . .	400	
Laughery,	Batesville.	Depot. . . . .	300	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$1,620
Total in Ripley County. . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,795

## RUSH COUNTY.

## NEW CASTLE &amp; RUSHVILLE.

Rushville,	Hamilton.	Depot. . . . .	\$400	
Rushville,	Rushville.	Depot. . . . .	700	
			<hr/>	\$1,100

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Walker,	Manilla.	Tool house. . . . .	\$10	
Rushville,	Rushville.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
"	Flat Rock.	Water tank . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	520

## VERNON, GREENSBURG &amp; RUSHVILLE.

Anderson,	Williamstown.	Tool house . . . . .	\$10	
"	Milroy.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Rushville,	Rushville.	Half depot . . . . .	500	
"	"	Half engine house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Half water station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$1,330

## CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Union,	Glenwood.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$700	
"	Rushville.	Water station . . . . .	100	
"	"	Passenger station. . . . .	700	
"	"	Freight station. . . . .	700	
			<hr/>	2,200
Total in Rush County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$5,150

**SCOTT COUNTY.****OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.**

Johnson,	Holman.	Depot. . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	50	
Lexington,	Lexington.	Depot. . . . .	175	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	350	
			<hr/>	\$725

**JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Vienna,	Vienna.	Station house . . . . .	\$300	
"	Marshfield.	Water tank . . . . .	500	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
"	Scottsburg.	Station house . . . . .	600	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
Jennings,	Austin.	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	1,470
Total in Scott County. . . . .			<hr/>	<hr/> \$2,195

**SHELBY COUNTY.****JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Washington,	Flat Rock.	Tool house . . . . .	\$10	
Addison,	Shelbyville.	Station . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	400	
			<hr/>	\$1,620

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Hanover,	Morristown.	Pass. and freight station. .	\$350	
"	"	Water station and pump house . . . . .	700	
			<hr/>	1,050

**CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.**

Addison,	Shelbyville.	Passenger depot . . . . .	\$800	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	400	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Noble,	St. Paul.	Depot. . . . .	250	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Liberty,	Waldron.	Depot. . . . .	250	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Brandywine,	Fairland.	Depot and tool house. . .	310	
Moral,	London.	Depot and tool house. . .	210	
"	Brookfield.	Water station . . . . .	100	
Shelby,	Prescott.	Depot. . . . .	150	
			<hr/>	3,000
Total in Shelby County. . . . .			<hr/>	<hr/> \$5,670

**SPENCER COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS.**

Ohio,	Rockport.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$200	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	50	
Jackson,	Gentryville.	Passenger and freight house	200	
Carter,	Lincoln.	Water tank . . . . .	250	
"	Dale.	Passenger and freight house	100	
			<hr/>	\$900
Total in Spencer County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$900

**STARKE COUNTY.****CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.**

Wayne,	North Judson.	Passenger and freight house	\$300	
Railroad,	Lomax.	Water tank . . . . .	250	
			<hr/>	\$550

**CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Wayne,	North Judson.	Station . . . . .	\$600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Car-repair house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
Railroad,	English Lake.	Station . . . . .	500	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	450	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
			<hr/>	1,710

**INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA.**

Wayne,	North Judson.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Turn-table. . . . .	300	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Railroad,	San Pierre.	Depot. . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	1,270

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Railroad,	San Pierre.	One-half depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Old tank house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	275

**NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.**

Center,	Jackson's Isl.	Tool house . . . . .	\$20	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
"	Knox.	Cattle pen . . . . .	5	
"	"	Station . . . . .	350	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
			<hr/>	1,205

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Davis,	Hamlet.	Section house and addition	\$450	
"	"	Pass. and freight house . .	500	
"	"	Tank house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Frost-proof tub . . . . .	300	
			<hr/>	\$1,650
Total in Starke County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$6,660

## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO &amp; CHICAGO.

Lincoln,	Walkerton.	Coal chutes . . . . .	\$1,000	
"	"	Passenger depot . . . . .	300	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	125	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	800	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . .	20	
"	"	Target house . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	\$2,265

## CHICAGO &amp; GRAND TRUNK.

Harris,	Granger.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$190	
Penn,	Mishawaka.	Pass. and freight house . .	300	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
Portage,	South Bend.	Passenger depot . . . . .	4,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	4,000	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	50	
Warren,	Crum's Point.	Freight and pass. depot. .	30	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
			<hr/>	9,320

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Olive,	New Carlisle.	Station, grain and freight house . . . . .	\$500	
"	Terre Coupee.	Station, grain and freight house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
Warren,	Warren.	Passenger house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Grain house . . . . .	500	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	100	
Portage,	South Bend.	Passenger house . . . . .	1,800	
"	"	Old engine house. . . . .	250	
"	"	Two freight houses . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Store room . . . . .	15	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
Penn,	Mishawaka.	Passenger house . . . . .	150	
"	"	Two freight houses . . . .	1,000	
"	Osceola.	Station and freight house .	400	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	75	
			<hr/>	7,840

## MICHIGAN AIR LINE.

Portage,	St. Marys.	Pass. and freight shed . . .	\$50	
"	South Bend.	Passenger house . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	800	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500	
				<hr/> \$2,350

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; LOGANSPOUT.

Union,	Lakeville.	Depot. . . . .	\$30	
Portage,	South Bend.	Engine house . . . . .	350	
"	"	Supply house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	100	
"	"	Old residence . . . . .	100	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100	
				<hr/> 820

## CHICAGO, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Lincoln,	Walkerton.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$10	
				<hr/> 10
Total in St. Joseph County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$22,605

## STEBUEN COUNTY.

## FT. WAYNE &amp; JACKSON.

Fremont,	Fremont.	Station . . . . .	\$500	
Pleasant,	Angola.	Station . . . . .	600	
Steuben,	Pleasant.	Station . . . . .	450	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
"	"	Windmill . . . . .	50	
				<hr/> \$1,750
Total in Steuben County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$1,750

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Hadden,	Carlisle.	Pass. and freight station . . .	\$300	
"	Paxton.	Pass. and freight station . . .	100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
Hamilton,	Sullivan.	Passenger station. . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	300	
"	Narrow Gauge Jc.	Passenger house . . . . .	50	
Curry,	Shelburn.	Pass. and freight station . . .	300	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	Farmersburg.	Pass. and freight station . . .	300	
				<hr/> \$3,750

## BLOOMFIELD.

Hamilton,	Sullivan.	Water tank . . . . .	\$25	
				<hr/> 25
Total in Sullivan County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$3,775



## SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

No improvements.

## TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Shelby,	Montmorenci.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$250	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250	
Fairfield,	Lafayette.	Freight and office building	1,000	
"	"	Round house and table . .	900	
"	"	Yardmaster's house. . . .	10	
"	"	Coal house and apparatus .	500	
"	"	Coach house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Machine shop and engine house . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	40	
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Two guard houses . . . .	15	
Sheffield,	Dayton.	Water tank . . . . .	50	
				<hr/> \$4,615

## LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO.

Randolph,	Corwin.	Tank . . . . .	\$100	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	150	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	50	
Union,	Taylors.	Section house . . . . .	250	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
Langlies,	Wabash River.	Watch house . . . . .	10	
Fairfield,	Lafayette.	Depot. . . . .	5,000	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	310	
"	"	Smith shop . . . . .	75	
"	"	Turn table . . . . .	50	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Depot—junction . . . . .	150	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
				<hr/> 6,410

## FRANKFORT &amp; STATE LINE.

Laramie,	Clark's Hill.	Half depot . . . . .	\$200	
				<hr/> 200

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

Washington,	Colburn.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	600	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	320	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	Buck Creek.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal chute. . . . .	1,500	

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC—Continued.

Washington,	Buck Creek.	Sand house . . . . .	\$20
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	5
Fairfield,	Lafayette.	Station . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	100
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Freight office . . . . .	500
"	"	Offices. . . . .	1,000
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	3,300
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	700
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	200
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	20
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	50
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Switch house . . . . .	20
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	150
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	75
"	"	Lumber shed . . . . .	20
"	"	Tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	5
"	"	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	200
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	25
"	"	Coal dock . . . . .	50
"	"	Water closet. . . . .	10
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	Lafayette Jc.	Watch house . . . . .	10
"	"	Station . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Hotel. . . . .	1,000
"	"	Hotel. . . . .	1,500
"	"	Woodshed. . . . .	75
"	"	Kitchen. . . . .	40
"	"	Ice house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	20
"	"	Barn . . . . .	40
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	25
Union,	Wea.	Station . . . . .	100
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400
"	"	Power house. . . . .	300
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	10
Wayne,	West Point.	Hand-car house. . . . .	20
"	Flint Creek.	Watch house and kitchen. . . . .	60

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO.

Fairfield,	Lafayette.	Half Junction Hotel and depot . . . . .	\$2,000	
"	"	South Street Depot . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Round house, etc. . . . .	2,500	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	600	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
Laramie,	Clark's Hill.	Half depot . . . . .	200	
"	Stockwell.	Depot . . . . .	100	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$7,135
Total in Tippecanoe County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$40,590

## TIPTON COUNTY.

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG.

Madison,	Curtisville.	Tool house. . . . .	\$10	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
"	Windfall.	Tool house. . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$220

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

Jefferson,	Kempton.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$350	
"	Goldsmith.	Pass. and freight house . .	140	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	10	
Cicero,	Tipton.	Coal house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Pass. and freight house . .	290	
Madison,	Hobbs.	Water tank . . . . .	250	
			<hr/>	1,050

## INDIANAPOLIS, PERU &amp; CHICAGO.

Jackson,	Tipton.	Station . . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	300	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	50	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	40	
Liberty,	Sharpsville.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	5	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	\$1,415
Total in Tipton County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$2,685

## UNION COUNTY.

## CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

	College Corner.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$1,300	
	"	Water station . . . . .	600	
	Hannahs Cr. Bridge.	Watch house. . . . .	200	
Center,	Liberty.	Pass. and freight depot . .	200	
Brownsville,	Brownsville.	Pass. and freight depot . .	225	
"	"	Coal house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Watch house. . . . .	10	
	Silver Cr. Bridge.	Watch house. . . . .	150	
	"	Water station . . . . .	300	
	Bridge No. 11.	Watch house. . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	\$3,095
Total in Union County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$3,095

## VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Scott,	Stacers.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$50	
Pigeon,	Evansville.	Passenger station. . . . .	10,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	14,000	
"	"	Round house . . . . .	7,000	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Blacksmith shop . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Paint shop . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Warehouse . . . . .	500	
"	"	Water station . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	\$39,150

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE.

Pigeon,	Evansville.	Freight house . . . . .	\$500	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	400	
"	"	Baggage house. . . . .	50	
"	"	Switch house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	25	
"	"	Carp. and blacksmith shop	400	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Oil house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Dispatcher's office . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200	
Perry,		Tool house . . . . .	40	
"		Pile driver house . . . . .	25	

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3,100

## PEORIA, DECATUR &amp; EVANSVILLE.

Armstrong,	Armstrong.	Freight and pass. depot. .	\$200	
Pigeon,	Evansville.	Passenger depot . . . . .	2,500	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	2,000	
"	"	Round house . . . . .	3,700	
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	4,000	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	5,000	
			<hr/>	\$17,400

## LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Pigeon,	Evansville.	Machine shops. . . . .	\$8,000	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	100	
"	"	Offices. . . . .	60	
			<hr/>	8,160

## HENDERSON BRIDGE CO.

Perry,	Howell.	Telegraph office . . . . .	\$40	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40	
"	"	Cook house . . . . .	20	
Union,		Watch house . . . . .	10	
			<hr/>	110

Total in Vanderburgh County. . . . .	<hr/> <hr/>	\$67,920
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## VERMILLION COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE &amp; CHICAGO.

Highland,	Gessie.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	Perryville.	Depot. . . . .	200	
Eugene,	Eugene.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Water tank and pump house	200	
Vermillion,	Newport.	Depot. . . . .	500	
Helt,	Hillsdale.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	Summit Grove.	Depot. . . . .	150	
Clinton,	Clinton.	Depot. . . . .	350	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$2,150

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR &amp; SPRINGFIELD.

Helt,	Hillsdale.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
"	Dana.	Depot. . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	350
Total in Vermillion County. . . . .			<hr/> <hr/>	\$2,500



## VIGO COUNTY.

## EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE &amp; CHICAGO.

Otter Creek,	Otter Creek Jct.	Depot. . . . .	\$30
Harrison,	Terre Haute.	Round house . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Car and machine shop . . . . .	3,000
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	100
"	"	Coal chutes . . . . .	400

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 \$6,630

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Nevins,	Coal Bluff.	Depot. . . . .	\$100
"	Fontanet.	Coal chutes . . . . .	500
"	"	Water station . . . . .	100
Otter Creek,	Grant.	Section house . . . . .	150
"	"	Telegraph office . . . . .	5
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
Harrison,	Terre Haute.	Hand car house . . . . .	30
"	"	Third street watch house . . . . .	15
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	50
"	"	Round house. . . . .	300
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	500
"	"	Dep t. . . . .	1,000
"	"	Freight office . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Pump repairer's house . . . . .	10
"	"	Section house . . . . .	200
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	700
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	450
"	"	5th, 7th and 9th street watch houses . . . . .	40
Sugar Creek,	St. Mary's.	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30
Fayette,	Sanford.	Pump house. . . . .	500
"	"	Passenger and freight house . . . . .	300
"	"	Section house and kitchen. . . . .	100
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	30

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 6,370

## EVANSVILLE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS

Riley,	Riley.	Passenger house . . . . .	\$75
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 75

## EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE.

Linton,	Pimento.	Passenger and freight sta- tion. . . . .	150
"	Pimento (near)	Water station . . . . .	200
Honey Creek,	Young.	Passenger station. . . . .	50
Harrison,	Terre Haute.	Freight house . . . . .	2,000
"	"	Yard office. . . . .	200
"	"	Tool house. . . . .	50
"	"	Coach house . . . . .	500

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 3,150

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Harrison,	Terre Haute.	Coach house . . . . .	\$2,250	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	15	
"	"	Two watch houses . . . . .	15	
"	"	Eight watch houses. . . . .	60	
"	"	Yard office. . . . .	100	
"	"	Paint shop . . . . .	1,125	
"	"	Coach shop . . . . .	500	
"	"	Repair shop . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Car shop . . . . .	200	
"	"	Dry house. . . . .	200	
"	"	Office . . . . .	350	
"	"	Carpenter shop. . . . .	3,750	
"	"	Blacksmith shop. . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Oil room . . . . .	200	
"	"	Coal shed . . . . .	150	
"	"	Wood shed. . . . .	100	
"	"	Sand house . . . . .	75	
"	"	Boiler shop . . . . .	1,000	
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	2,250	
"	"	Engine repair shop . . . . .	1,600	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	1,500	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	5,250	
"	"	Depot. . . . .	2,500	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	3,500	
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	100	
Lost Creek,	Glendale.	Passenger shed . . . . .	50	
	Seelyville.	Depot. . . . .	35	
	"	Section house. . . . .	125	
	"	Hand car house . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	\$31,520

## TERRE HAUTE &amp; LOGANSFORT.

Otter Creek,	Otter Creek Jc.	Joint depot . . . . .	\$75	
			<hr/>	75
Total in Vigo County . . . . .			<hr/>	\$47,820

## WABASH COUNTY.

## CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC.

Chester,	New Madison.	Passenger and freight house	\$300	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
Pleasant,	New Harrisburg.	Water tank and pump house	500	
"	"	Passenger and freight house	200	
"	Laketon.	Passenger and freight house	300	
			<hr/>	\$1,800

## CINCINNATI, WABASH &amp; MICHIGAN.

Chester,	North Manchester.	Station . . . . .	\$350
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	250
Lagro,	Urbana.	Station . . . . .	25
Noble,	Wabash.	Station . . . . .	400
"	"	Station . . . . .	350
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	5,000
Liberty,	Treaty.	Station . . . . .	150
"	Lafontaine.	Station . . . . .	150

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 \$6,675.

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

	Belden.	Watch house.	\$10
Lagro,	Lagro.	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,500
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	300
"	"	Scale house . . . . .	75
"	"	Hand car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Power house. . . . .	650
Noble,	Wabash.	Station . . . . .	900
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	400
"	"	Baggage room . . . . .	50
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	2,500
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	100
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand car house . . . . .	20
"	"	Water closet . . . . .	25
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20
Noble,	Kellars.	Station . . . . .	150
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400
"	"	Power house. . . . .	50
"	"	Hand car house . . . . .	20

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 8,040.

## EEL RIVER.

Paw-Paw,	Roan.	Station . . . . .	\$150
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Engine room. . . . .	50
"	"	Tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
"	"	Store room . . . . .	50
Pleasant,	Laketon.	Station . . . . .	150
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10
Chester,	N. Manchester.	Station . . . . .	200
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	150
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200
"	"	Engine room . . . . .	25
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	50
"	"	Corn crib . . . . .	50
"	"	Store room . . . . .	60

## EEL RIVER—Continued.

Chester,	N. Manchester.	Hand-car house . . . . .	\$10	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Target house . . . . .	10	
"	Liberty.	Station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Power house. . . . .	10	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	20	
"	"	Shed . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	25	
			<hr/>	\$5,080
Total in Wabash County . . . . .				<u><u>\$21,595</u></u>

## WARREN COUNTY.

## CHICAGO &amp; GREAT SOUTHERN.

J. Q. Adams,	Pine Village.	Depot . . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Stock pens . . . . .	50	
Warren,	Winthrop.	Stock pens . . . . .	25	
"	Kickapoo.	Water tank and pump . .	350	
			<hr/>	\$575

## WABASH, ST. LOUIS &amp; PACIFIC.

Washington,	Williamsport.	Station, baggage room and water closet . . . . .	\$300	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	200	
Steuben,	Marshfield.	Station . . . . .	500	
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Hand car house . . . . .	20	
"	Summer.	Station . . . . .	20	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	400	
"	"	Power house . . . . .	30	
Kent,	State Line.	Station . . . . .	400	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
Pike,	West Lebanon.	Station . . . . .	300	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
			<hr/>	2,230

## IAVANA, RANTOUL &amp; EASTERN.

Pike,	West Lebanon.	Station . . . . .	\$320	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Turn-table . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	100	
"	"	Windmill . . . . .	40	
			<hr/>	760
Total in Warren County . . . . .				<u><u>\$3,565</u></u>

**WARRICK COUNTY.****EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.**

Greer,	Elberfield.	Freight and passenger house	\$250
"	near "	Water station . . . . .	200

\$450

**LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS.**

Boone,	Booneville.	Passenger and freight house	\$100
Ohio,	Chandler.	Passenger and freight house	50

150

Total in Warrick County . . . . .

\$600

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.****LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Pierce,	Pekin.	Tool house . . . . .	\$15
Pierce,	Farbees.	Tool house . . . . .	15
Washington,	Ceases.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	Harristown.	Depot . . . . .	15
"	Salem.	Tank . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	Hitchcock.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	Salem.	Tool house . . . . .	15
"	"	Depot . . . . .	400
Brown,	Campbellsburg.	Tool house . . . . .	15

\$790

Total in Washington County . . . . .

\$790

**WAYNE COUNTY.****CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Wayne,	C., R. & C. Junc.	Signal tower . . . . .	\$250
"	W. of Richmond.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	Richmond.	One-third passenger house.	6,500
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	5,000
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	30
"	"	Store house . . . . .	100
"	"	Store house . . . . .	60
"	"	Five watch houses . . . . .	100
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	200
"	"	Lamp house . . . . .	50
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500
"	"	Machine shop . . . . .	10,000
Center,	Centerville.	Station . . . . .	1,300
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20



## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS &amp; PITTSBURG—Continued.

Jackson,	Germantown.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
"	Cambridge City.	One-half passenger house .	500	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	650	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	30	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	500	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	100	
"	"	Pump house. . . . .	150	
"	"	Store house . . . . .	50	
"	Dublin.	Station . . . . .	300	
Clay,	Washington.	Two tool houses . . . . .	10	
"	"	One-half station house . .	100	
Jefferson,	Hagerstown.	One-half station house . .	165	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	5	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$27,400

## FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI &amp; LOUISVILLE.

Jackson,	Cambridge City.	Freight house . . . . .	\$1,000	
Washington,	Milton.	Depot. . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	1,200

## CINCINNATI, RICHMOND &amp; FT. WAYNE.

New Garden,	Fountain City.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$250	
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	150	
Wayne,	N. of Richmond.	Coal docks . . . . .	200	
			<hr/>	600

## JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON &amp; INDIANAPOLIS.

Jackson,	Cambridge City.	Freight house . . . . .	\$1,500	
			<hr/>	1,500

## WHITE WATER.

Jackson,	Hagerstown.	Depot. . . . .	\$300	
Jefferson,	Cambridge City.	Depot. . . . .	450	
			<hr/>	750

## RICHMOND &amp; MIAMI.

Wayne,	Richmond.	Passenger station . . . . .	\$13,000	
"	"	Engine house . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	3,000	
			<hr/>	17,200
Total in Wayne County. . . . .			<hr/>	\$48,650

**WELLS COUNTY.****CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.**

Jefferson,	Tocsin.	Station . . . . .	\$100
"	Kingsland.	Pass. and freight house . .	200
Rock Creek,	Markle.	Pass. and freight house . .	200
Union,	Union.	Pass. and freight house . .	200
"	"	Water tank and pump house	250

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\$950**FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.**

Harrison,	Bluffton.	Depot . . . . .	\$2,000
Jefferson,	Ossian.	Depot . . . . .	400
Liberty,	Poneto.	Depot . . . . .	300

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2,700**TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.**

Harrison,	Bluffton.	Station . . . . .	\$200
Lancaster,		Water tank . . . . .	150
Liberty,	Liberty Center.	Station . . . . .	100

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450

Total in Wells County . . . . .

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\$4,100**WHITE COUNTY.****CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG.**

Jackson,	Burnettsville.	Tool house . . . . .	\$10
"	Idaville.	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Coal house . . . . .	10
Union,	Monticello.	Station . . . . .	250
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	20
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	40
Honey Creek,	Reynolds.	Station . . . . .	600
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
Princeton,	Walcott.	Station . . . . .	100
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	10
"	"	Water tank . . . . .	200
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	20

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\$1,490**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

Prairie,	Cass.	Tank . . . . .	\$100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
Big Creek,	Chalmers.	Depot . . . . .	200
Monon,	Monon.	Passenger depot . . . . .	1,000
"	"	Freight depot . . . . .	300
"	"	Car repairers' house . . . .	50
"	"	Trackmaster's house . . . .	100
"	"	Two tool houses . . . . .	30
"	"	Water station . . . . .	100
"	"	Pump house . . . . .	50
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15
Honey Creek,	Reynolds.	Tank and house . . . . .	100
Prairie,	Brookston.	Depot . . . . .	300

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2,395

## C. &amp; I. DIVISION.

Honey Creek,	Guernsey.	Depot. . . . .	\$150	
Monon,	Monon.	Engine house . . . . .	3,000	
"	"	Turn-table . . . . .	100	
"	"	Tool house . . . . .	15	
"	Lee.	Tool house . . . . .	15	
Union,	Monticello.	Depot. . . . .	200	
"	"	Three tool houses . . . . .	45	
Monon,	Monon.	Tank . . . . .	100	
			<hr/>	\$3,625
Total in White County . . . . .			<hr/>	<hr/> \$7,510

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

## NEW YORK, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS.

Washington,	Peabody.	Tool house . . . . .	\$20	
"	Whitley Pit.	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Section house . . . . .	150	
Cleveland,		Water tank . . . . .	350	
"		Pump house . . . . .	40	
"	So. Whitley.	Tool house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Watch house . . . . .	10	
"	"	Station . . . . .	350	
			<hr/>	\$960

## PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE &amp; CHICAGO.

Union,	Coesse.	Pass. and freight house . .	\$500	
"	Columbia City.	Freight house . . . . .	450	
"	"	Passenger house . . . . .	800	
"	"	Two frost-proof tubs . . .	600	
"	"	Old tank house . . . . .	400	
Richland,	Larwill.	Pass. and freight house . .	500	
			<hr/>	3,250

## EEL RIVER.

Cleveland,	So. Whitley.	Station . . . . .	\$150	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	25	
"	"	Shed . . . . .	20	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	10	
Smith,	Cherubusco.	Station . . . . .	200	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	25	
"	"	Shed . . . . .	10	
"	"	Two hand-car houses . . .	20	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	175	

## EEL RIVER—Continued.

Columbia,	Columbia City.	Station . . . . .	\$250	
"	"	Freight house . . . . .	200	
"	"	Elevator . . . . .	1,200	
"	"	Corn Crib . . . . .	20	
"	"	Office . . . . .	20	
"	"	Barn . . . . .	20	
"	"	Coal chute. . . . .	200	
"	"	Hand-car house . . . . .	20	
"	"	Tank . . . . .	200	
"	"	Power house . . . . .	50	
			<hr/>	\$5,235
Total in Whitley County . . . . .				<hr/> <hr/> \$9,445

*Table of Main Track, Second Main Track, Side Track, Rolling Stock, and Improvements on Right of Way of Railroads in Indiana, for the Year 1886, as Valued and Equalized by the State Board of Equalization.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total Assessments.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.		
Attica, Covington & Southern (see Wabash system) . . . . .	146.35	\$10,000	\$1,463,500	..	..	..	21.41	\$2,000	\$42,820	146.35	\$2,000	\$292,700	\$68,160	\$1,867,180
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago. . . . .	41.36	1,200	49,632	..	..	..	4.00	400	1,600	41.36	450	18,612	1,500	71,344
Bedford & Bloomfield . . . . .	32.00	1,200	38,400	..	..	..	1.00	400	400	32.00	540	17,280	75	56,155
Bloomfield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belt Railroad (see Indianapolis Union Railway) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cairo & Vincennes . . . . .	6.92	4,500	31,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.92	2,000	13,840	..	44,980
Chicago & Atlantic. . . . .	159.76	8,000	1,278,080	..	..	..	22.95	2,000	45,900	159.76	2,500	399,400	33,170	1,756,550
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville (see I., P. & C.) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago and Great Southern. . . . .	76.12	3,000	228,360	..	..	..	8.12	1,200	9,744	76.12	800	60,896	5,815	304,815
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . . . . .	8.38	2,500	20,950	..	..	..	5.42	1,500	8,130	8.38	3,300	27,654	280	57,014
Lessee Indiana Block Coal Co. Lessee Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago . . . . .	12.72	3,000	38,160	..	..	..	.98	2,000	1,960	12.72	3,300	41,976	..	82,096
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . . . .	43.17	8,000	345,360	..	..	..	15.97	2,000	31,940	43.17	3,300	142,461	8,980	528,741
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	80.48	13,000	1,046,240	..	..	..	12.99	2,500	32,475	80.48	3,000	241,440	18,625	1,338,780
Chicago & West Michigan . . . . .	416.54	8,800	3,666,432	..	..	..	73.78	2,500	184,450	416.64	2,500	1,041,600	176,230	5,068,712
Cin'ti, Richmond & Ft. Wayne (operated by Grand Rapids & Indiana) . . . . .	34.46	4,500	155,070	..	..	..	3.42	2,000	6,840	34.46	1,250	43,075	4,260	209,245
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago (operated by C., I., St. L. & C.) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cin'ti, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago. . . . .	153.69	9,000	1,383,210	..	..	..	51.65	2,500	129,125	153.69	2,500	384,225	30,525	1,927,085



TABLE No. 3—VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total Assessments.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.		
Operating Harrison Branch . . . . .	49	\$4,000	\$1,960	..	..	..	38	\$2,500	\$950	49	\$2,500	\$1,225	..	\$4,135
Operating Lawrence & Branch . . . . .	257	4,000	10,280	..	..	..	3.15	2,500	7,875	257	2,500	6,425	..	24,695
Operating Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago . . . . .	23.77	7,000	166,390	..	..	..	3.69	2,500	9,225	23.77	2,500	59,425	..	236,395
Operating Columbus, Hope & Greensburg . . . . .	24.55	3,000	73,650	..	..	..	1.50	1,000	1,500	24.55	2,500	61,375	..	138,105
Operating Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville . . . . .	38.30	3,000	114,900	..	..	..	3.41	1,000	3,410	38.30	2,500	95,750	..	214,900
Operating Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville . . . . .	44.39	3,300	146,487	..	..	..	4.25	1,000	4,250	44.39	2,500	110,975	..	263,512
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis . . . . .	78.26	7,250	567,385	..	..	..	14.83	2,000	29,660	78.26	1,650	129,129	..	744,494
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . . . . .	130.20	5,000	651,000	..	..	..	14.23	2,000	28,460	130.20	950	123,690	..	816,675
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis . . . . .	83.84	11,000	922,240	2.44	\$3,000	\$7,320	29.69	2,000	59,380	83.84	3,000	251,520	..	1,338,430
Operating Indianapolis & St. Louis . . . . .	80.47	8,500	683,995	..	..	..	37.05	2,000	74,100	80.47	2,300	185,081	..	954,661
Eel River (see Wabash system) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Evansville Belt . . . . .	4.45	5,000	22,250	..	..	..	3.31	2,500	8,275	..	..	..	..	30,525
Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .	132.95	3,000	398,850	..	..	..	13.24	1,000	13,240	..	..	23,266	..	439,781
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago (leased by Chicago & Eastern Illinois) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Evansville and Terre Haute (including branches) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville (operated by C. I., St. L. & C.) . . . . .	145.58	7,650	1,113,687	..	..	..	38.84	2,500	97,100	145.58	3,000	436,740	..	1,711,252
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .	104.18	3,500	364,630	..	..	..	6.99	2,000	13,980	104.18	800	83,344	..	470,954
Ft. Wayne & Jackson (leased by Lake Shore & Mich. South) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort & State Line (operated by T., C. & St. L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Grand Rapids & Indiana Operating Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne.	7,000	371,770	..	..	..	..	4.68	2,500	11,700	53.11	2,000	106,220	5,375	495,065
Havana, Kaintoul & Eastern. Indiana Block Coal (leased by Chicago & Eastern Illinois)	4,500	385,985	..	..	..	..	.70	2,500	26,750	85.77	500	42,885	6,875	462,475
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	2,000	17,000	..	..	..	..	.57	1,000	670	8.50	750	6,375	760	24,805
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield.	6,700	1,046,674	..	..	..	..	22.03	2,000	44,060	156.22	2,000	312,440	10,100	1,413,274
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.	5,000	381,300	..	..	..	..	12.98	2,000	25,960	76.26	1,300	99,138	23,950	530,348
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.	3,000	118,200	..	..	..	..	2.20	800	1,760	39.40	450	17,730	1,985	139,675
Operating Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville	7,500	546,450	..	..	..	..	19.41	2,000	38,820	72.86	1,800	131,148	27,000	743,418
Operating Michigan City & Indianapolis.	4,000	287,000	..	..	..	..	5.80	1,500	8,700	71.75	1,800	129,150	1,955	426,805
Indianapolis & St. Louis (operated by C., C. & I.)	4,000	51,000	..	..	..	..	6.36	1,500	9,540	12.75	1,800	22,950	45	83,635
Indianapolis & Vincennes and branch (operated by Pennsylvania Co.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indianapolis Union Railway	20,000	64,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessee Belt Railroad.	20,000	241,600	5.95	6,000	35,700	..	2.21	2,500	5,525	12.08	2,700	32,616	15,000	79,600
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	318,041
Operating Madison Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operating Cambridge Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operating Cambridge City extension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All operated by Pennsylvania Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joliet & Northern Indiana (operated by Michigan Central).	6,000	947,700	..	..	..	..	17.43	2,000	34,860	157.95	1,400	221,130	15,975	1,219,665
Lake Erie & Western.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	20,000	3,058,860	34.29	6,000	205,740	..	65.75	2,500	164,375	152.94	3,000	458,820	110,179	3,997,914
Lessee Ft. Wayne & Jackson	5,500	293,095	..	..	..	..	7.78	2,000	15,560	53.29	3,000	159,870	5,800	474,325
Louisville, Evansville & St. L's.	4,000	712,880	..	..	..	..	12.94	2,000	25,880	178.22	1,100	196,042	16,070	950,872
Louisville & Nashville (lessee Southeast & St. Louis)	7,000	198,310	..	..	..	..	8.22	2,000	16,440	28.33	1,200	33,996	4,330	253,076
Operating Henderson Bridge Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (including Chicago and Indianapolis Division).	7,000	68,810	..	..	..	..	.65	2,000	1,300	..	..	..	110	70,220
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon	5,000	2,244,150	..	..	..	..	65.95	2,000	131,900	448.83	1,500	673,245	56,575	3,105,870
Midland	1,500	11,250	..	..	..	..	10	500	50	7.50	400	3,000	50	14,350
Michigan City & Indianapolis (see I., P. & C.).	3,000	94,170	..	..	..	..	1.35	1,000	1,350	..	..	..	700	96,220





TABLE No. 4.

*Table of Railroads in Indiana by Counties, and Value of Main Track, Second Main Track, Side Track, Rolling Stock, and Improvements on Right of Way, Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, 1886.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.	
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.				
ADAMS COUNTY—																
Chicago & Atlantic . . . . .	14.38	\$8000	\$115,040	..	..	..	2.00	\$2000	\$4,000	14.38	\$2500	\$35,950	\$820	\$155,810	\$332,635	
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	24.61	4500	110,745	..	..	..	2.93	2500	7,325	24.61	500	12,305	2,075	132,450		
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis . . .	16.80	2000	33,600	..	..	..	.42	1000	420	16.80	600	10,080	275	44,375		
	55.79		259,385	..	..	..	5.35		11,745	55.79		58,335	3,170			
ALLEN COUNTY—																
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	9.21	4500	41,445	..	..	..	.77	2500	1,925	9.21	500	4,605	250	48,225	2,162,082	
Eel River . . . . .	3.76	5500	20,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.76	2000	7,520	..	28,200		
Ft. Wayne & Jackson . . . . .	14.46	5500	79,530	..	..	..	2.78	2000	5,560	14.46	3000	43,380	1,800	130,270		
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	10.82	3500	37,870	..	..	..	1.14	2000	2,280	10.82	800	8,656	300	49,106		
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . . . .	13.45	7000	94,150	..	..	..	1.00	2500	2,500	13.45	2000	26,900	900	124,450		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . .	30.14	20000	602,800	6.65	\$6000	\$39,900	21.28	2500	53,200	30.14	4000	120,560	121,350	937,810		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . . .	28.18	8000	225,440	..	..	..	6.95	2000	13,900	28.18	3100	87,358	17,308	344,006		
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . .	30.47	12500	380,875	..	..	..	10.70	2500	26,750	30.47	2000	60,940	31,450	500,015		
	140.49		1,482,790	6.65		39,900	44.62		106,115	140.49		359,919	173,358			2,162,082
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY—																
Columbus, Hope & Greensburg . . .	15.58	3000	46,740	..	..	..	1.24	1000	1,240	15.58	2500	38,950	1,320	88,250	440,815	
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianap-olis . . . . .	22.18	9000	199,620	..	..	..	2.82	2500	7,050	22.18	1500	33,270	7,200	247,140		
Madison Branch—J., M. & I . . . .	8.55	3500	29,925	..	..	..	2.97	1500	4,455	8.55	1500	12,825	..	47,205		
Cambridge Branch—J., M. & I . . . .	11.38	3500	39,830	..	..	..	.88	1500	1,320	11.38	1500	17,070	..	58,220		
	57.69		316,115	..	..	..	7.91		14,065	57.69		102,115	8,520		440,815	



<b>BENTON COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Great Southern . . . . .	18.66	3000	55,980	1.35	1200	1,620	18.66	800	14,928
Cincinnati, Leavenworth & Chicago . . . . .	22.33	7000	156,310	3.69	2500	9,225	22.33	2500	55,825
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	23.49	6000	140,910	2.48	2000	4,960	23.49	1400	32,886
	64.48		353,230	7.52		15,805	64.48		103,639
<b>BLACKFORD COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	13.66	8800	120,208	1.32	2500	3,300	13.66	2500	34,150
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .	14.36	3500	50,260	.57	2000	1,140	14.36	800	11,488
	28.02		170,468	1.89		4,440	28.02		45,638
<b>BOONE COUNTY—</b>									
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	28.75	9000	258,750	4.05	2500	10,125	28.75	2500	71,875
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . . . . .	4.65	6700	31,155	.90	2000	1,800	4.65	2000	9,300
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	5.35	5000	26,750	.25	2000	500	5.35	1500	8,025
Midland . . . . .	5.00	3000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	.40	3500	1,400	...	...	...	.40	1100	440
	44.15		333,055	5.20		12,425	39.15		89,640
<b>BROWN COUNTY—</b>									
None.									2,155
<b>CARROLL COUNTY—</b>									
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	24.72	5000	123,600	3.34	2000	6,680	24.72	1500	37,080
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.52	3500	68,320	1.13	2000	2,260	19.52	1100	21,472
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	15.08	12500	188,500	2.89	2500	7,225	15.08	2000	30,160
	59.32		380,420	7.36		16,165	59.32		88,712
<b>CASS COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	49.63	8800	436,744	12.83	2500	32,075	49.63	2500	124,075
Bel River . . . . .	12.81	5500	70,455	3.91	2000	7,820	12.81	2000	25,620
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.01	3500	66,535	3.19	2000	6,380	19.01	1100	20,911
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	17.98	12500	224,750	6.62	2500	16,550	17.98	2000	35,960
	99.43		798,484	26.55		62,825	99.43		206,566
<b>CLARK COUNTY—</b>									
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis . . . . .	28.04	9000	252,360	9.83	2500	24,575	28.04	1500	42,060
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	12.79	5000	63,950	.83	2000	1,660	12.79	1500	19,185
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	24.70	9000	222,300	4.65	2000	9,300	24.70	1500	37,050
	65.53		538,610	15.31		35,535	65.53		98,295
									10,590
<b>BENTON COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Great Southern . . . . .	18.66	3000	55,980	1.35	1200	1,620	18.66	800	14,928
Cincinnati, Leavenworth & Chicago . . . . .	22.33	7000	156,310	3.69	2500	9,225	22.33	2500	55,825
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	23.49	6000	140,910	2.48	2000	4,960	23.49	1400	32,886
	64.48		353,230	7.52		15,805	64.48		103,639
<b>BLACKFORD COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	13.66	8800	120,208	1.32	2500	3,300	13.66	2500	34,150
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .	14.36	3500	50,260	.57	2000	1,140	14.36	800	11,488
	28.02		170,468	1.89		4,440	28.02		45,638
<b>BOONE COUNTY—</b>									
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	28.75	9000	258,750	4.05	2500	10,125	28.75	2500	71,875
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . . . . .	4.65	6700	31,155	.90	2000	1,800	4.65	2000	9,300
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	5.35	5000	26,750	.25	2000	500	5.35	1500	8,025
Midland . . . . .	5.00	3000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	.40	3500	1,400	...	...	...	.40	1100	440
	44.15		333,055	5.20		12,425	39.15		89,640
<b>BROWN COUNTY—</b>									
None.									2,155
<b>CARROLL COUNTY—</b>									
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	24.72	5000	123,600	3.34	2000	6,680	24.72	1500	37,080
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.52	3500	68,320	1.13	2000	2,260	19.52	1100	21,472
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	15.08	12500	188,500	2.89	2500	7,225	15.08	2000	30,160
	59.32		380,420	7.36		16,165	59.32		88,712
<b>CASS COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	49.63	8800	436,744	12.83	2500	32,075	49.63	2500	124,075
Bel River . . . . .	12.81	5500	70,455	3.91	2000	7,820	12.81	2000	25,620
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.01	3500	66,535	3.19	2000	6,380	19.01	1100	20,911
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	17.98	12500	224,750	6.62	2500	16,550	17.98	2000	35,960
	99.43		798,484	26.55		62,825	99.43		206,566
<b>CLARK COUNTY—</b>									
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis . . . . .	28.04	9000	252,360	9.83	2500	24,575	28.04	1500	42,060
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	12.79	5000	63,950	.83	2000	1,660	12.79	1500	19,185
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	24.70	9000	222,300	4.65	2000	9,300	24.70	1500	37,050
	65.53		538,610	15.31		35,535	65.53		98,295
									10,590
<b>BENTON COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Great Southern . . . . .	18.66	3000	55,980	1.35	1200	1,620	18.66	800	14,928
Cincinnati, Leavenworth & Chicago . . . . .	22.33	7000	156,310	3.69	2500	9,225	22.33	2500	55,825
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	23.49	6000	140,910	2.48	2000	4,960	23.49	1400	32,886
	64.48		353,230	7.52		15,805	64.48		103,639
<b>BLACKFORD COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	13.66	8800	120,208	1.32	2500	3,300	13.66	2500	34,150
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .	14.36	3500	50,260	.57	2000	1,140	14.36	800	11,488
	28.02		170,468	1.89		4,440	28.02		45,638
<b>BOONE COUNTY—</b>									
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	28.75	9000	258,750	4.05	2500	10,125	28.75	2500	71,875
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . . . . .	4.65	6700	31,155	.90	2000	1,800	4.65	2000	9,300
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	5.35	5000	26,750	.25	2000	500	5.35	1500	8,025
Midland . . . . .	5.00	3000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	.40	3500	1,400	...	...	...	.40	1100	440
	44.15		333,055	5.20		12,425	39.15		89,640
<b>BROWN COUNTY—</b>									
None.									2,155
<b>CARROLL COUNTY—</b>									
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	24.72	5000	123,600	3.34	2000	6,680	24.72	1500	37,080
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.52	3500	68,320	1.13	2000	2,260	19.52	1100	21,472
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	15.08	12500	188,500	2.89	2500	7,225	15.08	2000	30,160
	59.32		380,420	7.36		16,165	59.32		88,712
<b>CASS COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	49.63	8800	436,744	12.83	2500	32,075	49.63	2500	124,075
Bel River . . . . .	12.81	5500	70,455	3.91	2000	7,820	12.81	2000	25,620
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	19.01	3500	66,535	3.19	2000	6,380	19.01	1100	20,911
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	17.98	12500	224,750	6.62	2500	16,550	17.98	2000	35,960
	99.43		798,484	26.55		62,825	99.43		206,566
<b>CLARK COUNTY—</b>									
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis . . . . .	28.04	9000	252,360	9.83	2500	24,575	28.04	1500	42,060
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	12.79	5000	63,950	.83	2000	1,660	12.79	1500	19,185
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	24.70	9000	222,300	4.65	2000	9,300	24.70	1500	37,050
	65.53		538,610	15.31		35,535	65.53		98,295
									10,590

478,399

223,206

437,275

489,917

1,112,385

691,230

TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
CLAY COUNTY—															
Indiana Block Coal . . . . .	4.08	\$3000	\$12,240	..	..	..	.88	\$2000	\$1,760	4.08	\$3300	\$13,464	..	\$27,464	\$566,486
Indianapolis & St. Louis . . . . .	8.92	8500	75,820	..	..	..	9.92	2000	19,840	8.92	2300	20,516	..	\$16,986	
Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .	16.57	3000	49,710	..	..	..	4.38	1000	4,380	16.57	175	2,899	..	57,339	
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . . . . .	13.81	13000	179,530	..	..	..	45.55	2500	113,875	13.81	5000	69,050	..	364,697	
	43.38		317,300	..	..	..	60.73		139,855	43.38		105,929	..	3,402	
CLINTON COUNTY—															
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	3.87	9000	34,830	..	..	..	1.07	2500	2,675	3.87	2500	9,675	..	360	580,511
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	25.35	6000	152,100	..	..	..	2.27	2000	4,540	25.35	1400	35,490	..	2,150	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div. . . . .	24.78	5000	123,900	..	..	..	1.58	2000	3,160	24.78	1500	37,170	..	1,625	
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	22.01	3500	77,035	..	..	..	2.27	2000	4,540	22.01	1100	24,211	..	1,155	
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis . . . . .	13.11	2000	26,220	..	..	..	.45	1000	450	13.11	600	7,866	..	125	
Frankfort & State Line . . . . .	11.99	2000	23,980	..	..	..	.01	1000	10	11.99	600	7,194	..	50	
	101.11		438,065	..	..	..	7.65		15,375	101.11		121,606	..	5,465	
CRAWFORD COUNTY—															
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . . . . .	25.62	4000	102,480	..	..	..	1.80	2000	3,600	25.62	1100	28,182	..	800	135,062
	25.62		102,480	..	..	..	1.80		3,600	25.62		28,182	..	800	
DAVIESS COUNTY—															
Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .	33.46	3000	100,380	..	..	..	2.26	1000	2,260	33.46	175	5,855	..	550	311,845
Ohio & Mississippi. . . . .	18.12	9000	163,080	..	..	..	5.85	2000	11,700	18.12	1500	27,180	..	840	
	51.58		263,460	..	..	..	8.11		13,960	51.58		33,035	..	1,390	

## DEARBORN COUNTY—

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis  
& Chicago . . . . .  
Lawrenceburg Branch . . . . .  
Harrison Branch . . . . .  
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .  
White Water . . . . .

524,207

## DECATUR COUNTY—

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis  
& Chicago . . . . .  
Columbus, Hope & Greensburg . . . . .  
Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville . . . . .

468,667

## DEKALB COUNTY—

Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . . . .  
El River . . . . .  
Ft. Wayne & Jackson . . . . .  
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . . . .  
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . . . . .

1,184,445

## DELAWARE COUNTY—

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati &  
Indianapolis . . . . .  
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .  
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .

576,783

## DUBOIS COUNTY—

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . . . . .

197,595

## ELKHART COUNTY—

Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . . . .  
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . . . . .  
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . . . . .

1,075,613

TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Bonds.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
FAYETTE COUNTY—															
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	15.28	\$7250	\$110,780	..	..	..	2.50	\$2000	\$5,000	15.28	\$1650	\$25,212	\$2,175	\$143,167	\$270,318
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	4.87	3500	17,045	..	..	..	26	2000	520	4.87	800	3,896	500	21,961	
Cambridge Extension—J. M. & I.	8.43	3500	29,505	..	..	..	38	1500	570	8.43	1500	12,645	300	43,020	
White Water.	14.16	3500	49,560	..	..	..	66	1500	990	14.16	750	10,620	1,000	62,170	
	42.74		206,890	..	..	..	3.80		7,080	42.74		52,373	3,975	..	
FLOYD COUNTY—															
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis.	1.94	9000	17,460	..	..	..	1.00	2500	2,500	1.94	1500	2,910	25	22,895	160,401
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.	10.11	4000	40,440	..	..	..	1.72	2000	3,440	10.11	1100	11,121	1,400	56,401	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.	9.02	5000	45,100	..	..	..	5.11	2000	10,220	9.02	1500	13,530	12,255	81,105	
	21.07		103,000	..	..	..	7.83		16,160	21.07		27,561	13,680	..	
FOUNTAIN COUNTY—															
Attica, Covington & Southern	14.47	3000	43,410	..	..	..	95	1000	950	14.47	2000	28,940	250	73,550	572,882
Chicago & Great Southern.	20.10	3000	60,300	..	..	..	3.34	1200	4,008	20.10	800	16,080	1,695	82,083	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	8.88	2500	20,950	..	..	..	5.42	1500	8,130	8.88	3300	27,654	280	57,014	
Indiana, Bloomington & Western.	16.89	6700	113,163	..	..	..	2.95	2000	5,900	16.89	2000	33,780	1,000	153,843	
Frankfort & State Line.	26.22	2000	52,440	..	..	..	0.1	1000	10	26.22	600	15,732	200	64,382	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.	8.94	12500	111,750	..	..	..	2.53	2500	6,325	8.94	2000	17,880	2,055	138,010	
	95.00		402,013	..	..	..	15.20		25,323	95.00		140,066	5,480	..	
				..	..	..								..	
FRANKLIN COUNTY															
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	3.50	9000	31,500	..	..	..	0.7	2500	175	3.50	2500	8,750	..	40,425	161,402
White Water.	27.51	3500	96,285	..	..	..	1.84	1500	2,760	27.51	750	20,632	1,300	120,977	
	31.01		127,785	..	..	..	1.91		2,935	31.01		29,382	1,300	..	



## FULTON COUNTY—

Chicago & Atlantic . . . . .  
 Terre Haute & Logansport . . . .  
 Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville . .

480,469

## GIBSON COUNTY—

Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .  
 Evansville & Terre Haute . . . . .  
 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . .

581,970

## GRANT COUNTY—

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . .  
 Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . .  
 Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis . . .

489,911

## GREENE COUNTY—

Bloomfield . . . . .  
 Bedford & Bloomfield . . . . .  
 Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .  
 Indianapolis & Vincennes . . . . .  
 Island Coal Branch—I. & V. . . . .

310,144

## HAMILTON COUNTY—

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago . . . .  
 Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—  
 C. & I. Div. . . . .  
 Midland . . . . .

363,473

## HANCOCK COUNTY—

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis .  
 Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . .  
 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati &  
 Indianapolis . . . . .  
 Indiana, Bloomington & Western . .

582,494

29.30	8000	234,400	..	..	..	2.75	2000	5,500	29.30	2500	73,250	1,200	314,350
18.14	3500	63,490	..	..	..	.92	2000	1,020	18.14	1100	19,840	575	85,859
13.55	4000	54,200	..	..	..	.68	1500	..	13.55	1800	24,390	650	80,260
60.99		352,090	..	..	..	4.35		8,360	60.99		117,594	2,425	..
13.55	3000	40,650	..	..	..	1.09	1000	1,090	13.55	175	2,371	1,550	45,661
36.86	7650	281,979	..	..	..	5.99	2500	14,975	36.86	3000	110,580	9,400	416,894
23.15	4000	92,610	..	..	..	.48	2000	960	23.15	1100	25,465	350	119,375
73.56		415,229	..	..	..	7.56		17,025	73.56		138,416	11,300	..
25.61	8800	225,368	..	..	..	3.03	2500	7,575	25.61	2500	64,025	2,570	299,538
19.94	5000	99,700	..	..	..	1.58	2000	3,160	19.94	950	18,943	1,400	123,203
25.35	2000	50,700	..	..	..	.56	1000	560	25.35	600	15,210	700	67,170
70.90		375,768	..	..	..	5.17		11,295	70.90		98,178	4,670	..
10.75	1200	12,900	..	..	..	.33	400	132	10.75	540	5,805	50	18,887
25.40	1200	30,480	..	..	..	1.70	400	680	25.40	450	11,430	900	43,490
21.97	3000	65,910	..	..	..	1.04	1000	1,040	21.97	175	3,814	300	71,094
24.15	4500	108,675	..	..	..	1.32	2000	2,610	24.15	800	19,320	1,740	132,375
9.86	3500	34,510	..	..	..	.95	2000	1,900	9.86	800	7,988	..	44,298
92.13		252,475	..	..	..	5.34		6,392	92.13		48,287	2,990	..
20.71	7500	155,325	..	..	..	3.22	2000	6,440	20.71	1800	37,278	1,880	200,923
16.94	5000	84,700	..	..	..	1.74	2000	3,480	16.94	1500	25,410	930	114,520
15.71	3000	47,130	..	..	..	.60	1000	600	..	..	..	300	48,030
53.36		287,155	..	..	..	5.56		10,520	..		62,688	3,110	..
8.92	7250	64,670	..	..	..	.74	2000	1,480	8.92	1650	14,718	100	80,968
18.49	8800	162,712	..	..	..	2.36	2500	5,900	18.49	2500	46,225	2,770	217,607
6.99	11000	76,890	..	..	..	1.45	2000	2,900	6.99	3000	20,970	530	101,290
20.47	6700	137,149	..	..	..	1.87	2000	3,740	20.47	2000	40,940	800	182,629
54.87		441,421	..	..	..	6.42		14,020	..		122,853	4,200	..



TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
HARRISON COUNTY--															
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	12.15	\$4000	\$48,600	. . .	. . .	. . .	.58	\$2000	\$1,160	12.15	\$1100	\$13,365	\$750	\$83,875	\$78,225
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon.	7.50	1500	11,250	. . .	. . .	. . .	.10	500	50	7.50	400	3,000	50	14,350	
	19.65		59,850	. . .	. . .	. . .	.68		1,210	19.65		16,365	800		
HENDRICKS COUNTY --															
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	17.22	6700	115,374	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.54	2000	3,080	17.22	2000	34,440	950	153,844	876,569
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	19.70	5000	98,500	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.14	2000	2,280	19.70	1300	25,610	600	126,990	
Indianapolis & St. Louis	19.93	8500	169,405	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.74	2000	5,480	19.93	2300	45,839	2,230	222,954	
Indianapolis & Vincennes	1.69	4500	7,605	. . .	. . .	. . .	.12	2000	240	1.69	800	1,352		9,197	
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	19.65	13000	255,450	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.30	2500	8,250	19.65	5000	98,250	1,634	363,584	
	78.19		646,334	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.84		19,330	78.19		205,491	5,414		
HENRY COUNTY --															
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	44.39	8800	390,632	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.25	2500	10,625	44.39	2500	110,975	3,970	516,202	840,316
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	17.79	3500	62,265	. . .	. . .	. . .	.85	2000	1,700	17.79	800	14,232	1,000	79,197	
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	22.00	6700	147,400	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.17	2000	2,340	22.00	2000	44,000	1,450	195,190	
Newcastle & Rushville	11.29	3500	39,515	. . .	. . .	. . .	.19	2000	380	11.29	800	9,032	800	49,727	
	95.47		639,812	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.46		15,045	95.47		178,239	7,220		
HOWARD COUNTY --															
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	13.72	8800	120,736	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.65	2500	4,125	13.72	2500	34,300	1,730	160,891	344,536
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago	11.68	7500	87,600	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.39	2000	2,780	11.68	1800	21,024	970	112,374	
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis	26.76	2000	53,520	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.07	1000	1,070	26.76	600	16,056	625	71,271	
	52.16		261,856	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.11		7,975	52.16		71,380	3,325		



TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
KNOX COUNTY—															
Cairo & Vincennes . . . . .	6.92	\$4500	\$31,140	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16.10	\$2500	\$19,225	6.92	\$2000	\$13,840	. . . . .	\$44,980	
Evansville & Terre Haute . . . .	28.98	7650	221,697	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.14	2000	4,280	28.98	3000	86,940	. . . . .	332,637	
Indianapolis & Vincennes . . . .	27.60	4500	124,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.12	2000	8,240	27.60	800	22,080	. . . . .	155,460	
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	15.05	9000	135,450	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.13	2000	6,260	15.05	1500	22,575	. . . . .	173,045	
	78.55		512,487	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5.90	2500	14,750	78.55		145,435	. . . . .	15,155	\$709,122
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY—															
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . . .	14.57	10000	145,700	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.14	2000	4,280	14.57	2000	29,140	. . . . .	183,360	
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . .	28.38	5000	141,900	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.12	2000	8,240	28.38	950	26,961	. . . . .	178,951	
El River . . . . .	1.94	5500	10,670	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.13	2000	6,260	1.94	2000	3,880	. . . . .	14,550	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . . .	20.53	8000	164,240	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5.90	2500	14,750	20.53	3100	63,643	. . . . .	236,093	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . .	22.08	20000	441,600	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15.29		33,530	22.08	4000	88,320	. . . . .	551,270	
	87.50		904,110	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.42	2500	3,550	87.50		211,944	. . . . .	1,164,224	
LAGRANGE COUNTY—															
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . . . .	16.95	7000	118,650	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.42		3,550	16.95	2000	33,900	. . . . .	157,350	
	16.95		118,650	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .			3,550	16.95		33,900	. . . . .	1,250	157,350
LAKE COUNTY—															
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . . .	17.88	10000	178,800	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.85	2000	3,700	17.88	2000	35,760	. . . . .	219,720	
Chicago & Atlantic . . . . .	24.92	8000	195,360	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.89	2000	7,780	24.92	2500	61,050	. . . . .	267,790	
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . . . .	16.07	13000	208,910	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.36	2500	6,900	16.07	3000	48,210	. . . . .	265,530	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . .	22.13	8800	194,744	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.79	2500	6,975	22.13	2500	55,325	. . . . .	258,974	
Joliet & Northern Indiana . . . . .	15.47	10000	154,700	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.79	2500	6,975	15.47	3000	46,410	. . . . .	209,505	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . .	18.25	20000	365,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.70	2500	11,750	18.25	3000	54,750	. . . . .	433,084	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (C. & I. Div.). . . . .	33.54	5000	167,700	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.25	2000	8,500	33.54	1500	50,310	. . . . .	228,930	
Michigan Central . . . . .	16.41	20000	328,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.03	2500	17,575	16.41	3000	49,230	. . . . .	398,395	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . . .	18.06	8000	144,480	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.56	2000	5,120	18.06	3100	55,986	. . . . .	206,781	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . .	20.07	20000	401,400	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5.49	2500	13,725	20.07	4000	80,280	. . . . .	498,330	
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . . . . .	11.27	3000	33,810	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36	800	288	11.27	450	5,071	. . . . .	39,414	
	213.57		2,373,104	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	38.07		88,288	213.57		542,382	. . . . .	22,679	3,026,453

## LAPORTE COUNTY—

Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . .	21.16	10000	211,600	1.60	2000	3,200	21.16	2000	42,320	2,750	259,870
Chicago & Atlantic . . .	3.09	8000	24,720	.50	2000	1,000	3.09	2500	7,725	2,300	33,445
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . .	23.66	13000	301,380	3.45	2500	8,625	23.66	3000	70,980	2,300	389,485
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville . .	12.63	4000	50,520	1.89	1500	2,835	12.63	1800	22,734	835	76,924
Chicago & West Michigan . . .	34.46	4500	155,070	3.42	2000	6,840	34.43	1250	43,075	4,260	209,245
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . .	6.86	8800	60,368	.53	2500	1,325	6.86	2500	17,150	640	79,483
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . .	23.93	20000	478,600	8.04	2500	20,100	23.93	3000	71,790	12,005	649,695
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . .	32.37	5000	161,850	8.89	2000	17,780	32.37	1500	48,555	8,450	236,635
Louisville Central . . .	8.96	20000	179,200	18.54	2500	46,350	8.96	3000	26,880	15,940	322,130
Michigan City & Indianapolis . . .	12.75	4000	51,000	6.36	1700	9,540	12.75	1800	22,950	45	83,535
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . .	11.56	8000	92,480	1.03	2000	2,060	11.56	3100	35,836	1,135	131,511
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . .	12.07	20000	241,400	2.69	2500	6,725	12.07	4000	48,280	2,485	298,890
	203.50		2,014,388	56.94		126,380	203.50		458,275	50,845	2,770,848
LAWRENCE COUNTY—											
Bedford & Bloomfield . . .	15.96	1200	19,152	2.30	400	920	15.96	450	7,182	600	27,854
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . .	25.09	5000	123,540	5.48	2000	10,960	25.09	1500	37,635	2,555	176,600
Ohio & Mississippi . . .	25.75	9000	231,750	4.12	2000	8,240	25.75	1500	38,625	1,580	280,135
	66.80		376,352	11.90		20,120	66.80		83,442	4,735	484,649
MADISON COUNTY—											
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . .	22.39	8800	197,032	1.86	2500	4,650	22.39	2500	55,975	1,320	258,977
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . .	19.70	5000	98,500	1.55	2000	3,100	19.70	950	18,715	1,150	121,465
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis . . .	20.40	11000	224,400	4.60	2000	9,200	20.40	3000	61,200	1,790	296,590
Lake Erie & Western . . .	15.52	6000	93,120	1.27	2000	2,540	15.52	1400	21,728	800	118,188
Midland . . .	10.68	3000	32,040	.75	1000	750	. . .	. . .	. . .	400	33,190
	88.69		645,092	10.03		20,240	78.01		157,618	5,460	828,410
MARION COUNTY—											
Belt . . .	12.08	20000	241,600	5.95	6000	35,700	12.08	2700	32,616	2,600	318,041
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis . .	10.57	7250	76,632	. . .	. . .	5,525	10.57	1650	17,440	9,700	116,072
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . .	26.31	9000	236,790	. . .	. . .	12,300	26.31	2500	65,775	9,700	360,215
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . .	10.45	8000	91,960	. . .	. . .	47,950	10.45	2500	26,125	83,890	241,706
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis . . .	14.05	11000	154,550	2.44	3000	31,140	14.05	3000	42,150	89,055	324,215
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . .	20.22	6700	135,474	. . .	. . .	13,980	20.22	2000	40,440	2,700	192,591
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield . .	9.15	5000	45,570	6.99	2000	13,540	9.15	1300	11,895	21,040	92,235
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago . . .	12.88	7500	96,600	6.77	2000	10,280	12.88	1800	23,184	9,190	138,254
Indianapolis & St. Louis . . .	8.69	8500	73,865	6.14	2000	12,960	8.69	2300	19,987	215	107,027
Indianapolis Union . . .	3.23	20000	64,600	6.48	. . .	. . .	3.23	. . .	. . .	15,040	79,600
Indianapolis & Vincennes . . .	11.89	4500	53,505	.30	2000	600	11.89	800	9,512	270	63,887



TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
MARION COUNTY—Continued—															
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	8.99	\$9000	\$80,910				3.90	\$2500	\$9,750	8.99	\$1500	\$13,485	\$2,050	\$106,195	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—C. & I. Div.	7.86	5000	39,300				36	2000	720	7.86	1500	11,790	385	52,195	
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	9.17	13000	119,210				14.42	2500	36,050	9.17	5000	45,850	8,016	209,126	
White River (Kings s)	1.26	4000	5,040											5,040	
	166.80		1,515,786	8.39		\$43,020	103.36		234,520	162.31		360,249	253,821		\$2,407,396
MARSHALL COUNTY—															
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	21.15	10000	211,500				2.26	2000	4,520	21.15	2000	42,300	1,830	260,150	
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville	23.00	4000	92,000				1.80	1500	2,700	23.00	1800	41,400	460	136,560	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	22.52	8000	180,160				2.91	2000	5,820	22.52	3100	69,812	1,690	257,482	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	22.09	20000	441,800				5.37	2500	13,425	22.09	4000	88,360	7,700	551,285	
Terre Haute & Logansport	23.07	3500	80,745				1.59	2000	3,180	23.07	1100	25,377	962	110,264	
	111.83		1,006,205				13.93		29,645	111.83		267,249	12,642		1,315,741
MARTIN COUNTY—															
Ohio & Mississippi.	19.38	9000	174,420				2.43	2000	4,860	19.38	1500	29,070	1,745	210,095	
	19.38		174,420				2.43		4,860	19.38		29,070	1,745		210,095
MIAMI COUNTY—															
Chicago & Atlantic.	35	8000	2,800							35	2500	875		3,675	
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville	18.07	4000	72,280				1.14	1500	1,710	18.07	1800	32,526		106,516	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	17.45	8800	153,560				2.33	2500	5,825	17.45	2500	43,625	2,470	205,480	
Eel River	14.16	5500	77,880				1.44	2000	2,880	14.16	2000	28,320	4,440	113,520	
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.	14.04	7500	105,300				7.75	2000	15,500	14.04	1800	25,272	13,545	159,617	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.	12.40	12500	155,000				4.33	2500	10,825	12.40	2000	24,800	7,620	198,245	
	76.47		566,820				16.99		36,740	76.47		155,418	28,075		787,053







POSEY COUNTY—											
Evansville & Terre Haute. . . . .	25.61	7650	195,916	3.36	2500	8,400	25.61	3000	76,830	3,500	284,646
Louisville & Nashville, lessee S. E. & St. L. . . . .	20.81	7000	145,670	2.71	2000	5,420	20.81	1200	24,972	1,230	177,292
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville. . . .	24.83	5000	124,150	2.62	2000	5,240	24.83	1500	37,245	1,070	167,705
	71.25		465,736	8.69		19,060	71.25		139,047	5,800	629,643
PULASKI COUNTY—											
Chicago & Atlantic. . . . .	4.36	8000	34,880	.60	2000	1,200	4.36	2500	10,900	700	47,680
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. . . .	21.21	8800	186,648	1.92	2500	4,800	21.21	2500	53,023	1,830	246,303
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. .	17.95	5000	89,750	.86	2000	1,720	17.95	1500	26,925	550	118,945
	43.52		311,278	3.38		7,720	43.52		90,850	3,080	412,928
PUTNAM COUNTY—											
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	17.28	5000	86,400	1.49	2000	2,980	17.28	1300	22,464	650	112,494
Indianapolis & St. Louis. . . . .	19.37	8500	164,645	3.26	2000	6,520	19.37	2300	44,551	1,530	217,246
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. .	32.21	5000	161,050	5.22	2000	10,440	32.21	1500	48,315	1,935	221,740
Terre Haute & Indianapolis. . . . .	21.13	13000	274,690	7.17	2500	17,925	21.13	5000	105,650	1,752	400,017
	89.99		686,785	17.14		37,865	89.99		220,980	5,867	951,497
RANDOLPH COUNTY—											
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. . . .	15.87	8800	139,656	2.66	2500	6,650	15.87	2500	39,675	610	186,591
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	21.79	4500	98,055	2.83	2500	7,075	21.79	500	10,895	2,000	118,025
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. . . . .	21.86	11000	240,460	4.24	2000	8,480	21.86	3000	65,580	3,250	317,770
Indiana, Bloomington & Western. .	23.65	6700	158,455	2.34	2000	4,680	23.65	2000	47,300	1,450	211,885
	83.17		636,626	12.07		26,886	83.17		163,450	7,310	834,271
RIPLEY COUNTY—											
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago. . . . .	9.74	9000	87,660	2.28	2500	5,700	9.74	2500	24,350	1,620	119,330
Ohio & Mississippi. . . . .	21.12	9000	190,080	3.73	2000	7,460	21.12	1500	31,680	1,175	230,395
	30.86		277,740	6.01		13,160	30.86		56,030	2,795	349,725
RUSH COUNTY—											
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. . . .	.44	8800	3,872	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	.44	2500	1,100	. . . .	4,972
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indiana- polis. . . . .	18.35	7250	133,037	2.38	2000	4,760	18.35	1650	30,277	2,200	170,274
Cambridge Branch—J., M. & I. . . .	10.02	3500	35,070	.91	1500	1,365	10.02	1500	15,030	520	51,465
Cambridge Extension—J., M. & I. . .	10.48	3500	36,680	.32	1500	1,480	10.48	1500	15,720	520	53,400
Newcastle & Rushville. . . . .	12.88	3500	45,080	1.03	2000	2,060	12.88	800	10,304	1,100	58,544
Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville. . .	10.76	3300	35,508	1.00	1000	1,000	10.76	2500	26,900	1,330	64,738
	62.93		289,247	5.64		9,665	62.93		99,331	5,150	403,398

TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
SCOTT COUNTY—															
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis . . . . .	12.09	\$9000	\$108,810	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.17	\$2500	\$2,925	12.09	\$1500	\$18,135	\$1,470	\$131,340	\$230,440
Ohio & Mississippi . . . . .	9.23	9000	83,070	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.73	2000	1,460	9.23	1500	13,845	725	99,100	
	21.32		191,880	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.90		4,385	21.32		31,980	2,195	. . . . .	
SHELBY COUNTY—															
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis . . . . .	8.82	7250	63,945	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.23	2000	2,460	8.82	1650	14,553	1,050	82,008	498,648
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	22.80	9000	205,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.27	2500	10,675	22.80	2500	57,000	3,000	275,875	
Cambridge Branch—J. M. & I. . . . .	20.79	3500	72,765	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.79	1500	2,685	20.79	1500	31,185	1,620	108,285	
Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville . . . . .	5.86	3000	17,580	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.28	1000	280	5.86	2500	14,650	. . . . .	32,510	
	58.27		359,490	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.57		16,100	58.27		117,388	5,670	. . . . .	
SPENCER COUNTY—															
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . . . . .	27.07	4000	108,280	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.04	2000	2,080	27.07	1100	29,777	900	141,037	141,037
	27.07		108,280	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.04		2,080	27.07		29,777	900	. . . . .	
STARKE COUNTY—															
Chicago & Atlantic . . . . .	18.20	8000	145,600	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.51	2000	3,020	18.20	2500	45,500	550	194,670	841,890
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh . . . . .	8.51	8800	74,888	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.47	2500	3,675	8.51	2500	21,275	1,710	101,548	
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . . . . .	8.25	3000	24,750	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.20	800	960	8.25	450	3,712	1,270	30,692	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	5.73	5000	28,650	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.45	2000	900	5.73	1500	8,595	275	38,420	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis . . . . .	15.05	8000	120,400	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.51	2000	3,020	15.05	3100	46,655	1,205	171,280	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . . . . .	12.47	20000	249,400	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.74	2500	4,350	12.47	4000	49,880	1,650	305,280	
	68.21		643,688	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.88		15,925	68.21		175,617	6,660	. . . . .	



STEBEN COUNTY—											
Ft. Wayne & Jackson . . . . .	19.05	5500	104,775	...	...	2.59	2000	5,180	19.05	1,750	168,855
	19.05		104,775	...	...	2.59		5,180	19.05	1,750	
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—											
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago . . . . .	3.02	10000	30,200	...	...	1.03	2000	2,060	3.02	2,265	40,565
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville . . . . .	4.50	4000	18,000	...	...	.29	1500	435	4.50	10	26,545
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . . . .	25.67	13000	333,710	...	...	4.08	2500	10,200	25.67	9,320	430,240
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan . . . . .	4.18	5000	20,900	...	...	.48	2000	960	4.18	950	25,831
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern . . . . .	24.57	20000	491,400	1.39	6000	12.47	2500	31,175	24.57	7,840	612,465
Michigan Air Line . . . . .	6.06	8000	48,480	...	...	1.60	2500	4,000	6.06	2,350	73,010
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	13.72	3500	48,020	...	...	2.14	2000	4,280	13.72	820	68,212
	81.72		990,710	1.39	83.40	22.09		53,110	81.72	22,605	1,276,868
SULLIVAN COUNTY—											
Bloomfield . . . . .	21.25	1200	25,500	...	...	.67	400	268	21.25	25	37,268
Evansville & Terre Haute . . . . .	24.95	7650	190,867	...	...	4.97	2500	12,425	24.95	3,750	281,892
Indianapolis & Vincennes—Island Coal Branch . . . . .	1.97	3500	6,895	...	...	.10	2000	200	1.97		8,671
	48.17		223,262	...	...	5.74		12,893	48.17	3,775	327,851
SWITZERLAND COUNTY—											
(None.)											
TIPECANOE COUNTY—											
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago . . . . .	18.28	9000	164,520	...	...	6.36	2500	15,900	18.28	7,135	233,255
Frankfort & State Line . . . . .	6.53	2000	13,060	...	...	.04	1000	40	6.53	200	17,218
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	25.65	6000	153,900	...	...	4.94	2000	9,880	25.65	1400	204,305
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago . . . . .	26.37	5000	131,850	...	...	6.72	2000	13,440	26.37	6,410	191,255
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific . . . . .	27.01	12500	337,625	...	...	15.75	2500	39,375	27.01	22,230	453,250
	103.84		800,955	...	...	33.81		78,635	103.84	40,590	1,099,283
TIPTON COUNTY—											
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg . . . . .	11.56	8800	101,728	...	...	1.15	2500	2,875	11.56	220	133,723
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago . . . . .	13.55	7500	101,625	...	...	1.91	2000	3,820	13.55	1,415	131,250
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	20.00	6000	120,000	...	...	1.29	2000	2,580	20.00	1,050	151,630
	45.11		323,353	...	...	4.35		9,275	45.11	2,685	416,603
UNION COUNTY—											
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis . . . . .	16.32	7250	118,320	...	...	1.83	2000	3,660	16.32	3,095	152,003
	16.32		118,320	...	...	1.83		3,660	16.32	3,095	152,003



TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.			SECOND MAIN.			SIDE TRACK.			ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
VANDERBURGH COUNTY—															
Evansville Belt . . . . .	4.45	\$5000	\$22,250	..	..	..	3.31	\$2500	\$8,275	..	..	..	..	\$30,525	..
Evansville & Terre Haute . . . . .	14.02	7650	107,253	..	..	..	9.37	2500	23,425	..	..	..	\$39,150	211,888	..
Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .	7.91	3000	23,730	..	..	..	..	17	1000	170	..	..	..	25,284	..
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . . . . .	6.13	4000	24,520	..	..	..	1.45	2000	2,900	..	..	..	8,160	42,323	..
Louisville & Nashville, lessee S. E. & St. L. . . . .	7.52	7000	52,640	..	..	..	5.51	2000	11,020	..	..	..	3,100	75,784	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville . . . . .	12.89	5000	64,450	..	..	..	3.05	2000	6,100	..	..	..	17,400	107,285	..
Henderson Bridge Co. . . . .	9.83	7000	68,810	..	..	..	..	65	2000	1,300	..	..	110	70,220	..
	62.75		363,653	..	..	..	23.51		53,190	..	..	..	67,920	..	\$563,309
VERMILLION COUNTY—															
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago . . . . .	34.54	8000	276,320	..	..	..	10.14	2000	20,280	..	..	..	2,150	412,732	..
Indiana, Bloomington & Western . . . . .	2.19	6700	14,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,053	..
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield . . . . .	9.24	5000	46,200	..	..	..	..	76	2000	1,520	..	..	350	60,082	..
Frankfort & State Line . . . . .	8.13	2000	16,260	..	..	..	..	94	1000	40	..	..	..	21,178	..
	54.10		353,453	..	..	..	10.94		21,840	..	..	..	2,500	..	513,045
VIGO COUNTY—															
Evansville & Indianapolis . . . . .	13.71	3000	41,130	..	..	..	2.27	1000	2,270	..	..	..	75	45,874	..
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago . . . . .	4.47	8000	35,760	..	..	..	4.62	2000	9,240	..	..	..	6,630	66,381	..
Evansville & Terre Haute . . . . .	15.16	7650	115,974	..	..	..	7.46	2500	18,650	..	..	..	3,150	183,254	..
Indiana Block Coal . . . . .	8.64	3000	25,920	..	..	..	..	10	2000	200	..	..	..	54,632	..
Indianapolis & St. Louis . . . . .	22.49	8500	191,165	..	..	..	14.55	2000	29,100	..	..	..	6,370	278,362	..
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . . . . .	16.14	13000	209,820	..	..	..	19.29	2500	48,225	..	..	..	31,520	370,265	..
Terre Haute & Logansport . . . . .	11.12	3500	38,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	51,227	..
	91.73		658,689	..	..	..	48.29		107,685	..	..	..	47,820	..	1,049,995

<b>WABASH COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Atlantic	16.30	8000	130,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	31.36	5000	156,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eel River	15.68	5500	86,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	17.10	12500	213,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
	80.44		587,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WARREN COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Great Southern	12.98	3000	38,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Havana, Rantoul & Eastern	8.50	2000	17,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	4.97	6700	33,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	16.77	12500	209,625	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43.22		298,864	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WARRICK COUNTY—</b>									
Evansville & Indianapolis	6.20	3000	18,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	21.97	4000	87,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23.17		106,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY—</b>									
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	27.64	5000	138,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27.64		138,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WAYNE COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	39.88	8800	350,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	11.69	4500	52,605	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	10.15	3500	35,525	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Extension, J., M. & I.	1.94	3500	6,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond & Miami	7.96	8800	70,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Water	14.33	3500	50,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85.95		566,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WELLS COUNTY—</b>									
Chicago & Atlantic	13.80	8000	110,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	24.95	3500	87,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis	15.00	2000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53.75		227,725	...	...	...	...	...	...

769,892

378,469

135,412

185,090

789,568

301,285

TABLE No. 4—RAILROADS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAIL-ROADS IN EACH.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.			Improvements on Right of Way.	Total of Roads.	Total of Counties.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Total.			
WHITE COUNTY—												
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. . .	27.15	\$88 40	\$238,920	.	.	2.08	\$25.00	27.15	\$25.00	\$67,875	\$1,490	\$313,485
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago .	24.27	5000	121,350	.	.	2.15	2000	24.27	1500	36,405	2,395	164,440
C. & I. Division, L., N. A. & C . . .	17.74	5000	88,700	.	.	3.52	2000	17.74	1500	26,610	3,625	125,975
	69.16		448,970	.	.	7.75		69.16		130,890	7,510	\$603,910
WHITLEY COUNTY—												
Eel River . . . . .	23 00	5500	126,500	.	.	3.39	2000	23.00	2000	46,000	5,235	184,515
New York, Chicago & St. Louis. . .	18.15	8000	145,200	.	.	2.10	2000	18.15	3100	56,265	960	206,625
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . . .	17.18	20000	343,600	.	.	3.42	2500	17.18	4000	68,720	3,250	424,120
	58.33		615,300	.	.	8.91		58.33		170,985	9,445	815,260

The Board having completed its assessment of the railroads of the State, for the year 1886, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

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THURSDAY, July 29, 1886.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Gray, Manson, Myers, Rice, Cooper and Hord.

The Board resumed the consideration of the equalization of the assessments of the counties of the State, as reported by the Auditors thereof to the Auditor of State.

On motion it was ordered that the percentage of increase or decrease, as agreed upon by the Board, shall apply to the aggregate of the assessments of the lands with the improvements thereon, as reported by the Auditors of the several counties in which changes of assessments shall be made.

It was ordered that the assessment of lands and improvements thereon, for the year 1886, in the following counties, be increased as follows :

Allen, 5 per cent.; Benton, 5 per cent.; Fayette, 5 per cent.; Gibson, 5 per cent.; Jasper, 10 per cent.; Miami, 5 per cent.; Ohio, 5 per cent.; Rush, 10 per cent.; Sullivan, 5 per cent.; Tippecanoe, 5 per cent., and Warren, 5 per cent.

And on motion it was further ordered that the assessment of lands, and improvements thereon, in the following counties, be decreased as follows: Hendricks, 5 per cent.; Shelby, 5 per cent., and Wabash, 5 per cent.

On motion it was further ordered that the assessment of lands, and improvements thereon, in the following counties, remain as reported to the Auditor of State :

Adams, Bartholomew, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dekalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Marshall, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan,



Newton, Noble, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, St. Joseph, Switzerland, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White and Whitley.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the State Board of Equalization that the County Auditors of Floyd and Marion counties have failed to furnish the proper return of the assessments of these counties to the Auditor of State prior to or during the meetings of this Board, it is, therefore, ordered and directed by this Board, that the Auditor of State, James H. Rice, be, and he is hereby, fully authorized to equalize the assessments of both of said counties when full returns therefrom have been received by him.

On motion the following allowances were made: S. P. Sheerin, for administering oaths to the Board, \$2.00; M. D. Manson, Lieutenant Governor, for per diem and mileage in attending meetings of the Board, \$183.00; J. J. Bingham, for services as Secretary of the Board in preparing the blank statements and sending them to the officers of the various roads, preparing the report of the proceedings and spreading the same upon the State records, preparing a copy of the same for publication, distributing the reports when published, and for telegraphic dispatches and expressage upon matters connected with the business of the Board, paid by him, \$460.32, and \$354.68 for the printing and binding of the report.

The Board having concluded its business, adjourned.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
President.

Attest: J. J. BINGHAM,  
Secretary.

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, September 5, 1886. }

The State Board of Equalization, at its final meeting, July 29, not having been furnished with abstracts of the assessments of property for taxation in the counties of Floyd and Marion, it was ordered and directed by the Board, as the statute provides, that the Auditor of State be fully authorized to equalize the assessments of said counties when full returns therefrom have been received.



TABLE No. 5.

Tabulated Abstract of the Assessment of Property in Indiana for the Year 1886, as Reported to the State Auditor by the County Auditors, and the Changes Ordered by the State Board of Equalization in Its Work of Equalizing the Assessment of Real Estate of the Several Counties in the State.

No.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Polls.	Total Value of Taxable Property.	Value of Lands Per Acre.
1	Adams . . . . .	212,203	30	\$2,201,685	\$766,818	\$2,968,503	\$176,050	\$269,900	\$445,950	\$1,477,754	3,112	\$4,992,207	\$23.98
2	Allen . . . . .	410,056	63	6,359,515	1,432,865	*7,792,380	4,744,330	2,893,725	7,638,055	5,116,380	9,223	20,546,815	19.00
3	Bartholomew . . . . .	247,284	67	4,826,915	656,040	5,482,955	629,200	842,870	1,472,070	2,695,200	3,926	9,650,225	22.17
4	Benton . . . . .	257,508	40	3,029,964	379,544	*3,408,808	118,171	257,895	376,065	1,231,580	2,030	5,016,404	13.23
5	Blackford . . . . .	104,585	56	1,129,002	412,100	1,541,102	118,001	201,912	319,913	781,350	1,636	2,642,365	14.73
6	Boone . . . . .	264,391	68	5,105,030	705,610	5,810,640	291,050	504,975	796,025	2,463,690	4,577	9,070,355	21.97
7	Brown . . . . .	198,213	68	816,551	235,006	1,051,557	9,026	36,845	45,871	474,469	1,483	1,571,897	5.30
8	Carroll . . . . .	233,755	99	3,755,965	1,088,070	4,844,035	230,990	465,140	696,130	2,036,090	3,305	7,576,255	20.72
9	Cass . . . . .	258,087	06	3,139,970	914,435	4,054,405	1,310,315	1,129,345	2,439,660	2,445,125	5,059	8,939,190	15.71
10	Clark . . . . .	235,516	33	2,781,575	495,629	3,277,204	895,748	1,270,200	2,165,948	2,276,760	3,897	7,719,912	13.91
11	Clay . . . . .	223,622	61	2,823,151	697,955	3,521,106	309,051	499,553	808,604	1,686,612	4,728	6,016,322	15.75
12	Clinton . . . . .	257,515	45	4,229,705	904,040	5,133,745	337,360	649,435	1,046,795	2,085,780	4,773	8,866,320	19.96
13	Crawford . . . . .	193,183	99	514,809	126,216	641,025	20,063	70,540	90,603	415,019	2,072	1,146,647	3.32
14	Daviess . . . . .	272,285	55	2,598,463	622,120	3,220,583	245,981	375,069	621,050	1,638,828	3,861	5,480,461	11.83
15	Dearborn . . . . .	190,868	11	2,556,585	612,745	3,169,330	569,300	1,316,800	1,886,100	2,765,470	3,554	7,820,900	16.60
16	Decatur . . . . .	232,550	92	4,526,800	606,500	5,133,300	308,095	623,160	931,255	2,903,310	3,139	8,967,955	22.07
17	Dekalb . . . . .	230,662	62	3,324,316	211,402	3,535,718	193,921	389,456	603,377	1,184,867	3,792	5,633,962	16.67
18	Deiaware . . . . .	248,801	80	4,514,070	811,585	5,325,655	492,500	616,895	1,109,395	2,655,335	4,077	9,080,385	21.43
19	Dubois . . . . .	270,645	07	2,911,315	1,261,005	4,172,320	142,840	273,500	416,340	1,325,330	2,748	3,296,990	5.75
20	Elkhart . . . . .	289,559	29	5,194,230	1,153,570	6,347,800	1,050,495	1,284,525	2,335,020	3,688,915	5,968	12,371,735	21.92

\* 5 per cent. increase.

† 5 per cent. decrease.

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Polls.	Total Value of Taxable Property.	Value of Lands per Acre.
21	Fayette . . . . .	136,749	53	\$3,208,450	\$549,130	\$3,757,580	\$300,140	\$417,430	\$717,570	\$2,157,280	2,200	\$6,632,430	\$27 40
22	Floyd . . . . .	92,959	50	1,162,155	468,495	1,630,650	2,278,145	2,596,120	4,874,265	3,689,335	2,997	10,194,250	15 56
23	Fountain . . . . .	250,368	75	4,067,420	471,085	4,538,505	173,945	409,895	583,840	1,693,400	3,178	6,763,745	17 91
24	Franklin . . . . .	244,589	98	3,561,580	667,860	4,229,440	155,565	454,000	609,565	2,672,925	2,836	7,511,930	17 30
25	Fulton . . . . .	230,994	.	2,186,000	554,255	2,734,255	187,470	339,890	527,360	1,205,645	2,709	4,467,260	11 84
26	Gibson . . . . .	307,794	42	3,709,209	1,087,355	\$4,796,564	289,968	703,580	993,548	2,495,752	4,060	8,285,864	15 58
27	Grant . . . . .	259,803	47	3,708,835	1,337,425	5,046,260	389,215	588,155	977,370	2,385,520	4,562	8,409,150	19 42
28	Greene . . . . .	342,988	15	2,691,245	544,275	3,235,520	88,510	248,155	336,665	1,740,965	3,637	5,313,150	9 84
29	Hamilton . . . . .	252,479	86	5,706,115	808,935	6,515,050	207,470	451,845	659,315	1,855,965	4,140	9,030,330	25 80
30	Hancock . . . . .	190,417	.	4,222,585	612,870	4,835,455	239,990	424,790	664,780	2,204,085	3,124	7,704,320	25 34
31	Harrison . . . . .	297,940	37	1,940,964	460,492	2,401,456	61,366	186,897	248,263	1,461,381	3,150	4,111,100	8 06
32	Hendricks . . . . .	256,987	01	6,716,426	721,304	7,437,730	141,547	374,749	516,296	2,602,214	3,474	10,556,240	28 94
33	Henry . . . . .	242,613	73	5,980,890	1,045,560	7,026,450	508,160	905,470	1,413,630	3,666,160	4,165	12,106,240	28 96
34	Howard . . . . .	185,996	44	2,802,720	710,810	3,513,530	408,915	616,135	1,025,050	1,962,350	3,771	6,500,930	18 88
35	Huntington . . . . .	234,335	88	3,400,935	1,182,490	4,583,425	488,420	720,465	1,208,885	2,391,065	4,444	8,183,375	19 56
36	Jackson . . . . .	335,683	26	2,733,975	473,030	3,207,005	288,295	584,580	872,875	1,698,980	3,589	5,778,860	9 55
37	Jasper . . . . .	354,511	79	1,256,291	270,642	1,526,933	187,680	192,796	280,476	1,137,062	1,697	2,944,471	4 32
38	Jay . . . . .	238,826	.	2,712,985	1,506,020	4,219,005	263,160	451,760	714,920	1,715,480	3,540	6,649,405	17 67
39	Jefferson . . . . .	228,781	04	2,050,240	493,765	2,544,005	634,145	1,379,055	2,033,200	2,562,760	3,351	7,139,965	11 12
40	Jennings . . . . .	232,989	22	1,344,312	256,134	1,600,446	65,167	233,821	298,988	908,185	2,301	2,807,619	6 87
41	Johnson . . . . .	193,053	.	4,821,620	816,800	5,638,420	357,605	702,170	1,059,775	2,756,455	3,180	9,454,650	29 20
42	Knox . . . . .	321,555	36	3,321,087	719,452	4,040,539	1,219,276	1,635,467	2,854,743	3,055,047	4,497	9,950,329	12 56
43	Kosciusko . . . . .	338,191	38	5,231,405	889,870	6,121,275	362,070	723,550	1,085,620	2,527,600	4,613	9,734,495	18 10
44	Lagarange . . . . .	235,931	.	3,113,870	719,605	3,833,475	136,570	209,835	346,405	1,962,495	2,499	6,142,375	16 25
45	Lake . . . . .	304,511	09	2,733,787	649,175	3,382,962	320,125	324,670	644,795	1,303,383	2,802	5,331,140	11 10
46	Laporte . . . . .	366,002	37	5,336,475	846,685	6,183,160	1,341,510	1,827,870	3,169,380	3,573,755	5,161	12,926,295	16 90
47	Lawrence . . . . .	284,182	14	1,862,576	405,867	2,268,443	159,384	413,017	572,401	1,721,280	2,521	4,562,121	7 98
48	Madison . . . . .	233,379	90	5,486,265	957,950	6,444,215	319,565	567,140	886,705	1,991,650	4,735	8,864,305	21 08
49	Marion . . . . .	234,530	47	3,736,730	1,781,207	10,858,899	20,566,723	14,638,740	35,143,463	17,383,609	21,798	63,385,971	46 30
50	Marshall . . . . .	281,517	72	3,736,730	618,500	4,355,230	278,600	449,316	727,910	1,681,665	3,611	6,764,865	15 47



TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improve- ments.	Value of Lands and Improve- ments.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improve- ments.	Value of Lots and Improve- ments.	Value of Personal Property.	Polls.	Total Value of Taxable Property.	Value of Lands per acre.
91	White . . . . .	316,441	14	\$2,664,527	\$504,747	\$3,169,274	\$135,975	\$286,472	\$422,447	\$1,120,069	2,527	\$4,711,790	\$10 02
92	Whitley . . . . .	210,744	18	3,090,715	514,655	3,605,370	201,050	327,185	528,235	1,916,815	3,017	6,030,420	17 17
	Total . . . . .	22,454,863	87	\$309,951,398	\$62,396,314	\$372,347,712	\$70,707,208	\$79,813,420	\$150,520,628	\$214,840,602	336,754	\$737,708,942	. . .



Since this action of the Board I have received the abstracts of assessments in said counties, duly certified to by the auditors of said counties, and after due consideration I have decided to accept the assessments on the lands and improvements in said counties as reported to me by the auditors thereof, and as they appear in the tabulated statement of the assessments of property for taxation in the several counties in this State, and make the same stand as the assessments thereof.

JAMES H. RICE,  
Auditor of State.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

It is hereby certified that the foregoing record, from page 255 to page 345, inclusive, is the true, full and complete record of the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization for 1886, organized under the act entitled "An act concerning taxation," approved March 29, 1881, and that the same is a correct statement of the valuation made by the said Board for the year 1886.

ISAAC P. GRAY,  
Governor of Indiana, and President of the State Board of Equalization.

J. J. BINGHAM,  
Deputy Auditor of State, and Secretary of the State Board of Equalization.

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1886. }

I, James H. Rice, Auditor of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the returns of the assessments made by the State Board of Equalization of Indiana, for the year 1886, as certified to me by the President and Secretary of the said Board on the 5th day of September, 1886.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1886.

[L. S.]

JAMES H. RICE,  
Auditor of State.

NOTE.—Pages 255 to 345, inclusive, named in the certificate, are pages of the State record in the office of the Auditor of State.



# PROPERTY TAXATION.

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## Opinion of Attorney General Hord Regarding the Powers and Duties of the State Board of Equalization.

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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
INDIANAPOLIS, June 30. }

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, President of the State Board of Equalization:*

SIR—Several questions have been submitted to me by the State Board of Equalization for consideration and answer, and I respectfully respond to them as requested.

### NOTICE TO COMPANIES AND COUNTIES.

*Question 1.*—"What notice is required to be given, if any, to railroad companies and counties of the proceedings of the Board that they may appear and have a hearing as to the matters affecting them?"

*Answer.*—It is founded in the simple philosophy derived from the experience of ages, that the payment of taxes has to be enforced by summary and stringent means against a reluctant and often adverse sentiment, and to do this successfully, other instrumentalities and other modes of procedure are necessary than those belonging to courts of justice.

The existence of government depending on the prompt and regular collection of revenue, must, as an object of primary importance, be insured in such way as the wisdom of the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature is clothed with plenary power on the subject. R. S. 1881, sec. 193; Cooley on Taxation, 47, 48, 49, 2d ed.; Franklin Co. vs. Railroad, 12 Lea R. 522, 534; Chattanooga vs. Railroad Co., 7 Lea R. 566.

The statute requires railroad companies to furnish to the county auditors of the respective counties in which the railroad may be located, a statement or schedule showing the property owned by them, which is laid before the State Board of Equalization. R. S. 1881, secs. 6361, 6367, 6371.

Such companies are also required to furnish to the Auditor of State at the same time a schedule of its property. R. S. 1881, sec. 6369.

The statute has fixed the time for the meeting of the State Board of Equalization on the third Monday in June. R. S. 1881, sec. 6402.

The duration of the session can not exceed forty days. R. S. 1881, sec. 6405.

The county auditor is required to prepare an abstract of the assessment of property and transmit the same to the Auditor of State to enable the Board to equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property within the State. R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

Railroad companies and counties may appear before the Board by agent or counsel, or any citizen and taxpayer of the State may appear and be heard as to the assessment, or revision and equalization of the assessment. Kentucky Railroad Cases, 115 U. S. R. 321, 333-4; State Railroad Tax Cases, 92 U. S. R. 575; 31 Ky. R. 492, 512; *Mayor vs. Davenport*, 92 N. Y. 604, 613; In Matter of Application of *Hermane vs. Board*, 71 N. Y. 481, 488.

The law, in prescribing the time when the Board shall assemble, gives all the notice required, and the proceeding by which the valuation is determined is due process of law.

Proceedings to raise the public revenue by assessment and collection of taxes does not imply or require the right to such notice and hearing as are considered to be essential to the validity of judgments of judicial tribunals. Notice by statute is generally the only notice given, and is sufficient in the absence of a statute requiring other notice.

A statute for raising public revenue by the assessment and collection of taxes which gives notice of the proposed assessment to any railroad company, by requiring it at a time named to present a statement of its property to a designated official charged with the duty of receiving the statement, which fixes time and place for public sessions of the Board at which the statement is to be considered, where the official valuation is to be made and where the party interested has the right to be present and to be heard, does not deprive such party of property without due process of law. Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases, 115 U. S. R. 321, 332; In Matter of *Hermane vs. Board*, 71 N. Y. 481, 488; State Railroad Tax Cases, 92 U. S. R. 576, 609;

Hagne *vs.* Reclamation District, 111 U. S. R. 704, 710; Cooley on Taxation, 364, 365, 420, 421, 2d ed.; Methodist Pr. Church *vs.* Baltimore, 6 Gill, 391; O'Neal *vs.* Bridge Company, 18 Md. 126; State *vs.* Renigon, 41 N. J. 98; Cin. N. O., etc., Co. *vs.* Commonwealth, 81 Ky. R. 492; County of Santa Clara *vs.* Southern Pacific R. Co., 18 Fed. R. 385.

ASSESSMENT BY BOARD NOT IN CONFLICT WITH FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*Question 2.*—"Under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States can there be two different tribunals, one for the assessment of real estate and the other of railroad property?"

*Answer.*—The Constitution of Indiana directs the General Assembly to provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and to prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal. R. S. 1881, sec. 193.

There is nothing in the Constitution of Indiana that requires taxes to be levied by a uniform method upon all descriptions of property. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the legislative power, and there is nothing to forbid the classification of property for purposes of taxation and the valuation of different classes by different methods. The rule of equality in respect to the subject only requires the same means and methods to be applied impartially to all the constituents of each class, so that the law shall operate equally and uniformly upon all persons in similar circumstances. There can be no objection, therefore, to the discrimination made as between railroad companies and other corporations in the methods and instrumentalities by which the value of their property is ascertained. The different nature and uses of their property justify the discrimination in this respect which the discretion of legislation has seen fit to impose. The fact that the Legislature has chosen to call railroad property, for purposes of taxation, real estate, does not identify it with farming lands and town lots in such a sense as imperatively to require the employment of the same machinery and methods for all, in the process of valuation for purposes of taxation. The mode provided for the valuation of railroad property for taxation under the statute, is due process of law, and the action of the Board being final, without appeal,



is not a denial of "the equal protection of the laws," and is not in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. *Kentucky Railroad Cases*, 115 U. S. R. 321, 337, 338; *Missouri vs. Lewis*, 101 U. S. R. 22, 30; *Hager vs. Reclamation District*, 111 U. S. R. 701; *San Francisco, etc., vs. The State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 12; *The Central Pacific Railroad Co. vs. The State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 35; *Cincinnati, etc., Co. vs. The Commonwealth*, 81 Ky. R. 492; *State vs. Railroad Cases*, 92 U. S. R. 576; *State Board of Assessors vs. State*, 23 Cent. Law Jour. 69, par. 25, by Ct. of App. of N. J.

The Constitution and statutes of the State require all property to be assessed at its fair cash value. The fact that one kind of property is to be ascertained by one officer or board, and the value of another kind of property by another officer or board, each clothed with the duty and responsibility of ascertaining the actual value, can not be held to operate a deprivation of legal protection to the owners of either kind of property. The State Board in one case, the Assessors and County Boards in the other, are but different instrumentalities through which the same result is reached, the fair and just valuation by reference to the same standard, and therefore the equal and uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation. *San Francisco, etc., Co. vs. State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 12, 30, 31; *State Board of Assessors vs. State*, 23 Cent. Law Jour. 69, par. 25, by Ct. of App. of N. J.

#### MODE OF EQUALIZATION.

*Question 3.*—"How shall the Board proceed in the equalization of property under the statute?"

The State Board of Equalization is required to assess railroad property denominated by statute as "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property in the State. R. S. 1881, secs. 6406, 6407, 6408, 6409, 6410.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specially exempted by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 193.

This provision of the fundamental law precludes discrimination in favor of or against any class of property or persons whatsoever, and therefore realty can not be favored in taxation, or the property of railroads disfavored. *Cin. N. O. etc., Co. vs. Commonwealth*, 81 Ky. R. 492, 501, 502; *Prim vs. Bellville*, 59 Ill. 142; *Bureau Co. vs. Railroad Co.* 44 Ill. 229; *Chicago, etc., R. Co. vs. Boone County*, 44 Ill. 240; *Law vs. The People*, 87 Ill. 388; *Chicago, etc., Co. vs. Livingston Co.* 68 Ill. 458.

It has been held that the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing "equal protection of the laws," secures the same right to uniformity in the rate of assessment and taxation to citizens and railroad corporations. 18 Fed. Rep. 385; *Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases*, 115 U. S. R. 321.

For the purpose of properly equalizing the valuation of real property and railroad property within the State, the county auditor is required to make out and transmit to the Auditor of State an abstract showing an assessment of property, real and personal, and an abstract of railroad property as returned by railroad companies to the county auditors. R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

For the purpose of the equalization of the valuation of property as listed and assessed in the different counties, the Board is required to consider the following classes of property separately, namely: Railroad property, lands, town and city lots, and upon such consideration determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of each of said classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State, as may be deemed by the Board to be equitable and just, such rates being in all cases even and not fractional; and such rates, as finally determined by said Board, shall not be combined. R. S. 1881, sec. 6408.

"Counties shall be equalized by adding to the aggregate value of the lands and town and city lots in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too low, such rate per centum as will raise the same to its proper proportionate value, and by deducting from the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too high, such per centum as will reduce the same to its proper value." R. S. 1881, sec. 6409.

In *Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. The State Board of Equalization*



(56 Cal., 194-196) the court says: "In the first place the section in question provides for a State Board of Equalization, and also for county boards of equalization. They are all to be boards of equalization. To equalize is to make equal, to cause to correspond, or be like in amount or degree, as compared with something. The meaning of the term is to be borne in mind. It was eminently wise on the part of the framers of the Constitution to limit the powers of the State Board in respect to equalization, as we think they did do by the section under consideration to the equalization of the assessment rolls of the various counties, by comparing the assessment roll of each county with the roll of each and all the others, and thus make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in the respective rolls." See, also, *State vs. Allen*, 43 Ill. 456; *Smith vs. Board*, 30 Iowa, 531; *People vs. Nichols*, 49 Ill. 517; *Weehawken Township vs. Roe*, 36 N. J. Law 86; *Tallmadge vs. Board*, 21 Barb. 611; *Billinger vs. Gray*, 51 N. York, 613; *Hambleton vs. Dempsey*, 20 Ohio, 168; *Mayor, etc., vs. Davenport*, 92 N. Y. 604; *Cooley on Taxation*, 421, 422, 2d ed.; *Kimball vs. Merdle, S. L. and T. Co.*, 1 Bradw. 209; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 496, 498, 499, 500, 501; *Bucks vs. The People*, 78 Ill. 560.

Sections 6408 and 6409 (R. S. 1881) requiring the Board to determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of different classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State, as may be deemed equitable and just, and providing for the equalization of counties, are to be construed with and subject to the limitation imposed by Section 6406, which is as follows: "It shall be the duty of said Board in each year in which the real estate is appraised, to examine the abstracts of all the real property assessed for taxation in the several counties of this State, as returned to the Auditor of State, and it shall equalize the assessments as hereinafter provided. Said Board shall not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation in the State; neither shall it increase said aggregate valuation, except in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to a just equalization, and not exceeding one per cent. on such aggregate assessed valuation; but this rule shall not apply to railroad property."

## COUNTY AUDITOR MUST REPORT ASSESSMENT TO STATE AUDITOR.

*Question 4.*—"Are county auditors required to report the assessment of property to the Auditor of State for the use of the State Board of Equalization?"

The statute expressly declares that "for the purpose of properly equalizing the valuations of real property and railroad property within the State, it shall be the duty of county auditors, on or before the 10th day of June of each year, upon the receipt of the assessment books, to make out, and transmit to the Auditor of State, an abstract of the assessment of property, showing the number, value and average value of each class or kind of enumerated property as shown by the assessment, the value of each item of enumerated property, and total value of personal property; the value of all land in each civil township without improvements, the value of improvements thereon, and the value of such lands with improvements, the value of all city or town in-lots and out-lots without improvements, the value of improvements thereon, and the value of such lots with improvements, and the length of the main track or tracks, the length of the side track or tracks, the number or descriptions, and the value and average values of each separate item of railroad property. Such abstract shall be arranged in such manner as to show, by civil townships, the number of acres, value, and average value of improved lands, and, in like manner, the number of acres, value, and average value of unimproved lands, the total number of acres, and the total value, and average value per acre of all lands, the number, value, and average value of improved town or city lots, the number, value, and average value of unimproved town or city lots, the total number of lots, total value, and average value of all lots; and the total value of all property, real and personal. Said abstract shall be made out on blanks, which it shall be the duty of the Auditor of State to furnish the county auditors for that purpose. The value to be given in said abstract shall be the assessed valuation, except in the case of railroad property, denominated 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock,' the value of which shall be given as returned by the railroad companies to the county auditors. The county auditors shall, at the same time, and accompanying the said abstracts, furnish a detailed statement of the railroad property, denominated 'railroad

track' and 'rolling stock,' reported by each road located in or through their counties. If there are any roads so located that have not made their reports, as required by this act, the county auditors shall report the facts, giving the name of such railroads." R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

#### BOARD MAY AUTHORIZE STATE AUDITOR TO COMPLETE EQUALIZATION.

*Question 5.* "If the county auditors fail to make reports to the State Auditor in time, how can the equalization be completed?"

*Answer.*—The statute provides: "In case of the failure on the part of any county auditor to furnish the proper returns of the assessment of his county to the Auditor of State prior to or during the meeting of the Board of Equalization in each year, said Board may, by order, authorize the Auditor of State to equalize the assessment of such county when full returns have been received by him." R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

#### RETURN BY ASSESSOR AND RE-ASSESSMENT.

*Question 6.*—"When is the township assessor required to make a return of his assessment, and will a failure to make a return in time affect such return, and can a county board of equalization require a new assessment?"

*Answer.*—It is the duty of a township assessor to make a return to the county auditor on or before the first Monday in June of the year in which the assessment is required to be made. R. S. 1881, secs. 6385, 6390. But the statute expressly provides that "A failure to complete or return an assessment of property, real or personal, by the assessor, within the time required by this act, or any informality or irregularity in making the assessment, or in the tax lists, or errors of any kind herein, shall not vitiate the same, but the same shall be as legal and valid as if completed and returned in the time required by law, and such informalities or irregularities may be corrected at any time after such return is made. If any property is listed or assessed on or after the first day of June, and before the return of the assessor's books, the same shall be as legal and binding as if listed and assessed before that time. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to release such assessor



from any penalty imposed upon him by law for his neglect or failure to make his return within the period prescribed by this act." R. S. 1881, sec. 6394.

A similar statute has been held valid. *Wright vs. Miller*, 87 Illinois, 582, "After a return is made by the assessor, if the county board of equalization shall find the aggregate assessment is too high or too low, or is generally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equalize the same, it may set aside the assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment, with instructions to the assessors to increase or diminish the aggregate assessment of their respective townships in such amount as the board may deem right and just and consistent with law." R. S. 1881, sec. 6400.

The assessment should be completed and returned before a termination of the session of the county board of equalization, that the board may perform the functions prescribed for it by law.

If a new assessment shall be made under section 6400 affecting valuations, notice should be given as provided by section 6387 of R. S. 1881.

#### MEANING OF TERM "LANDS."

*Question 7.*—"Does the term 'lands,' as used in the law creating the board of equalization, cover and include buildings and other improvements thereon?"

The word "land" is a generic term, and in its legal acceptance comprehends every species of ground or earth, and all buildings, structures and fixed improvements thereon, and embraces an indefinite extent upward, and downward to the globe's center.

Hence the law maxim, *cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum et ad inferos*, or, more curtly expressed, *cujus est solum ejus est altum*. He who possesses land possesses that which is above and within it. *Coke Litt.* 4a; 2 *Blk. Com.* 17, 18; *Broom's Legal Maxims*, 349; 3 *Kent. Com.* 401; *Mott vs. Palmer*, 1 *N. Y.* 564, 569; *Commissioner's Attachment*, 2 *Abb. Pr. R. N. S.* 83, 86; *Green vs. Armstrong*, 1 *Den.* 550, 554; *Baker vs. Johnson*, 2 *Hill*, 342, 348; *State vs. Pollmeyer*, 33 *Ind.* 402.

The statute providing for the assessment and equalization of taxation defining the term "lands" provides: "The terms 'real

property,' 'real estate' and 'lands', wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include, not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures, trees and other fixtures of whatever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto." R. S. 1881, sec. 6272.

#### APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

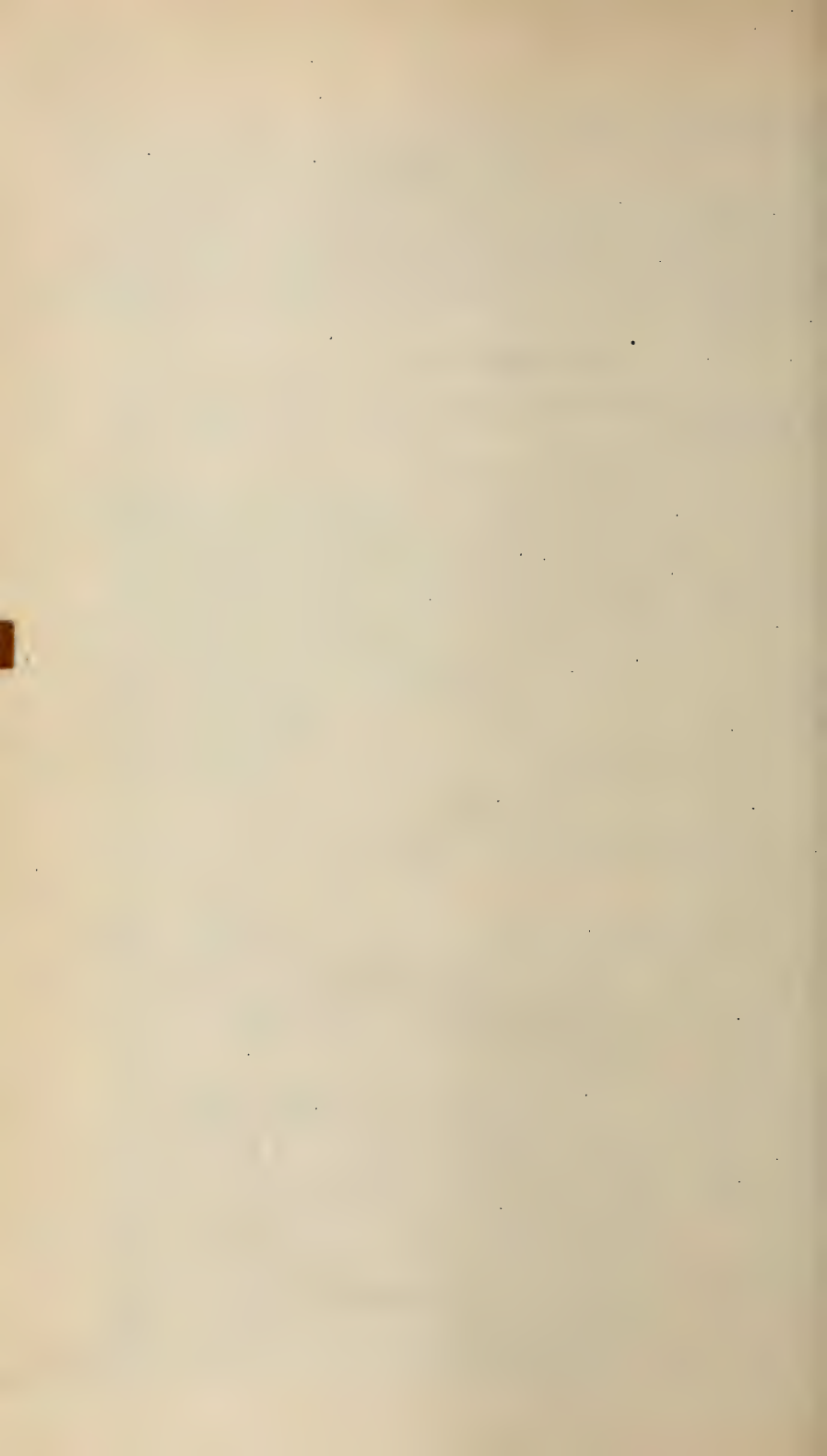
*Question 8.*—"How should real estate be assessed by the township assessor?"

*Answer.*—The statute directs that lands, and the improvements and the buildings thereon or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their full fair cash value, estimated at the price they would bring at a fair voluntary sale, taking into consideration the fertility of the soil, the vicinity of the same to railroads, macadamized roads, clay roads, gravel roads, turnpike roads, State or county roads, cities, towns, villages, navigable rivers, water privileges on the same or in the vicinity of the same, the location of the route of any canal or canals, with any other local advantages of situation. Inlots and outlots in all towns, cities, or villages, with the improvements thereon or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their full fair cash value as aforesaid, taking into consideration all the local advantages, upon actual view of the premises.

When a building or structure is located on the right of way of any canal, railroad or other company, leased or granted for a term of years to another, the same shall be valued at such price as such building or structure and lease or grant would sell for at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

In valuing any real property on which there is a coal or other mine, or stone or other quarry, the same, if land and the mine or quarry are owned by the same person, shall be valued at such price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell for at a fair voluntary sale for cash. Where the mine or quarry is owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the land such land shall be valued exclusive of the mine or quarry, as other lands are valued, and the mine or quarry, and all improvements and leasehold and appurtenances shall be valued separately from the land, according to the fair cash value thereof. R. S. 1881, secs. 6379, 6380, 6381.





5  
BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

ATTORNEY GENERAL

—OF THE—

STATE OF INDIANA.

(FRANCIS T. HORD.)

Containing the Opinions given the State Officers and Officers  
of the Legislature, an Account of the Collections made by  
this Department, and the manner of Disbursement,  
Causes Pending and Decided, and other  
Transactions of this Department.

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TO THE GOVERNOR

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1886



THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, November 5, 1886. }

Received, examined by the Governor, and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

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AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, November 6, 1886. }

The statements in this report of the amounts of money paid to the Treasurer of State on account of various funds correspond with the credits on the records of this department. I find, also, that the Attorney General has a quietus of the Auditors of the Counties for the amounts he has collected and paid to the County Treasurers, on account of the several funds as stated in his account of collections. The books of the Attorney General, also, give a satisfactory exhibit of his collections on account of the various funds, the sources from whence they came, and the disposition made thereof, all in accurate detail.

JAS. H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

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NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

Returned from Auditor of State and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, this 6th day of November, 1886.

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*





## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

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Hon. ISAAC P. GRAY,

*Governor of Indiana:*

I submit the following report of the proceedings and condition of the office of the Attorney General of Indiana:

Numerous legal questions have been submitted by State officers, for opinions from this department, and I annex a copy of the opinions given, and make them a part of this report.

### LITIGATION.

The following civil cases have been decided :

Edward Voight *vs.* The State House Commissioners, in the Superior Court of Marion County, to garnish money in their hands. A motion to quash the affidavit and writ in the case was sustained, and the case was dismissed by the Court, as to the Commissioner.

Abner Holdemen *vs.* Charles E. Thompson. Habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court. Affirmed. 105 Ind. 513.

Indiana Stone and Cement Company *vs.* The Commissioners for the Construction of Asylums, to garnish wages in their hands in the Owen Circuit Court. Demurrer sustained to the complaint, and cause as to them dismissed.

The State *ex rel.* Attorney General *vs.* The Board of Commissioners of Putnam County. Judgment in the Court below for the State, which was affirmed in the Supreme Court. 106 Ind. 531.

John T. Musselman *vs.* William B. Fletcher. Habeas corpus in the Superior Court of Marion County; finding for the defendant.

Eli Lowery *vs.* A. J. Howard. Habeas corpus. Affirmed by the Supreme Court. 103 Ind. 440.

Ex parte Charles Richards. Habeas corpus, in the Supreme Court. Affirmed. 102 Ind. 260.

The State ex rel. Attorney General *vs.* Board of Commissioners of Rush County. Judgment in the Court below for the State, and affirmed in the Supreme Court. 103 Ind. 497.

William C. Robinson *vs.* Andrew J. Schneck. Appeal from the Switzerland Circuit Court. The Court below held a part of the School Law unconstitutional, and, at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General filed a brief in the case in support of the constitutionality of the law, while pending in the Supreme Court, and the cause was reversed and the law held to be constitutional. 102 Ind. 307.

The State of Indiana on the relation of the Attorney General *vs.* The Board of Commissioners of Jackson County. Judgment in the Court below for the State, and affirmed in the Supreme Court. 106 Ind. 270.

The State of Indiana *vs.* The Portsmouth Savings Bank.

This was an action instituted to recover a portion of the bed of Beaver Lake. The parties claimed the land on the ground that the State sold the swamp lands surrounding the lake, and thereby the parties owning such land became the owners of the lake bed, and also several other defenses. The Court below held against the State. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed, and the Court held that the purchasers surrounding the lake did not thereby acquire the lake bed, but their title extended to the meandered line only. Upon the final trial questions will arise as to the adverse possession for the time prescribed by the statute of limitations, the Court holding that the statute of limitations operated against the State up to the enactment of the law of 1881, repealing the statute, and vested rights acquired under the statute of limitations prior to the passage of the latter were good and operative against the State. The Court also held that the State was not estopped to assert its title on account of certain acts set forth in the answer. 106 Ind. 435.

Henry Stoner *vs.* James H. Rice, Auditor of State.

This was an action pending in the Laporte Circuit Court, wherein the plaintiff claimed a certain lake bed as his property on account of his ownership of surrounding lands, and he sought to enjoin the Auditor from leasing or selling the same. The Court held that the lake bed belonged to the State, and found for the Auditor of State. The case has been appealed and is now pending in the Supreme Court.

#### CIVIL CAUSES PENDING.

The State of Indiana *vs.* Jane Milk, in the United States Circuit Court for the State of Indiana. Submitted to the Court on demurrer to plaintiff's reply, on oral argument and brief.

Henry Stoner *vs.* James H. Rice, Auditor of the State of Indiana, in the Supreme Court of Indiana. The cause has been briefed and submitted to the Court.

State *ex rel.* Attorney General *vs.* Insurance Company of North America, in the Supreme Court of Indiana. Briefed and submitted.

Commissioners of Bartholomew County *vs.* The State *ex rel.* Attorney General, in the Supreme Court of Indiana. Briefed and submitted.

The State *ex rel.* Auditor of State *vs.* Samuel Hanway, in the Marion Circuit Court. Submitted to the Court on demurrer to defendant's answer, on oral argument and brief.

The State of Indiana on the relation of Henry Stacy *vs.* The Board of Trustees for the Hospital for the Insane. No. 36032, in Room 2 of the Superior Court of Marion County.

The following cases are pending in the Marion Circuit Court awaiting the decision of the case of the State *ex rel.* Attorney General *vs.* Insurance Company of North America, now pending in the Supreme Court of Indiana:

No. 2863. State *ex rel.* *vs.* Gerard F. and M. Ins. Co.

No. 2864. State *ex rel.* *vs.* Fire Association of Philadelphia.

No. 2865. State *ex rel.* *vs.* Penn. Fire Ins. Co.

No. 2869. State *ex rel.* *vs.* Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Several cases are pending in the Newton Circuit Court against parties for the possession of portions of the bed of Beaver Lake, which are set down for hearing and trial on the 15th day of December, 1886.

## CRIMINAL CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

The statute provides that the Attorney General shall prosecute and defend all criminal or State prosecutions pending in the Supreme Court of Indiana (R. S. 1881, sec. 5659), and briefs have been prepared by this office and filed in all said causes.

The total number of criminal cases appealed to the Supreme Court from November 1, 1884, to Nov. 1, 1886, is 144.

The number appealed by defendants convicted in the Court below is one hundred and twenty-two, and of this number sixty-nine have been affirmed, twenty-nine reversed, one dismissed and twenty-three are still pending.

The number of appeals taken by the State in criminal causes is twenty-two. The appeal was sustained in seven cases, denied in nine cases, two were dismissed and four are now pending.

I append a tabulated statement of the criminal causes brought to the Supreme Court, with the nature of the offense in each case and the result.

Said statement is as follows:



# CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

No.	TITLE OF CASE.	APPEALED FROM	CRIME.	REPORT.	DECISION.
11667	William Barton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Rush Circuit Court . . .	Selling liquor without license. . . . .	99 Ind. 89	Affirmed.
12008	Jacob Swigart <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Henry Circuit Court . . .	Selling liquor to a minor . . . . .	99 Ind. 111	Affirmed.
11727	George L. Surber <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Morgan Circuit Court . . .	Manslaughter . . . . .	99 Ind. 71	Affirmed.
12059	Joseph J. Adams <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Huntington Circuit Ct . . .	False pretence . . . . .	99 Ind. 244	Reverse.
11927	William Dolke <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . .	Selling liquor to a minor . . . . .	99 Ind. 229	Affirmed.
11687	Gottlieb Wachstetter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana .	Marion Criminal Court .	Larceny . . . . .	99 Ind. 290	Affirmed.
11993	George Wingo <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Vigo Circuit Court . . .	Embezzlement. . . . .	99 Ind. 343	Dismissed.
10696	Calvin P. Barnett <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . .	Gibson Circuit Court . . .	Voluntary manslaughter . . . . .	100 Ind. 171	Affirmed.
12009	Lincoln Davidson <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . .	Henry Circuit Court . . .	Drawing and threatening to use weapon .	99 Ind. 366	Affirmed.
11491	James Story <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Henry Circuit Court . . .	Manslaughter . . . . .	99 Ind. 413	Affirmed.
11977	George Alexander <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . .	Henry Circuit Court . . .	Gaming . . . . .	99 Ind. 450	Affirmed.
11953	Samuel Dugle <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Ohio Circuit Court . . .	Arson . . . . .	100 Ind. 259	Reversed.
11984	Scott Clayton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Kosciusko Circuit Court .	Provoke . . . . .	100 Ind. 201	Affirmed.
12046	James Fenton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Hamilton Circuit Court .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	100 Ind. 598	Affirmed.
12137	John M. Davis <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Bartholomew Circuit Ct .	Keeping gaming house . . . . .	100 Ind. 154	Affirmed.
11899	Thomas Traylor <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Pike Circuit Court . . . .	Abortion . . . . .	101 Ind. 65	Reversed.
12160	Samuel Shaffer <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Wabash Circuit Court . .	Obtaining money under false pretense . .	100 Ind. 365	Affirmed.
12121	Jonathan W. Heath <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana .	Starke Circuit Court . . .	Grand larceny . . . . .	101 Ind. 512	Affirmed.
12181	Alma Gallaher <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Clinton Circuit Court . .	Riot . . . . .	101 Ind. 411	Affirmed.
11963	Jacob Block <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Decatur Circuit Court . .	Murder. . . . .	100 Ind. 357	Reversed.
12156	Christ. C. Hedderich <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana .	Marion Criminal Court .	Selling liquor after 11 o'clock p. m. . . .	101 Ind. 561	Affirmed.
12084	Charlotte Epps <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Huntington Circuit Court .	Murder . . . . .	102 Ind. 539	Affirmed.
12210	Samuel Hunter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Warren Circuit Court . . .	Selling liquor to a minor . . . . .	101 Ind. 241	Reversed.
12027	Luke Bessette <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Benton Circuit Court . . .	Rape . . . . .	101 Ind. 25	Reversed.
12243	Samuel Hunter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Warren Circuit Court . . .	Allowing minors to congregate about pool table .	101 Ind. 406	Affirmed.
12245	George Myers <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Gibson Circuit Court . . .	Forgery . . . . .	101 Ind. 379	Affirmed.
12126	James Farnestock <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . .	Randolph Circuit Court .	Pimp . . . . .	102 Ind. 156	Reversed.
12313	Weiburn Wartena <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . .	Jasper Circuit Court . . .	Murder; sentenced to be hung . . . . .	102 Ind. 51	Reversed.
12246	Samuel Hunter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . .	Warren Circuit Court . . .	Selling liquor on Sunday . . . . .	102 Ind. 428	Affirmed.
12297	William Walker <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Wells Circuit Court . . .	Murder. . . . .	102 Ind. 502	Affirmed.



# CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT—Continued.

No.	TITLE OF CASE.	*APPEALED FROM	CRIME.	REPORT.	DECISION.
12417	Josephus K. Turner <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Noble Circuit Court.	Larceny.	102 Ind. 425	Affirmed.
12533	Moses C. Hamilton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Hancock Circuit Court.	Selling liquor without license.	103 Ind. 96	Affirmed.
12423	Clark Middaugh <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Henry Circuit Court.	Gaming.	103 Ind. 78	Reversed.
12496	Lawrence Brow <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Benton Circuit Court.	Selling liquor to intoxicated person.	103 Ind. 133	Reversed.
12430	John T. Woodward <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Marion Criminal Court.	Embezzlement.	103 Ind. 127	Affirmed.
12468	Oscar Dinwiddie <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Lake Circuit Court.	Unlawfully killing a dog.	103 Ind. 101	Affirmed.
12488	James M. Dennis <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Montgomery Circuit Ct.	Murder; sentenced to be hung.	103 Ind. 142	Reversed.
12035	Martin Hughes <i>et al. vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Fayette Circuit Court.	Malicious trespass.	103 Ind. 344	Reversed.
12403	Joseph A. Thomas <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Fayette Circuit Court.	Sending obscene letter through the mail.	103 Ind. 419	Affirmed.
12667	Marshall Padgett <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Daviess Circuit Court.	Assault and battery with intent to commit larceny.	103 Ind. 550	Affirmed.
12216	John Anderson <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Noble Circuit Court.	Rape.	104 Ind. 467	Affirmed.
12680	Albert Garmitre <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Lagrange Circuit Court.	Forgery.	104 Ind. 444	Affirmed.
12460	William Welch <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Monroe Circuit Court.	Murder.	104 Ind. 317	Reversed.
12705	James Bird <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Hancock Circuit Court.	Allowing minor to play pool.	104 Ind. 384	Reversed.
12647	Andrew Strong <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Fulton Circuit Court.	Forcible entry and detainer.	105 Ind. 1	Affirmed.
12740	Elbridge Riggs <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Fayette Circuit Court.	Larceny.	104 Ind. 261	Affirmed.
12462	Michael Johns <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Clay Circuit Court.	Obstructing highway.	104 Ind. 537	Affirmed.
12385	Alva Sample <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Hancock Circuit Court.	Malicious trespass.	104 Ind. 289	Affirmed.
12792	William W. Kennedy <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Rush Circuit Court.	Murder.	107 Ind. 144	Affirmed.
12794	Tobias Morris <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Perry Circuit Court.	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.	104 Ind. 457	Affirmed.
12739	John W. Wischeurt <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Hancock Circuit Court.	Intoxication.	104 Ind. 407	Affirmed.
12742	Frederick Greuter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Knox Circuit Court.	Renting house for ill fame.	105 Ind. 271	Affirmed.
12808	Stephen Leveich <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Grant Circuit Court.	Assault and battery with intent to murder.	105 Ind. 277	Reversed.
12617	William Boyle <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Allen Circuit Court.	Murder.	105 Ind. 469	Affirmed.
12119	John Snurr <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Whitley Circuit Court.	Murder.	105 Ind. 125	Affirmed.
12242	George W. Holman <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Fulton Circuit Court.	Contempt of court.	105 Ind. 513	Affirmed.
12851	Benjamin F. Heath <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Allen Circuit Court.	Selling liquor without license.	105 Ind. 342	Affirmed.
12606	William Shular <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Montgomery Circuit Ct.	Voluntary man-slaughter.	105 Ind. 289	Affirmed.
12880	Welbern Wartena <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Jasper Circuit Court.	Murder; sentenced to be hung.	105 Ind. 445	Affirmed.
12703	John E. Hockett <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana.	Marion Criminal Court.	Unlawful charge for use of telephone.	105 Ind. 250	Affirmed.

12702	John E. Hockett <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . . . .	Unlawful charge for use of telephone . . . . .	105 Ind. 599	Affirmed.
12901	Theodore Walter <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	105 Ind. 589	Affirmed.
12797	William H. Small <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Dearborn Circuit Court . . . . .	Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	106 Ind. 94	Affirmed.
12879	Stilz <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Jasper Circuit Court . . . . .	Arson . . . . .	104 Ind. 359	Reversed.
12906	Henry S. Barnaby <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Clark Circuit Court . . . . .	Keeping gaming house . . . . .	..	Reversed.
12852	Luther T. Brown <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Madison Circuit Court . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	105 Ind. 385	Affirmed.
12911	Thomas Murphy <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Owen Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	105 Ind. 96	Reversed.
12923	William Dant <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor on Sunday . . . . .	106 Ind. 79	Affirmed.
12765	Thomas W. Foster <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Ripley Circuit Court . . . . .	Buying stolen horse . . . . .	106 Ind. 272	Reversed.
12755	David Stevens <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Tippecanoe Circuit Ct . . . . .	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape on a girl under 12 years of age, with her consent . . . . .	107 Ind. 185	Reversed.
12932	Charles S. Hensley <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . . . .	Procuring an abortion . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
12968	Christina Kreamer <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Clark Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor to a minor . . . . .	106 Ind. 192	Reversed.
12619	Josiah Norton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Vigo Circuit Court . . . . .	Incest . . . . .	106 Ind. 163	Affirmed.
12903	William Shafer <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Delaware Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor to minor . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
13030	Jesse Billings <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Daviess Circuit Court . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	107 Ind. 54	Affirmed.
12992	John C. Henning <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Montgomery Circuit Ct . . . . .	Murder, sentenced to be hung . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
13028	Andrew J. Bryant <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Morgan Circuit Court . . . . .	Manslaughter . . . . .	..	Reversed.
13073	Woodson Hamilton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Decatur Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a public highway . . . . .	..	Reversed.
13114	Samuel Archer <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Martin Circuit Court . . . . .	Murder, sentenced to be hung . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
12926	George Kleespies <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Clark Circuit Court . . . . .	Renting house for gambling . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
13113	Aaron Frazier <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Decatur Circuit Court . . . . .	Motion to review judgment . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
13011	Lawrence Wagner <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Porter Circuit Court . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	107 Ind. 71	Affirmed.
13168	John Mulreed <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Delaware Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor to a minor . . . . .	107 Ind. 62	Affirmed.
13088	William H. Bird <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Montgomery Circuit Ct . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	107 Ind. 154	Reversed.
13042	John Miller <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Fountain Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor to a person in habit of being intoxicated . . . . .	107 Ind. 152	Reversed.
13185	James W. Gray <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . . . .	Running lottery . . . . .	107 Ind. 177	Affirmed.
13147	Thomas Murphy <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Owen Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	..	Reversed.
13148	Thomas Murphy <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Owen Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	..	Reversed.
13119	Thomas Murphy <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Owen Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor without license . . . . .	..	Reversed.
13190	Augustus Stoots <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Deka b Circuit Court . . . . .	Selling liquor on Sunday . . . . .	..	Pending.
11244	Conrad Shellhouse et al. <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
11738	Joseph Norton <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Vermillion Circuit Court . . . . .	..	..	Reversed.
12040	Frank Swiney <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Howard Circuit Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
12218	Alexander Keyes <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Tippecanoe Circuit Ct . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
12531	Patrick Carmody et al. <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Ripley Circuit Court . . . . .	Forfeited recognizance . . . . .	..	Affirmed.
12565	Holmon O. Ross <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
12750	Frederick L. DeLamater <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Cass Circuit Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
12912	James Geraghty, Jr., <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Rush Circuit Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.
12936	Joseph B. Cheate <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Clinton Circuit Court . . . . .	Contempt of court . . . . .	..	Pending.
12960	Frank E. Bowen <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . . . .	Kush Circuit Court . . . . .	..	..	Pending.

## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT—Continued.

No.	TITLE OF CASE.	APPEALED FROM	CRIME.	REPORT.	DECISION.
12963	Henry Splittorf <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Warrick Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
12991	Edward O. Green <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Jay Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13015	Henry A. Skaggs <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Montgomery Circuit Ct. . .	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13086	John Taylor <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Wells Circuit Court . . .	Allowing minor to play pool . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13087	John Taylor <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Wells Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13122	Lewis Mergentheim <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Miami Circuit Court . . .	Maintaining a nuisance . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13134	Winfield S. Sutherland <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Parke Circuit Court . . .	Grand Larceny . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13210	Nicholas Hudson <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Perry Circuit Court . . .	Murder . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13380	Samuel Trout, Jr., <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Sullivan Circuit Court . . .	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13241	Joseph Franklin <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Warren Circuit Court . . .	Assault and battery with intent to commit murder . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13280	John W. Keeling <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . .	Assault and battery with intent to commit murder . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
13348	Giles Phillips <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Gibson Circuit Court . . .	Seduction . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13405	Varmun J. Card <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Kosciusko Circuit Court . . .	Forgery . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13406	Elias W. Mayfield <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Sullivan Circuit Court . . .	Manslaughter . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13409	Arista Glover <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Fountain Circuit Court . . .	Bribery . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
12939	John Heil <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13309	Charles Watson <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13310	W. B. Trout <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Marion Criminal Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13375	Charles Roberts <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Vigo Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13387	Chapin M. Pierce <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Kosciusko Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
13419	Charles Shannon <i>vs.</i> State of Indiana . . .	Fountain Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pending.
12951	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Henry Johnson . . .	Porter Circuit Court . . .	Manslaughter . . .	. . . . .	Reversed.
12466	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> William Cooper . . .	Sullivan Circuit Court . . .	Arson . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
12464	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Peter Bowman . . .	Morgan Circuit Court . . .	Selling without license . . .	. . . . .	Reversed.
12282	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Ezekiah F. Rowe . . .	Pike Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
12365	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> George W. Anderson . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . .	Perjury . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> H. B. Williams . . .	. . . . .	False pretense . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.
12420	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Josiah C. Long . . .	Wayne Circuit Court . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Reversed.
12697	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> William Fisher . . .	White Circuit Court . . .	Mayhem . . .	. . . . .	Reversed.
12764	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Andrew J. Boswell . . .	Huntington Circuit Ct . . .	Assault and battery with intent to murder . . .	. . . . .	Affirmed.

12978	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Isaac M. Rice . . . . .	Warrick Circuit Court . . . . .	Wife desertion . . . . .	Affirmed.
12920	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Samuel McDonald . . . . .	Randolph Circuit Court . . . . .	Bribery . . . . .	Reversed.
13270	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Edward Brunner . . . . .	Pike Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Pending.
12943	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. . . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Dismissed.
12631	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> John W. Mason . . . . .	Jay Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Affirmed.
12182	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Alma Gallagher et al . . . . .	Johnson Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Affirmed.
12212	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Hiram B. Williams . . . . .	Wells Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Affirmed.
12473	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> John Hunt . . . . .	Henry Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Dismissed.
12640	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Florence Stout . . . . .	Monroe Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Pending.
12788	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Chas. H. Soudriette . . . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Reversed.
13071	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Breckenridge Reynolds . . . . .	Delaware Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Dismissed.
13224	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> Breckenridge Reynolds . . . . .	Delaware Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Pending.
13229	State of Indiana <i>vs.</i> George McKee . . . . .	Knox Circuit Court . . . . .	Obstructing a navigable river . . . . .	Pending.



CRIMINAL CASES PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

*Hockett vs. The State of Indiana*, in the Supreme Court of the United States, appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana. 105 Ind. 250.

SETTLEMENTS.

The accounts of 1883 were settled with the Auditor of State, which will be found in his report for 1883, on pages 137, 138, 139, 140.

The settlement and report of collections made by the Attorney General, for the year 1884, is shown in the report of the Auditor of State for the year 1884, on pages 150, 151, 152. The total collections for the years 1883 and 1884 are shown in my former report.

The accounts for the year 1885 were settled with the Auditor of State, which appear in his report for the year 1885 on pages 119, 120, 121.

COLLECTIONS.

I have provided a record of collections, and a journal and ledger, in which appear in full the collections made by this office, journalized and posted in double-entry form.

During my term I have made collections, and after deducting the fees allowed by law, have paid the moneys into the proper treasuries, as follows:

Fines and forfeitures collected.....	\$8,879 67
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus.....	8,879 67
Principal Common School Fund.....	\$2,134 57
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus.....	2,134 57
Congressional School Fund.....	\$309 00
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus.....	309 00
Estray Fund.....	\$418 87
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus.....	418 87



County School Revenue .....	\$51,163 89	
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus .....	51,163 89	
		<hr/>
Common School Fund interest .....	\$162 71	
Paid State Treasurer—		
April 7, 1886 .....	162 71	
		<hr/>
State Sinking Fund.....	\$19 30	
Paid State Treasurer—		
March 9, 1885 .....	19 30	
		<hr/>
Docket Fees.....	\$952 01	
Paid State Treasurer—		
September 11, 1886 .....	952 01	
		<hr/>
New State House Fund.....	\$296 95	
Paid State Treasurer—		
June 4, 1885 .....	\$257 45	
September 4, 1885.....	18 06	
April 7, 1886 .....	21 44	
		<hr/>
	296 95	
Unclaimed Estates .....	\$1,393 09	
Paid State Treasurer—		
March 9, 1885 .....	\$480 24	
June 4, 1885 .....	373 30	
September 4, 1885.....	108 29	
February 16, 1886 .....	73 28	
June 17, 1886 .....	97 78	
September 11, 1886 .....	260 20	
		<hr/>
	1,393 09	
Unclaimed Fees .....	\$3,324 20	
Paid State Treasurer—		
March 9, 1885 .....	\$254 13	
June 4, 1885 .....	615 40	
November 3, 1885 .....	519 41	
November 30, 1885.....	681 61	
February 16, 1886 .....	458 50	
June 17, 1886 .....	493 41	
September 11, 1886 .....	301 74	
		<hr/>
	3,324 20	

State School Revenue .....	\$13,725 78
Paid County Treasurers, and for which I hold the Auditor's quietus .....	\$513 32
Paid State Treasurer—	
March 9, 1885 .....	774 02
June 4, 1885 .....	1,772 87
September 4, 1885 .....	1,612 53
November 30, 1885.....	183 45
February 16, 1886 .....	937 74
April 7, 1886 .....	519 98
July 3, 1886.....	1,016 00
September 11, 1886 .....	820 87
October 16, 1886.....	3,000 00
November 1, 1886.....	2,575 00
	<hr/> 13,725 78

#### ESCHEATED LANDS.

James Orin, a resident of Gibson County, Indiana, having died without heirs, and being possessed of certain real estate, I instituted suit at the May Term 1885, in the Gibson Circuit Court, to have the same declared escheated to the State of Indiana in trust for her common schools.

The court declared the same escheated to the State, and that she is the owner in fee of said lands, which are situated in Gibson County, in the State of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section 24, in township 3, south, of range 9, west, containing 160 acres, more or less, which has been appraised at \$1,280.

#### CONCLUSION.

The criminal and fiscal business of the office has been conducted by William B. Hord, and I am much indebted for his valuable service as Deputy Attorney General.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS T. HORD,  
*Attorney General of Indiana.*

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PART II.

OPINIONS

OF

FRANCIS T. HORD,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIANA.

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PART II.

OPINIONS

OF

FRANCIS T. HORD,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIANA,

*Given during his second term of office, commencing November 22,  
1884, and ending November 22, 1886.*

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National Banks being instrumentalities of the General Government, are not subject to control or taxation by the States, except so far as Congress may expressly permit.

The State is authorized by the act of Congress to impose a tax on the shares of National Banks. The Legislature may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing the shares of National Banks located within the State, subject only to two restrictions: That the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and that the shares of any National Bank, owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or county where the bank is located, and not elsewhere.

The real property of National Banks is subject to taxation according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

Bank officers may be compelled to furnish a list of stockholders to facilitate the taxation of shares therein.

Taxes assessed on shares of bank stock become a lien thereon upon the first day of April of the current year, and such lien is not affected by any sale or transfer of such stock.

It is the duty of the bank or the managing officer thereof, after being notified in writing to do so by the County Treasurer, to retain so much of the dividend belonging to stockholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax levied upon the shares of stock.



Any officer of the bank who shall pay over any such dividend, or any portion thereof, without paying such tax, becomes liable for such tax.

The bank may pay the tax due from any of its shareholders and retain the amount thereof from any subsequent dividend.

It is the duty of the bank to pay for its stockholders the tax legally assessed against their shares, whether the stockholders reside in the State or not.

Under the act of Congress, the State is left free to assess the tax upon the shares or real estate.

The real estate is valued for taxation, and placed on the duplicate as such.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock.

The shareholder has a right to the same deduction of indebtedness due by him from the valuation of the shares of National Bank stock that the law of the State allows to the individual citizen who has moneyed capital otherwise invested.

The shareholder may deduct his indebtedness from the valuation of his shares of stock and the credits designated as such by statute. In all other cases indebtedness may be deducted from credits only.

The shares of stock must be assessed at their actual value. Deduction of indebtedness can not be made from real estate or its value; but from the stock, exclusive of the real estate.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You request an answer to the questions hereinafter stated:

#### SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS TAXABLE.

*Question 1.*—"Are National Bank shares subject to taxation?"

National Banks organized under act of Congress are instruments designed to be used to aid the Government in the administration of an important branch of the public service.

National Commerce Bank *vs.* Mobile, 62 Ala. 284; Farmers' National Bank *vs.* Dearing, 91 U. S. R. 29; City National Bank *vs.* Paducah, 2 Flip. 66; McCullough *vs.* Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316.

National Banking associations, being instrumentalities of the General Government, are not subject to control or taxation by the States, except so far as Congress may expressly permit.

National Commerce Bank *vs.* Mobile, 62 Ala. 284; Sumpter County *vs.* Gainesville, 62 Ala. 464; Van Allen *vs.* Assessors, 3 Wall. 573; Bradley *vs.* People, 4 Wall. 459; Leonberger *vs.* Rouse, 9 Wall. 468; Tappan *vs.* Bank, 19 Wall. 490; Hepburn *vs.* School Directors, 23 Wall. 480; People *vs.* Weaver, 100 U. S. R. 539, 543; McCullough *vs.* State, 4 Wheat, 316; Weston *vs.*

Charleston, 2 Pet. 449; *Osborn vs. Bank*, 9 Wheat, 738; Congress has the right to inhabit the taxation of National Banks, except as it shall provide. *Flint vs. Boston*, 99 Mass. 141.

The State was permitted by the 41st section of the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, to impose a tax on the shares of National Banks. Said section provided, "that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association is located." 13 U. S. Stat. ch. 106, sec. 41.

The act of 1864 was modified by that of February 10, 1868, which is as follows:

"Nothing herein (the National Bank Act) shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State, within which such association is located, but the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Bank associations located within the State, subject only to two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any National Banking Association, owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or county where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed." U. S. R. S., sec. 5219.

The act of Congress of July 12, 1882, does not in any way change said section of the statute, but declares that said bank "shall continue to be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions imposed by the Revised Statutes of the United States and other acts having reference to National Banking Associations; and it shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession." 22 U. S. Statutes at Large, 162-3.

National Bank shares are liable to assessment and taxation within the restrictions imposed by said act of Congress, in the city or town where the bank is located. *People vs. Weaver*,

100 U. S. R. 539; *Pelton vs. National Bank*, 101 U. S. R. 143; *Cummings vs. National Bank*, 101 U. S. R. 153; *Supervisors vs. Stanley*, 105 U. S. R. 305; *Evansville National Bank vs. Britton*, 105 U. S. R. 305; *Boyer vs. Boyer*, 113 U. S. R. 689; *Loftin vs. Citizens' National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341, 345; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384; *Whitney vs. Ragsdale*, 33 Ind. 107; *Cory vs. Carter*, 48 Ind. 327; *Strader vs. Mandille*, 33 Ind. 111; *Root vs. Erdelmeyer*, 37 Ind. 225.

The following are sections of our statute pertaining to the taxation of shares of stock in National Banks: R. S. 1881, secs. 6344, 6346, 6347, 6348, 6349, 6350.

#### TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS.

*Question 2.*—"Can the non-resident holders of shares in National Banks be taxed thereon in the State of Indiana?"

Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, quoted in answer to the preceding question, declares "that the shares of any National Banking Association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere."

This act abolishes the rule as to shares in National Banks, that personal property of an intangible character follows the person for the purposes of taxation and gives it a situs of its own, to-wit: That of the State in which the bank is located, and the State may tax these shares, whether the owners are residents or non-residents of the State. *Providence Institution for Savings and Jewell vs. Boston*, 101 Mass. 575; *Tappan vs. Merchants' National Bank*, 19 Wall. 491; *Austin vs. Alderman*, 7 Wall. 695; *Burroughs on Taxation*, 127, 128; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 380, 381, 382; *Loftin vs. Citizens' National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341, 348; *Whitney vs. Ragsdale*, 33 Ind. 107; *North Ward National Bank vs. Newark*, 40 N. J. Law, 562.

Our statute provides that "The shares of any National Banking Association located in this State, owned by non-residents of Indiana, shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere." R. S. 1881, sec. 6307.

The bank officer may be compelled to furnish a list of the stockholders under the statute to facilitate the taxation of the shares therein. R. S. 1881, secs. 6345, 6346; *Dobbins vs. Commissioners of Erie*, 16 Pet. 435; *Burroughs on Taxation*, 128; 1

Desty on Taxation, 389; *Whitney vs. Ragsdale*, 33 Ind. 107; *State vs. Newark*, 40 N. J. L. 558; *Waite vs. Downey*, 94 U. S. R. 527.

Taxes assessed on shares of bank stock become a lien thereon, upon the first day of April of the current year, and such lien is not affected by any sale or transfer of such stock. R. S. 1881, sec. 6348.

"It shall be the duty of every such bank, or the managing officer or officers thereof, after being notified in writing to do so by the County Treasurer, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax levied upon their shares of stock respectively until it shall be made to appear to such bank or its officers that such taxes have been paid. Any officer of any such bank who shall pay over, or authorize the paying over, of any such dividend or dividends, or any portion thereof, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall thereby become liable for such tax, or the bank may pay the tax due from any of its shareholders and retain the amount thereof from any subsequent dividend." R. S. 1881, sec. 6349.

Taxes imposed on the stock of a National Bank become a lien upon the shares taxed, and such lien continues till the taxes are paid, and it is the duty of the bank to pay for its stockholders the tax legally assessed against their respective shares, whether the stockholders reside in the State or not. *Nat. Com. Bank vs. Mobile*, 62 Ala. 295; *Nat. Bank vs. Com.* 9 Wall. 353; *Tappan vs. Mer. Nat. Bank*, 19 Wall. 491; *Waite vs. Dowly*, 94 U. S. R. 527; *Adams vs. Nashville*, 95 U. S. R. 19; *McIvery vs. Robinson*, 53 Ala. 456; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 389, 390; 22 Ind. 204; 33 Ind. 107; 33 Ind. 111.

#### ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCK.

*Question 3.*—"Is the real estate of a National Bank taxed as such, or is it included in the valuation of the stock and taxed as stock?"

The act of Congress provides: "Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of banking associations from either State, county or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed." U. S. R. S. sec. 5219.



Under the act of Congress the State is left free to exercise the power of taxation over National Banks, assessing the same upon the real property of the bank or upon the shares of its capital stock at the election of the State, in accordance with the requirements of the State Constitution and laws, and only in conformity with the rules applicable to citizens and corporations. *Loftin vs. The City National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341; *People vs. Weaver*, 100 U. S. R. 539, 543-4; *People vs. Commissioner of Taxes*, 80 New York, 573; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 379; R. S. 1881, secs. 6345, 6347.

The statute provides that the bank officer "shall, between the first day of April and the first day of June of each year, make out a statement under oath, in duplicate, showing the number of shares comprising the capital stock of such bank, and the name and residence of each stockholder with the number of shares owned by such stockholder in such bank, and he shall affix what he deems the fair cash value of each of said shares, and also the fair cash value of the entire capital stock of such bank or banking association on the first day of April, and shall deliver one of said statements to the Assessor in the township wherein such bank or banking association is located, and the other to the County Auditor, and such capital stock shall thereupon be listed and assessed by the Assessor, and return thereof made in all respects the same as similar property belonging to other corporations and individuals. Whenever any such bank shall have acquired real estate or other tangible property, the assessed value of such real estate or tangible property shall be deducted from the valuation of the capital stock of such bank. In making such statement of the fair cash value of such shares the credits shall be given and the bona fide indebtedness of such bank deducted therefrom, as in the case of individuals. The Assessor shall determine and settle the fair cash value of each share of stock, after an examination of such statement, and also an examination, under oath, of such officer, if he deem it necessary, and in determining and fixing the fair cash value of each of said shares of stock he shall be governed by the market or usual selling price of such stock at private sale at the place where the bank is located, and, if there be no market value, he shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the surplus and individual profits, if any, just as he would with respect to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State." R. S. 1881, sec. 6345.



This mode of valuation of stock is valid. *Hepburn vs. School Directors*, 23 Wall. 48; *People vs. Commissioners of Taxes*, 94 U. S. R. 415; *People vs. Commissioners of Taxes*, 67 N. Y. 516.

Under this statute "the real estate is valued for taxation, and placed on the duplicate as such. The value of the capital stock would necessarily embrace the assessed valuation of all tangible property, including real estate, but it does not follow that the assessment for taxation must be the same as this value. On the contrary, the fair implication is that the valuation of tangible property and real estate otherwise assessed for taxation should be deducted from the total value placed upon the stock, and the remainder should be the basis of assessment of taxation on the shares of stock." *Loftin vs. Citizens' National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341-347; *The People vs. The Commissioners of Taxes*, 80 N. Y. 573; *Evansville Bank vs. Britton*, 105 U. S. R. 322-324; 39 Ind. 450, 455.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock. *The People vs. Commissioners of Taxes*, 69 N. Y. 91.

#### DEDUCTION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

*Question 4.*—"Is the stockholder entitled to a deduction of indebtedness from his share of stock?"

The shareholder has a right to the same deduction of indebtedness due by him from the valuation of his shares of National Bank stock that the law of the State allows to the individual citizen who has moneyed capital otherwise invested. The act of Congress allows no discrimination in favor of such moneyed capital in the hands of the citizen as against National Bank shares.

*People vs. Weaver*, 100 U. S. R. 539; *Hills vs. Exchange Bank*, 105 U. S. R. 319; *Supervisor vs. Stanly*, 105 U. S. R. 305; *Evansville Bank vs. Britton*, 105 U. S. R. 322; *Boyer vs. Boyer*, 113 U. S. R. 689.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of *Wasson, Treasurer, vs. The First National Bank of Indianapolis*, on the 25th of June, 1886, decided that the stockholder in National Banks may deduct from his shares of stock the amount of all of his just indebtedness.

The shareholder in a National Bank may consequently deduct his indebtedness from his shares of stock and the credits designated as such by the statute. R. S. 1881, secs. 6332, 6333, 6336.

In all other cases just indebtedness may be deducted from credits only. In said case of *Wasson vs. The First National Bank of Indianapolis*, the Court has construed our statute and defined the credits from which indebtedness may be deducted.

The act of Congress provides for the taxation of the real estate of the bank as such. U. S. R. S., sec. 5219.

The State is left free to tax the shares of stock or real estate. *Loftin vs. City National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341; *People vs. Weaver*, 100 U. S. R. 539, 543-4; *People vs. Com'rs of Taxes*, 80 New York, 573; 1 *Desty on Tax*. 379; R. S. 1881, secs. 6345, 6347; *The People vs. Comrs.*, 69 New York, 91.

Our statute has provided for assessing real estate as such. R. S. 1881, secs. 6345, 6347; 85 Ind. 341; 27 Ind. 332.

The stock will be assessed as provided by statute, at its actual value. R. S. 1881, sec. 6345; *Hepburn vs. School Directors*, 23 Wall. 48; *People vs. Comrs. of Tax.*, 94 U. S. R. 415; *People vs. Comrs. of Tax.*, 67 New York, 516.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock. *The People vs. Commissioners of Tax.*, 69 New York, 91; *Loftin vs. Citizens' Bank*, 85 Ind. 341, 347; *The People vs. Commissioners*, 80 New York, 573; *Evansville Bank vs. Britton*, 105 U. S. R. 322, 324; 39 Ind. 450, 455. The shareholder is taxed on the balance as the value of such stock, and it is my opinion that from this residue only of such valuation the indebtedness is deducted. Deduction of indebtedness can not be made from the real estate or its value. No taxpayer can deduct indebtedness from the value of real estate, and there is no discrimination on this subject by our statute in favor of the individual citizen of the State as against the shareholder in National Banks.

The shares of capital stock in an incorporated bank in this State are assessed to the owner thereof in the township, city or town wherein such bank is located, and are taxed at the same rate as other personal property in the same locality is taxed, and with reference to its value on the first day of April of the current year.

The President, Cashier, or other accounting officer of the bank, between the first day of April and the first day of June of each year, is required to make out a statement under oath, in duplicate, showing the number of shares comprising the capital stock of the bank, and the name and residence of each stockholder, with the number of shares owned by such stockholder, and he shall affix what he deems the fair cash value of each of said shares; also, the fair cash value of the entire capital stock of the bank on the first day of April, and deliver one of such statements to the Assessor of the township, and the other to the County Auditor.

The capital stock is listed and assessed by the Assessor, and return made thereof as similar property belonging to other corporations and individuals.

The Assessor must determine and settle the fair cash value of each share of stock after an examination of the statement, and of the officer under oath, if he deem it necessary.

In fixing the fair cash value of said shares of stock, he shall be governed by the market or usual selling price of such stock at private sale at the place where the bank is located, and if there is no market value, he shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the surplus and individual profits, if any, just as he would with respect to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State.

If the bank officer fails to return duplicate statements as required by law, the Auditor may summon him to appear forthwith before him with the books of said bank, and he may compel the attendance of such officer, and examine him under oath, and make investigation at the expense of the bank.

The County Auditor shall enter the valuation of such stock on the tax duplicate, and compute and extend the taxes thereon.

Taxes assessed on shares of bank stock are a lien thereon from the first day of April of the current year until paid, and such lien is not affected by any sale or transfer of such stock.

Such tax must be paid by the owner in the same manner that other individuals or corporations pay their tax, and is subject to the same penalties.

When notified in writing by the County Treasurer, the bank officer must retain so much of any dividend belonging to stockholders as may be necessary to pay any tax levied upon the shares of stock until it shall be paid.

An officer paying over dividends to stockholders when required to apply the same to the payment of the tax, is personally responsible therefor.

The real estate of the bank is assessed as such.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock, and the shareholder is taxed on the balance of the stock after such deduction.

The stockholder is taxed on the actual value of his stock, which is estimated with reference to the market or selling price at the place where the bank is located, and if there is no market value, the officers shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the indebtedness, surplus and individual profits of:

the bank, and the statement furnished by the bank embracing credits, and a deduction of indebtedness is furnished to the Assessor to aid him only in fixing the fair cash value of the stock.

There can be no deduction of indebtedness from stock, but the value of the stock is determined by a consideration of the indebtedness, surplus, profits, and everything that may fix the value of stock.

A stockholder of an incorporated State bank may deduct his indebtedness from his credits only, and not from his stock.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—You submit for answer the following questions :

*Question 1.*—“To what taxation are the stock banks, incorporated under the law of this State, subject, and how taxed?”

*Answer.*—The shares of capital stock in any bank located within this State, whether organized under the laws of this State or the United States, are assessed to the owner thereof in the township, city or town wherein such bank or banking association is located, and are taxed at the same rate as other personal property in the same locality is taxed, and with reference to its value on the first day of April of the current year. R. S. 1881, sec. 6344. The President, Cashier or other accounting officer of such bank or banking association shall, between the first day of April and the first day of June of each year, make out a statement under oath in duplicate, showing the number of shares comprising the capital stock of such bank, and the name and residence of each stockholder, with the number of shares owned by such stockholder in such bank, and he shall affix what he deems the fair cash value of each of said shares, and also the fair cash value of the entire capital stock of such bank or banking association on the first day of April, and shall deliver one of such statements to the Assessor in the township wherein such bank or banking association is located, and the other to the County Auditor, and such capital stock shall thereupon be listed and assessed by the Assessor, and return thereof made in all respects the same as similar property belonging to other corporations and individuals. Whenever any such bank shall have acquired real estate or other tangible property, the assessed value of such real estate or tangible property shall be deducted from the valuation of the capital stock of such bank. In making such statement of the fair cash value of such shares, the credits shall be given and the *bona fide* indebtedness of such bank de-



ducted therefrom, as in the case of individuals. The Assessor shall determine and settle the fair cash value of such share of stock after an examination of such statement, and also an examination under oath of such officer, if he deem it necessary, and in fixing the fair cash value of each of said shares of stock he shall be governed by the market or usual selling price of such stock at private sale at the place where the bank is located, and if there be no market value he shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the surplus and individual profits, if any, just as he would with respect to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State. R. S. 1881, sec. 6345.

In case of the failure or refusal of the President, Cashier or other proper accounting officer of such bank, to make and return such duplicate statements within the time aforesaid, the Auditor of the proper county shall summon such officer to appear forthwith before him with the books of said bank or banking association, and said Auditor is empowered to compel the attendance of said officers in obedience to such summons, and to examine them under oath and make such investigation, at the expense of such bank or banking association, as may enable him to obtain the information. R. S. 1881, sec. 6346.

The County Auditor shall enter the valuation of such capital stock on the tax duplicate of the current year, and shall compute and extend taxes thereon the same as against the valuation of other property in the same township. R. S. 1881, sec. 6347.

Taxes assessed upon shares of bank stock become a lien thereon upon the first day of April of the current year, and such lien shall be in nowise affected by any sale or transfer of such stock. Such taxes shall be paid by the owner or holder thereof in the same manner that other individuals or corporations pay their taxes, and shall be subject to the same penalties. R. S. 1881, sec. 6348.

It is the duty of every such bank, or the managing officer or officers thereof, after being notified in writing to do so by the County Treasurer, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax levied upon their shares of stock, respectively, until it shall be made to appear to such bank or its officers that such taxes have been paid. Any officer of any such bank who



shall pay over, or authorize the paying over, of any such dividend or dividends, or any portion thereof, contrary to the statute, shall become liable for such tax; or, the bank may pay the tax due from any of its shareholders, and retain the amount thereof, with interest, from any subsequent dividend. R. S. 1881, sec. 6349.

Real estate of such bank is assessed as such. R. S. 1881, secs. 6345, 6346, 6347; *Loftin vs. National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341; *Craft vs. Tuttle*, 27 Ind. 332; 39 Ind. 450, 455.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock, and the shareholder is taxed on the balance of stock after such deduction. *The People vs. Commissioner of Tax.*, 69 N. Y. 91; *Loftin vs. Citizens' Bank*, 85 Ind. 341, 347; 39 Ind. 450, 455; *People vs. Commissioners*, 80 N. Y. 573; R. S. 1881, sec. 6345; *Evansville Bank vs. Britton*, 105 U. S. R. 322, 324.

*Question 2.*—Can the surplus or indebtedness reported by such banks be deducted from the valuation of the capital stock of such bank?

Section 6345 R. S. 1881 provides: "In making such statement of the fair cash value of such shares, the credits shall be given and the bona fide indebtedness of such bank deducted therefrom, as in the case of individuals."

The stockholder is taxed on the actual value of his stock. This value is estimated with reference to the market or selling price thereof at the place where the bank is located; and if there is no market value the officers shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the indebtedness, surplus and individual profits of the bank. *People vs. Com'rs*, 67 New York, 516, 520; *Hepburn vs. School Directors*, 23 Wall. 48; *People vs. Com'rs*, 94 U. S. R. 415; *People vs. Com'rs*, 69 New York, 91; *Loftin vs. National Bank*, 85 Ind. 341; *People vs. Com'rs*, 80 New York, 573; R. S. 1881, sec. 6345.

The statement referred to in said section of the statute recited above, embracing the credits and a deduction of indebtedness therefrom, is furnished by the bank officers to the Assessor to aid him only in fixing the fair cash value of the stock.

Section 6343 declares that "no person, company or corporation shall be entitled to any deduction from the amount of any bonds, stocks, money loaned, or money at interest." The indebtedness, surplus and profits of a bank fix the market value of the stock, and the only construction that can be reasonably placed on said statute is, that the value of the stock is determined by a consideration of the indebtedness, surplus, profits and everything that may fix the value of stock, and in this way only can the bank receive a consideration of its indebtedness. Surplus can not be deducted from stock. The stockholder in a bank incorporated under the laws of this State is taxed on the valuation thus ascertained, and he is not authorized to deduct his indebtedness from this valuation of his stock, but he may deduct his indebtedness from his credits only. R. S. 1881, secs. 6332, 6333.

The Federal Constitution provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws," and the terms "imports" and "exports" in said clause have reference to goods brought from, or carried to, foreign countries alone, and not to goods transported from one State to another. The prohibition is a limitation on the power of the State to tax.

A State may impose a tax upon its citizens in proportion to the amount they are respectively worth, and the importing merchant is liable to assessment like any other citizen, and is chargeable according to the amount of his property, whether it consists of money engaged in trade, or of imported goods, which he proposes to sell, or any other property of which he is owner; but a tax of this description differs from a tax on the thing imported while it remains a part of foreign commerce, and not introduced into the general mass of property of the State.

Goods imported from a foreign country upon which the duties and charges at the Custom House have been paid, whilst remaining in the original package, cask or vessel, or in the form and shape in which they were brought into this country, in the hands of the importer, unbroken and unsold, are not subject to State taxation.

When the importer has sold the imported package, or if it be broken for use, or for sale by the importer, it ceases to be a part of foreign commerce, and loses its character as an import and is no longer exempt from State taxation.

Contracts for the purchase of cargoes of foreign merchandise before or after the arrival of a vessel into port, when the goods by the terms of the contract are not to be at the risk of the purchaser until delivered to him in port, do not constitute the purchaser an "importer," and the goods so purchased and sold by him, though in the original package, may be properly subjected to taxation by the State.

A general tax laid alike on all property does not infringe said clause of the Federal Constitution if it falls upon goods which, though not then intended for exportation, are subsequently exported.

Tangible personal property, as a general rule, having a *situs* in this State on the first day of April, is subject to taxation, although its owner may reside in another State.

Whisky owned by non-residents is taxable if warehoused in this State.

Grain bought by an agent for non-residents and stored subject to the order of the owner is taxable where stored.

When property is collected, although it be at the point of shipment, to await indefinitely the owner's pleasure, or the rise of markets, or to undergo a partial process of manufacture, or from any other cause having no relation to the preparation for, or facilities, or exigencies of transportation, acquires a *situs* making it subject to taxation.

Property sent from another State into this State for sale is subject to taxation.

Personal property merely in transit through the State is not taxable.

It is held by the Supreme Court of Indiana that the personal property of a non-resident at a railroad station awaiting shipment immediately, or as soon as transportation can be conveniently obtained, to the residence of the owner, will be deemed to be in transit, and is not taxable in this State.

It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, that goods intended for export from the State of their production to a foreign country, or to another State, do not cease to be a part of the general mass of the property in the State of production, subject, as such, to taxation in the usual way, until they have been shipped or entered with a common carrier for transportation, or have been started upon such transportation in a continuous route or journey. The carrying of them to the depot where the journey is to commence is no part of that journey.

A State can not prohibit or regulate commerce between the States.

The special assessment and taxation of goods coming from other States as such, or by reason of such importation, would be a discriminating tax against them, and would be a regulation of inter-State commerce inconsistent with that perfect freedom of trade which Congress has permitted to remain undisturbed.

Property of a tangible nature is liable to assessment wherever it has a *situs*, while taxes on choses in action are, as a general rule, assessable against the owner under the laws of the State of his domicile. But notes and evidences of debt in the hands of an agent of the owner, who resides in another State or country, which notes are taken for money loaned and held for renewal or collection with the view of reloaning the money by the agent in this State, the business being permanent in the hands of the agent, are subject to taxation in the State.

It is the duty of an agent to list for taxation the property of his principal in his custody, and if he fails to do so the property may be assessed to him.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—I have received your communication embracing questions hereinafter stated, to which you request an answer.

*Question 1.*—"Are imported goods subject to assessment and taxation?"

*Answer.*—The Federal Constitution provides that “No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States.” Art. I, Sec. 10 of Constitution of the United States.

The terms “imports” and “exports” in said clause of the Constitution have reference to goods brought from or carried to foreign countries alone, and not to goods transported from one State to another. *The Standard Oil Co. vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179-185; *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622; *Brown vs. Maryland*, 12 Wheat, 419; *Woodruff vs. Parham*, 8 Wall. 123; *Hinson vs. Lott*, 8 Wall. 148; *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat, 1; *Hinson vs. Lott*, 40 Ala. 123; *Low vs. Austin*, 13 Wall. 129; *Thurston vs. Massachusetts*, 5 How. U. S. R. 504, 535, 536; *Pierce vs. State*, 13 N. H. 536; *State vs. Pinckney*, 10 Rich. 474; *State vs. Charleston*, 10 Rich. 240; State tax on railway gross receipts, 15 Wall. 284, 295; *Harrison vs. Mayor*, 12 Miss. 581; *Board vs. Pleasants*, 23 L. An. 349.

The prohibition is a limitation on the power of the State to tax. *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat, 1; 17 John. 408; 4 John. Ch. 150; *Hamilton County vs. Massachusetts*, 6 Wall. 639.

A State may impose a tax upon its citizens in proportion to the amount they are respectively worth, and the importing merchant is liable to assessment like any other citizen, and is chargeable according to the amount of his property, whether it consists of money engaged in trade or of imported goods, which he proposes to sell, or any other property of which he is owner. But a tax of this description stands upon a very different footing from a tax on the thing imported, while it remains a part of foreign commerce, and is not introduced into the general mass of property in the State. *Thurlow vs. Massachusetts*, 5 How. 504, 575; *State vs. Pickney*, 10 Rich. 474.

Goods imported from a foreign country upon which the duties and charges at the Custom House have been paid, whilst remaining in the original package, cask or vessel, or in the form and shape in which they were brought in to this country, in the hands of the importer, unbroken and unsold, are not subject to State taxation. But when the importer has sold the imported package, or if it be broken for use or for sale by the



importer, it ceases to be a part of foreign commerce, and loses its character as an import, and is no longer exempt from State taxation. *Low vs. Austin*, 13 Wall. 29; *Brown vs. Maryland*, 12 Wheat, 419; *Waring vs. Mayor*, 8 Wall. 110; *Hinson vs. Lott*, 40 Ala. 123; *Thurlow vs. Massachusetts*, 5 How. U. S. R. 504, 574, 575; *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622, 633; *Reading Railway Company vs. Pennsylvania*, 15 Wall. 284, 295; *Pervear vs. Commonwealth*, 5 Wall. 479; *Almy vs. California*, 24 How. U. S. R. 173.

Contracts for the purchase of cargoes of foreign merchandise before or after the arrival of a vessel into port, when the goods by the terms of the contract are not to be at the risk of the purchaser until delivered to him in port, do not constitute the purchaser an "importer," and the goods so purchased and sold by him, though in the original package, may be properly subjected to taxation by the State. *Waring vs. The Mayor*, 8 Wall. 110.

A general State tax, laid alike upon all property, does not infringe said clause of the Constitution if it happens to fall upon goods which, though not then intended for exportation, are subsequently exported. *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622.

*Question 2.*—"Is the personal property of non-residents in this State subject to taxation?"

*Answer.*—Tangible personal property, in its very nature, must occupy space and have an actual situs, and as a general rule such chattels, having a situs in this State on the 1st day of April, is subject to taxation, although its owner may reside in another State. *Reeman vs. Shepherd*, 27 Ind. 288; *Powell vs. City of Madison*, 21 Ind. 335; *Herron vs. Keernan*, 59 Ind. 472; *The Standard Oil Company vs. Bachelor*, 89 Ind. 1, 3, 4; *The Standard Oil Company vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179; *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 596; *Cooley on Taxation*, 14, 15; *Commonwealth vs. Gaines & Co.*, 80 Ky. R. 489; *Dunleith vs. Reynolds*, 53 Ill. 45.

Whisky owned by non-residents is taxable if warehoused in this State. *Commonwealth vs. Gaines & Co.*, 80 Ky. R. 489.

It has been held that property sold to a non-resident, who proposes to move it out of the State as soon as navigation opens, is not exempt until its removal is actually begun. *Carrier vs. Gordon*, 21 Ohio St. 605.



It has been held in the case of *The Board vs. The Standard Oil Co.*, 103 Ind. 302, where property is collected, even though it may be at the point of final shipment, to await indefinitely the owner's pleasure, or the rise of markets, or to undergo a partial process of manufacture, or from any other cause having no relation to the preparation for or facilities or exigencies of transportation, it will be held to have acquired a *situs* making it subject to taxation.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Coe vs. Errol*, 116 U. S. R. 517, has held that goods intended for export from the State of their production to a foreign country or to another State do not cease to be a part of the general mass of the property in the State of production, subject as such to taxation in the usual way, until they have been shipped, or entered with a common carrier for transportation, or have been started upon such transportation in a continuous route or journey. The carrying them to the depot where the journey is to commence is no part of that journey. 25 Amer. Law Reg. 287.

In *Nelson Lumber Co. vs. Loraine*, 22 Fed. R. 54, it was held that logs cut, hauled and piled on the ice to await the opening of a river, and to be then floated to another State, are not in transit, and so exempt from taxation in the State where cut and piled.

Grain bought by an agent for non-residents, and stored, subject to the order of the owner, is taxable where stored. *Walton vs. Westwood*, 73 Ill. 125; *The Standard Oil Co. vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179, 181; *Board vs. Standard Oil*, 103 Ind. 302; 116 U. S. R. 517.

Personal property merely in transit through the State is not taxable. *People vs. Commissioners*, 23 N. Y. 224; *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622-632; *Powell vs. City of Madison*, 21 Ind. 335; *The Standard Co. vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179, 180; 116 U. S. R. 517.

The personal property of a non-resident of this State, at a railroad station awaiting shipment immediately, or at least as soon as transportation can be conveniently obtained, to the residence of the owner, is not taxable in this State. *The Standard Oil Co. vs. Bachelor*, 89 Ind. 1; *Ogelvie vs. Crawford Co.* 7 Fed. R. 745; *Board vs. Standard Oil Co.*, 103 Ind. 302.

Personal property purchased by a citizen of another State,

and remaining in this State to receive a finishing process before shipment to another State, is taxable in this State. *Standard Oil Co. vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179, 184, 185.

Property sent for sale from another State into this State is subject to taxation under our laws. *McCormick vs. Fitch*, 14 Minn. 252; *Desmond vs. Matthews* Port, 48 Me. 478; *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622; *Brown vs. Houston*, 39 Amer. R. 284; 33 La. An. 543.

The agent must report such property for taxation. R. S. 1881, sections 6330, 6312, 6313, 6290, 6289; *Reeman vs. Shepherd*, 27 Ind. 288.

A State can not prohibit or regulate commerce between the States. It can no more regulate or impede commerce among the several States than it can regulate or impede commerce with foreign nations.

It can not be claimed, however, that goods which are the products of other States are to be free from taxation in the State to which they may be carried for use or sale. With the exception of goods imported to foreign countries, still in the original package, and goods in transit to some other place, all property alike that may be found in the township, being there for the purpose of remaining till used or sold, and constituting a part of the great mass of its commercial capital, may be assessed and taxed, provided always that the assessment be a general one, and made without discrimination between goods the product of other States, and goods the product of this State. The special assessment and taxation of goods coming from other States as such, or by reason of such importation, would be a discriminating tax against them, and would be a regulation of inter-State commerce inconsistent with that perfect freedom of trade which Congress has permitted to remain undisturbed. *Brown vs. Houston*, 114 U. S. R. 622, 632, 3, 4; *Welton vs. Missouri*, 91 U. S. R. 275, 282; *Guy vs. Baltimore*, 100 U. S. R. 434; *Machine Company vs. Gage*, 100 U. S. R. 676; *The Standard Oil Co. vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179, 184; 116 U. S. R. 446; 12 Wall. 418; 102 U. S. R. 691, 697; 103 U. S. R. 344; 25 Amer. L. Reg. 279; *Walling vs. Michigan*, 116 U. S. R. 446.

There is a difference between property of a tangible nature and choses in action. Property of the former character is liable to assessment wherever it has a situs, while taxes on choses in action are, as a general rule, assessable against the owner under

the laws of the State of his domicile. *People vs. Comrs.*, 23 N. Y. 224; *Standard Oil Company vs. Combs*, 96 Ind. 179, 180; *Foresman vs. Byrns*, 68 Ind. 247.

Promissory notes and other choses in action placed in the hands of an attorney in this State for collection simply, and municipal bonds placed temporarily on deposit in this state merely for safe keeping, and belonging to a bona fide resident of another State, are not liable to taxation. Such property belonging to and in possession of a resident of another State, who is temporarily sojourning in this State, is not liable to taxation.

But notes and evidences of debt in the hands of an agent of the owner, who resides in another State or country, which notes are taken for money loaned and held for renewal or collection with the view of reloaning the money by the agent in this State, the business being permanent in the hands of the agent, are subject to taxation in this State. *Herron vs. Keenan*, 59 Ind. 472, 476; *Foresman vs. Byrns*, 68 Ind. 247; *The People vs. The Board*, 48 N. Y. 390, 397-8; *Williams vs. The Board*, 78 N. Y. 561; *People vs. Smith*, 88 N. Y. 576; *People vs. Gardner*, 51 Barb. 352; *Redman vs. Rutherford*, 87 N. C. R. 122; *Catlin vs. Hall*, 21 Vt. 152; *State vs. St. Louis*, 47 Mo. 594.

The statute declares "every such agent shall also list all moneys and personal property invested or loaned, or otherwise controlled by him as the agent or attorney, or on account of any other person, company or corporation whatsoever, but in such case, or in any case, where a person or corporation is assessed with personal property out of the State, whenever the party assessed, or his agent or attorney, shall satisfy the Auditor of the county where such assessment is made, by his own affidavit, and other evidence written and verified, as such Auditor may require, that he has paid the tax on such property for the current year in any other State in the Union, or in any foreign country, such Auditor shall release such property from taxation. R. S. 1881, sec. 6287; *Reeman vs. Shepherd*, 27 Ind. 288, 292.

It is the duty of an agent to list for taxation the property of his principal in his custody, and in the event of his failure to do so, the property may be properly assessed to him. *Reeman vs. Shepherd*, 27 Ind. 288.



The Constitution authorizes the Legislature to pass a law specially exempting from taxation property held for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes.

The statute exempts from taxation every building used and set apart for charitable purposes, and the tract of land on which such building is situate, not exceeding forty acres. Also the personal property and endowment fund and interest thereon belonging to any charitable institution used and set apart for charitable uses.

If all or any part, parcel or portion of any tract or lot of land, or any building or personal property of such charitable institution shall be used or occupied for any other purpose than such charity, such property, part, parcel or portion shall be subject to taxation.

A statute that excepts persons or property from taxation must be strictly construed.

A statute conferring exemption from taxation in general terms, does not exempt property from special assessments for local improvements.

Property leased for business purposes, or diverted to secular use for gain, is not exempt from taxation, although the rent is devoted to charitable purposes. The use, in order to come within the terms of the exemption, must be directly in aid of the charitable purpose.

A parsonage erected for the convenience and accommodation of the pastor is not exempt from taxation.

A corporation for business purposes, although such purposes may incidentally contemplate benevolent results, is not within the meaning of an act providing for the incorporation of charitable societies, and is not a charitable institution.

A beneficial society whose benefits and benevolence are confined exclusively to its contributing members is not an association for charitable uses within the meaning of the tax law.

A charitable institution to be exempt from taxation must be purely charitable.

A good charitable use must be public, not in the sense that it must be executed openly in public, but in the sense of being so general and indefinite in its objects as to be deemed of common public benefit.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You have submitted to me the following statement and inquiry, and request an answer:

“I have received questions from different portions of the State as to whether the property of the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks, and Odd Fellows is exempt from taxation. Will you be kind enough to answer it?”

The Constitution provides: “The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specially exempted by law.” Art. X, sec. 1 of Constitution; R. S. 1881, sec. 193.

The statute, in its enumeration of property exempted from taxation, among other provisions, declares:

“5. Every building used or set apart for educational, literary or charitable purposes, by any institution, or by any individual or individuals, association or corporation, or used for the same purpose by any town, township, city or county, and the tract of land not exceeding forty acres. Also the personal property and endowment fund, and interest thereon, belonging to any institution, town, township, city or county, and connected with, used and set apart for any of the purposes aforesaid.” R. S. 1881, sec. 6276.

It further provides: “If all or any part, parcel or portion of any tract or lot of land, or any buildings or personal property, enumerated in the preceding section as exempt from taxation, shall be used or occupied for any other purpose or purposes than those recited in said section by reason whereof they are exempt from taxation, such property, part, parcel or portion, shall be subject to taxation so long as the same shall not be set apart or used exclusively for some one of the purposes specified in said enumeration.” R. S. 1881, sec. 6277.

Taxation being the rule and exemption from taxation the exception, the doctrine is well settled that a statute that exempts persons or property from taxation is to be strictly construed and not be extended beyond its terms. The intention to exempt must be expressed in clear and unambiguous terms, as every presumption is against exemption. *Orr vs. Baker*, 4 Ind. 86; *Indianapolis vs. McLean*, 8 Ind. 328; *Indianapolis vs. Grand Master*, 25 Ind. 518; *Burroughs on Taxation*, 113-132; *Cooley on Taxation*, 55-146; *Cooley on Const. Lim.* 281, note 514; *Blackwell on Tax Titles*, 409.

Such is the strictness with which statutes conferring exemption are construed that an exemption of property from taxation, in general terms, will not be held to exempt it from special assessments for local improvements. *First Presbyterian Church vs. Fort Wayne*, 36 Ind. 338; *Matter of Mayor of N. Y.*, 11 John, 77; *Buffalo City Cemetery vs. Buffalo*, 46 N.Y. 506; *City of Patterson vs. Society*, 24 N. J. Law, 385; *Northern Liberties vs. St John Church*, 13 Pa. St. 104; *Broadway Baptist Church vs. McAtie*, 8 Bush. 508; *Second Universalist Society vs. Providence*, 6 R. I. 231; *Baltimore vs. Cemetery Co.*, 7 Md. 577; *Lefere vs. Detroit*, 2 Mich. 586; *Canal Trustees*



*vs. Chicago*, 12 Ill. 403; *St. Louis Public Schools vs. St. Louis*, 26 Mo. 468; *Lafayette vs. Orphan Asylum*, 4 La. An. 1; *Boston's Seaman's Friend Society vs. Boston*, 116 Mass. 181; *Sheehan vs. Good Samaritan Hospital*, 50 Me. 155; *State vs. Newark*, 27 N. J. Law, 185; *Bridgeport vs. N. Y., etc., Co.*, 36 Conn. 255.

Where exemption from taxation is granted by statute as to property used and set apart for charitable purposes, it covers only such property as may be held and occupied for such purposes, and not to property leased for business purposes or diverted to secular use for gain. The use of a building by lessees for concerts, or for mercantile or other business purposes, is not a use by a charitable institution within the meaning of the statute, although the rents derived therefrom are devoted to charitable purposes. *Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore vs. Grand Lodge*, 50 Md. 421; *County Commissioners vs. Sisters of St. Joseph*, 48 Md. 34; *Cleveland Library Association vs. Pelton*, 36 Ohio St. 253; *Humphries vs. Little Sisters of Poor*, 29 Ohio St. 201; *Proprietors vs. Lowell*, 1 Met. 538; R. S. 1881, sec. 6277; *The City of Indianapolis vs. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana*, 25 Ind. 518; *Orr vs. Baker*, 4 Ind. 86; *Methodist Church vs. Ellis*, 38 Ind. 3; *Washburn College vs. Commissioner*, 8 Kan. 344; *First M. E. Church vs. Chicago*, 26 Ill. 482; *Wyman vs. St. Louis*, 17 Mo. 335; *Pierce vs. Cambridge*, 2 Cush. 611; *Kendrick vs. Farquar*, 8 Ohio, 189; *Cincinnati College vs. State*, 19 Ohio, 110; *Vail vs. Beach*, 10 Kan. 214; *Morrison vs. Larkin*, 26 La. An. 699; *Detroit Young Men's Society vs. Mayor of Detroit*, 3 Mich. 172; *State vs. Ross*, 24 N. J. Law, 497; *New Haven vs. Sheffield*, 30 Conn. 160; *Appeal Tax Court vs. Baltimore Academy*, 50 Md. 437; *State vs. Board of Assessors*, 28 La. An. 403; *Old South Society vs. Boston*, 127 Mass. 378; *New Orleans vs. Russ*, 27 La. An. 413; *Lee vs. New Orleans*, 28 La. An. 426; *Wyman vs. St. Louis*, 17 Mo. 335; *State vs. Assessors*, 35 La. An. 668; *Emant vs. Tax Collectors*, 36 La. An. 804; *Gibbons vs. District of Columbia*, 116 U. S. R. 404.

The use, in order to come within the terms of the exemption, must be directly in aid of the charitable purpose. *Burroughs on Taxation*, 134; *State vs. Ross*, 24 N. J. Law, 497; *State vs. Elizabeth*, 24 N. J. Law, 103; *Proprietors vs. Lowell*, 1 Met. 538; *Orr vs. Baker*, 4 Ind. 86; *Indianapolis vs. Grand Lodge*, 25 Ind. 518.

It has been held that under the provisions of the fourth clause of Section 6 of the said assessment law that a parsonage that has been erected for the accommodation and convenience of the pastor of a church is not exempt from taxation. *Methodist Church vs. Ellis*, 38 Ind. 3; see also, *Hoboken vs. North Bergen*, 43 N. J. L. 146; *State vs. Wesleyan Cemetery*, 11 Mo. App. 570; *Woodlawn Cemetery vs. Everett*, 118 Mass. 354; *Mulroy vs. Churchman*, 52 Iowa, 238; *Vail vs. Beech*, 10 Kan. 214; *St. Peter's Church vs. County of Scott*, 12 Minn. 205; *County of Hene-pin vs. Grace*, 27 Minn. 503.

Your inquiry does not embrace facts as to the organization and the entire purpose of the several lodges to which you refer and I can not assume that they are or are not charitable institutions, but I can only apply my opinion to the facts as stated in a question to me. Each case should rest upon its own merits, and it becomes more a subject for judicial investigation than an *ex parte* opinion by me in the absence of facts.

I will consider some of the questions pertaining to charitable institutions and charities by a discussion of some general rules of law, and officers may apply them as they may ascertain and know the facts.

A corporation for business purposes, although such purposes may incidentally contemplate benevolent results, is not within the meaning of a general act providing for the incorporation of charitable societies, and is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the tax law. *People vs. Nelson*, 46 N. Y. 477; *The People vs. Nelson*, 60 Barb. 159; 3 Lansing, 324; 10 Abb. N. S. 200; *Betts vs. Betts*, 4 Abb. N. C. 393; *Boone's Law of Corporations*, secs. 338-339; *The State vs. Merchants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent Society*, 72 Mo. 146, 153; 16 Western Insurance Rev. 120; *Bolton vs. Bolton*, 73 Me. 299; *The State ex rel vs. Indianapolis*, 69 Ind. 375.

It has been held that a beneficial society whose benefits and benevolence are confined exclusively to its contributing members is not an association for charitable uses. *City of Bangor vs. Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons*, 73 Me. 428; *Babb vs. Reed*, 5 Rawle, 155; *Swift's Exors. vs. The Beneficial Society of the Borough of Easton*, 73 Pa. St. 362; *The State vs. Indianapolis*, 69 Ind. 375-377; *Morning Star Lodge vs. Hayslip*, 23 Ohio St. 144; *Re Clarke's Trust* Law R., 1 Ch. Div. 497; 16 Eng. R. 624; *Boone's Law of Corporations*, sec. 338;

Gorman *vs.* Russell, 14 Cal. 531-535; Donohughs' Appeal, 86 Pa. St. 306; Delaware Institute of Sciences *vs.* Delaware Co., 94 Pa. St. 163; Donohugh's Appeal, 5 Norris Pa. 306.

In case of the city of Indianapolis *vs.* Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana (25 Ind. 518), in which the complaint avers that the Grand Master, etc., was a benevolent corporation; that the building was used for purposes of universal benevolence and charity, held that the allegations made a case entitling the property to exemption under the statute.

That an institution limits its benefactions to membership of a particular religious or secular organization does not deprive it of the character of a charitable institution.

In case of the State *ex rel.* *vs.* Indianapolis, 69 Ind. 375, it was held that a statute that exempts from taxation property to the amount of \$500 of a widow or unmarried female, or of a female minor whose father is deceased, was unconstitutional, as such exemption was not for charitable uses. The Court says: "If the exemption from taxation claimed in this case can be upheld it must be under the head of charitable purposes. A charity or charitable use or charitable purpose means in law a public charity, use or purpose which affects the public alike without reference to an individual class or any particular domestic relation. A private charity dispensed by an individual out of his own means the law will not restrain, but a private charity dispensed by the State at the expense of her citizens can not be upheld.

"It must be public, benefiting all alike, without reference to individuals or classes as such. It is the character of the property, its use or purpose, and not the character or class of its owner, that may exempt it from taxation.

"It is the use of the property for the public benefit which will authorize its exemption from taxation by law.

"To exempt by law private property owned by a private person and used for a private purpose on account of the sex or domestic relation of the owner, is a violation of the constitutional principle that taxation shall be uniform and equal on all property, both real and personal. The common burden of taxation should be regulated by a fixed general rule apportioned and sustained by a uniform ratio of equality. Exemption from taxation should be based only on a well grounded public policy by which all share in the benefits." See also Warner *vs.* Curran, 75 Ind. 309.



A charitable institution, to be exempt from taxation, must be purely charitable. A good, charitable use is public—not in the sense that it must be executed in public—but in the sense of being so general and indefinite in its objects as to be deemed of common public benefit. *Bangor vs. Masonic Lodge*, 73 Me. 434; *Staltonstoll vs. Sanders*, 11 Allen, 456; *Donohugh's Appeal*, 86 Pa. St. 306; *People vs. Freeman's Friend Society*, 87 Ill. 246; *Thiel College vs. The County of Mercer*, 101 Pa. St. 530; *Cleveland Association vs. Pelton*, 36 Ohio St. 253; *Burd Orphan Asylum vs. School District*, 99 Pa. St. 21; *Bolton vs. Bolton*, 73 Me. 436; *Babb vs. Reed*, 5 Rawle, 157; *Thompson's Exrs. vs. Norris*, 20 N. J. Eq. 524; *Swift Exrs. vs. Beneficial Society of Borough of Easton*, 73 Pa. St. 362; *State vs. Indianapolis*, 69 Ind. 375–377; *Morning Star Lodge vs. Hayship*, 23 Ohio St. 144; *Gorman vs. Russell*, 14 Cal. 531–535; 16 Eng. R. 624; *Boone's Law of Corporations*, sec. 338; *Delaware Institute of Science vs. Delaware County*, 94 Pa. St. 163; *Donohugh's Appeal*, 5 Norris, Pa. 506.

Whether or not the several lodges referred to by you are charitable institutions, within the meaning of the law and exempt from taxation, depends upon the purpose and character of the organization, the facts of which are not officially before me, and it is proper that the courts should pass upon the merits of each organization, after an exhibition of the case to them.

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A stranger who may redeem property forfeited to the State under the act approved March 6, 1883, does not thereby acquire a title to the property, or a right to a deed therefor.

If the person redeeming the property is an entire stranger to the transaction, holding no lien on the property or interest therein; who is not an occupant of the land, and has acted without request of the owner, there being no subsequent promise by the owner to pay, his discharge of the tax is a voluntary payment, and he has no recourse for the money expended.

A voluntary payment of money with knowledge of all the facts gives no right of action.

If land of one person shall be sold for tax assessed conjointly on the lands of such person and the lands of another person, and such other person shall not pay his due proportion, the person whose land shall be sold may redeem the same, and he may recover from such person whose lands were assessed with his a just proportion of the redemption money so paid with lawful interest, but no suit may be brought for the recovery of such proportion until after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption.

Any person who has a lien upon lands returned for the non-payment of tax may pay the tax, interest and charges, and hold a lien therefor, to be collected in the same manner as the original lien.

The occupant of lands may redeem it, and he has a right of action against the owner and a lien on the land for the amount paid by him.

A tenant of real estate may pay tax thereon and he has his remedy.

Land redeemed should be entered on the tax duplicate in the name of the proper owner.

All real estate with improvements thereon must be assessed by the Township Assessor in the year 1886, except that denominated railroad track, which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

The County Auditor must, on or before the first day of April in each year in which the real property is assessed, make out and deliver to the Assessors of civil townships, lists of all lands and town and city lots entered upon the duplicate of the present and preceding year, noting thereon all transfers which may have been made subsequent to the making out of such duplicate, and shall enter thereon all new entries, etc. He must prepare plats of each civil township of his county and deliver the same to the Assessors, and there being no compensation annexed by statute for such service, the salary allowed by law must be deemed full remuneration therefor.

Every company or person not incorporated for banking purposes under any law of this State or the United States, keeping an office or place of business, and engaged in the business of lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying or selling bullion, bills of exchange, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit, must give in for taxation the amount of money on hand (other than United States Treasury notes), and the amount of money in transit, which includes all money on hand left on general deposit, and the bank is authorized to deduct the amount of indebtedness for deposits from the value of bills receivable, discounted or purchased, and other credits due or to become due, including accounts, interest accrued but not due, and interest due and not paid.

Upon a special deposit of money a bank is merely bailee and is bound according to the terms of deposit, but on a general deposit the money becomes the property of the bank, and the depositor's claim on the bank is merely for a like amount, and on such money held by the bank it is taxable.

The person making the deposit is liable to taxation on the indebtedness created in his favor against the bank in making such deposit.

It is the duty of every person having money on hand or on deposit within or without this State subject to his order, check or draft, or on special deposit, to report the same for taxation whether such deposits are with incorporated or unincorporated banks, or with companies, associations or individuals.

The relation of a bank and its depositor is one simply of debtor and creditor.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—I have received your communication in which you submit to me the following inquiry:

1. "Section 2 of an act entitled an act to amend Sections 222 and 227 of an act entitled an act concerning taxation, approved



March 29, 1881, and to provide for the sale of lots and lands to the highest bidder for cash in certain cases, approved March 6, 1883, (Acts 1883, pages 123-4), provides that 'The owner of such land or lot, or any person, may redeem the same from the State at any time within two years from the date of such failure to sell, which date shall be noted in such book by the Auditor, by paying to the County Treasurer all taxes, penalties and interest in arrears on the said property and the cost of such offer to sell.' "

Does the title of such land or lot vest in a stranger who makes such redemption, and is he entitled to a tax deed; if not, what lien has he for money paid in redeeming such land?

*Answer.*—A stranger who may redeem property forfeited to the State under the statute referred to in your inquiry does not thereby acquire a title to the property or a right to a deed therefor.

If the person redeeming the property is an entire stranger to the transaction, holding no lien on the property or interest therein, who is not an occupant of the land and has acted without request of the owner, there being no subsequent promise by the owner to pay, his discharge of the taxes is a voluntary payment and he has no recourse for the money expended.

A voluntary payment of money, with knowledge of all the facts, gives no right of action.

*Carr vs. Stewart*, 58 Ind. 581; *Ferguson vs. Hersch*, 54 Ind. 338; *Worley vs. Moore*, 77 Ind. 568; *Colglazer vs. Town of Salem*, 61 Ind. 445; *Jenks vs. Lima Township*, 17 Ind. 326; *Town of Brazil vs. Kress*, 55 Ind. 14; *Lafayette, etc., Co. vs. Pattison*, 41 Ind. 312; *Woodburn's Administrator vs. Stout*, 28 Ind. 77; *Bevan vs. Tomlinson*, 25 Ind. 253; *Pattison vs. Cox*, 25 Ind. 261; *Martin vs. Stanfield*, 17 Ind. 336; *Cummins vs. White*, 4 Blkf. 355; *Connecticut, etc., Co. vs. Stewart*, 95 Ind. 589; *Hines vs. Board, etc.*, 93 Ind. 266; *Butt vs. Jennings School Township*, 81 Ind. 69.

If the land of any one person shall be sold for taxes assessed conjointly on the land of such person and the lands of another person, and such other person shall not pay his due proportion, the person whose land shall be sold may redeem the same by paying the amount due to the purchaser, and he is entitled to recover from such other person whose lands were assessed with

his a just proportion of the redemption money so paid, with lawful interest from the time of such redemption, but no suit may be brought for the recovery of such proportion until after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption. R. S. 1881, secs. 6474, 6475, 6477.

Any person who has a lien upon lands returned for the non-payment of taxes may pay the tax, interest and charges, and hold a lien on the land therefor, which may be collected in the same manner as the original lien. R. S. 1881, sec. 6451.

The occupant of lands may redeem property under said statute forfeited to the State, and such occupant has a right of action against the owner and a lien upon the lands for the taxes paid by him. R. S. 1881, secs. 6466, 6452, 6323.

A tenant of any real estate may pay the taxes thereon, and he has his remedy. R. S. 1881, sec. 6452.

2. "Does land, redeemed by a stranger, go on the tax duplicate? If so, in whose name?"

The statute provides that after the lands or lots shall be redeemed, whether by the owner or a stranger, "such Treasurer shall at once notify the County Auditor of such redemption, and such property so redeemed shall be by the County Auditor again entered and continued for taxation on the proper tax duplicate." Acts 1883, p. 123-125, sec. 2.

It should be entered on the tax duplicate in the name of the proper owner.

3. "When is real estate assessed for purposes of taxation by the Township Assessor?"

The statute provides that "The first assessment of the real estate made in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be made in the year 1886, and a like assessment shall be made every six years thereafter." R. S. 1881, sec. 6388. The Assessor annually, except in the year in which real estate is assessed, at the time of taking lists of personal property, takes a list of real estate that may have become subject to taxation since the last assessment of real estate, and of all improvements and buildings not included in the valuation of the lots or land. R. S. 1881, sec. 6391.

All real estate, with improvements thereon, must be assessed and valued by the Township Assessor in the year 1886, except that denominated railroad track (R. S. 1881, secs. 6362, 6370, 6410), which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

4. "Is the County Auditor required to furnish to the Township Assessors a list of lands and lots in his county and plats of civil townships? If so, what compensation does he get therefor?"

The statute directs that "The County Auditor of each year in which the real property is assessed, make out and deliver to the Assessors by civil townships, lists of all lands and town and city lots, entered upon the duplicate of the present and preceding year, noting thereon all transfers which may have been made subsequent to the making out of such duplicate, and shall also enter thereon all new entries of other lands, and city, town and village lots lying within his county, which may come to his knowledge and not previously entered for taxation. In so doing, when a whole section, half-section, quarter-section or half-quarter-section appears to belong to one owner, it shall be described in one description, and shall be listed as one tract; when all the blocks in one lot appear to belong to one owner, they shall be described in one description and listed as one block, and when several block lots in the same block shall belong to the same owner they shall, as far as practicable, be included in one description.

"It shall be the duty of said Auditor to furnish the Assessors all the blanks necessary in the discharge of their official duties, and he shall also, when the same have not been already prepared, prepare plats of each civil township of his county, divided into sections and quarter sections, and grants, and other governmental subdivisions, and deliver the same to the Assessors with said blanks; and it shall be the duty of said Assessors to designate in pencil the lands of each owner on such plats. When such plats have been once prepared they shall be carefully preserved by the County Auditor, to be used whenever practicable in future assessments." R. S. 1881, sec. 6377.

The statute has provided a salary for the County Auditor and certain fees, but no fee is annexed to the service rendered by him in furnishing to the Township Assessor a list of lands and lots and plats of civil townships, grants and other governmental subdivisions. R. S. 1881, secs. 5907, 5908. The salary allowed by law must be deemed a full remuneration for all services incident to the office or commanded by statute for which no specific fee is provided. *Nowles vs. The Board*, 86 Ind. 169;



The Board *vs.* Gresham, 101 Ind. 53; Noble *vs.* The Board, 101 Ind. 127; The Board *vs.* Harman, 101 Ind. 551; Sexson *vs.* The Board, 101 Ind. 600; 34 Ind. 322, 326; 98 Ind. 88; 100 Ind. 90, 551; Acts of 1883, p. 48.

5. "Are deposits in bank given in for taxation by the bank or by the depositors?"

Every company or person not incorporated for banking purposes under any law of this State, or the United States, keeping an office or place of business, and engaged in the business of lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying or selling bullion, bills of exchange, bonds, stocks or other evidences of indebtedness with a view to profit, are required to give in for taxation the amount of money on hand (other than United States Treasury notes), and the amount of money in transit, which includes all money on hand left on general deposit, and the bank is authorized to deduct the amount of indebtedness for deposits from the value of bills receivable, discounted or purchased, and other credits due, or to become due, including accounts, interest accrued but not due, and interest due and not paid. R. S. 1881, sec. 6343. The relation of a bank and its depositor is one simply of debtor and creditor. *Phoenix Bank vs. Reily*, 111 U. S. R. 125, 127.

Upon a special deposit of money a bank is merely bailee, and is bound according to the terms of its contract, but on a general deposit the money becomes the property of the bank, and the depositor's claim on the bank is merely for a like amount. *McClain vs. Wallace*, 103 Ind. 562. And such money on hand placed on general deposit is subject to taxation in the hands of the bank, and the person making the deposit is liable to taxation on the indebtedness created in his favor against the bank by making such deposit.

I have given you an opinion on the assessment and taxation of unincorporated banks, which is embraced in my last report to the Governor and General Assembly of the State of Indiana, on pages 74, 75 and 76, to which I refer you for a full consideration of this subject. Incorporated banks are subject to assessment and taxation on real estate and shares of stock, as explained in opinions heretofore given to you.

It is the duty of every person having money on hand, or on deposit within or without the State, subject to his order, check or draft, or on special deposit, to report the same for taxation,

whether such deposits are with incorporated or unincorporated banks or with companies, associations or individuals. R. S. 1881, sec. 6336.

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The acts of Congress making the notes of the United States a legal tender do not apply to involuntary contributions exacted by a State, but only to debts in the strict sense of that term, that is, to obligations for the payment of money founded on contracts, express or implied.

United States notes are a legal tender "in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States."

The legal tender act has no reference to taxes imposed by State authority, or to assessments upon property for local improvements.

Taxes are involuntary exactions, and the State may determine in what manner they shall be discharged.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

You submit the following inquiry:

"Can the General Assembly pass a law requiring taxes and assessments on property for local improvement to be paid in gold?"

The acts of Congress making the notes of the United States a legal tender do not apply to involuntary contributions exacted by a State, but only to debts in the strict sense of that term, that is, to obligations for the payment of money founded on contracts, express or implied. United States notes are a legal tender "in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States." The legal tender act had no reference to taxes imposed by State authority, or to assessments upon property for local improvements. They are involuntary exactions, and the State may determine in what manner they shall be discharged. *Hagar vs. Reclamation District No. 108*, 111 U. S. R. 701, 706; *Lane County vs. Oregon*, 7 Wall R. 71; *Trenholm vs. Charleston*, 3 S. C. R., N. S. 347, 349; *Whitaker vs. Whaley*, 2 Oregon, 128; *Pery vs. Washburne*, 20 Cal. 318, 350; *State Treasurer vs. Wright*, 28 Ill. 512; *Cooley on Tax.*, p. 12.



Where another State holds lands within the limits of Indiana it acquires its estate subject to all the incidents of ownership, and is subject to taxation.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—When another State holds lands within the limits of Indiana it acquires its estate subject to all the incidents of ordinary ownership, and is subject to taxation. *Burbank vs. Fay*, 65 New York, 57; *Boggs vs. Merced Co.*, 14 Cal. 375, 376; *Pollard vs. Hagan*, 3 How. U. S. R. 230; 3 Wash. Real Property, 3d Ed. 170, par. 19.

A town corporation can not become indebted for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two percentum of the value of the taxable property in such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

When persons are transferred to an adjoining township, town or city for educational purposes he must pay to the Treasurer of such township, town or city a sum equal to the tax levied therein for school purposes upon the property and poll liable to tax in the township, town or city where he resides, according to the valuation thereof by the proper Assessor.

The property of the person transferred for educational purposes is not assessable by the Assessor of the township, town or city to which he is transferred, but he is assessed in the township in which he resides.

The Town Trustees of an incorporated town, in issuing bonds for a school building, under Sec. 4488 of R. S. 1881, can not base the issue of bonds on the value of property in the town, as increased by the value of the property of persons transferred from another township, town or city to the town for school purposes.

Public officers are not liable on contracts within the scope of their authority and line of duty, unless it is apparent that they intended to bind themselves personally.

If a public agent transcends his authority he may in some cases become personally responsible for the consequences of his act.

If the officers acting officially exceed their authority innocently, under a mistake of law in which the other contracting party equally participates with equal opportunity of knowledge, and the officers contract with him and he with them, in their official capacity, neither at the time looking to personal liability, the officers are not personally liable.

*Hon. J. W. Holcombe, Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

SIR—You submit to me the following questions :

*Question 1.*—"May the Town Trustees of an incorporated town in issuing bonds for a school building in accordance with Section 4488 R. S. 1881, base the issue as to amount on the value

of property in the town increased by the value of the property of persons transferred to the town for school purposes which, by transfer, becomes liable to taxation for school purposes?"

*Answer.*—The corporation can not become indebted for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per centum on the value of the taxable property in such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Art. 13 of sec. 1 of Constitution. R. S. 1881, sec. 20. *Litchfield vs. Ballow*, 114 U. S. R. 190; *Sacket vs. New Albany*, 88 Ind. 473; *Valparaiso vs. Gardner*, 97 Ind. 1; *Powell vs. City of Madison*, decided by Supreme Court of Indiana, June 22, 1886.

When persons can be better accommodated at the school of an adjoining township, or of any incorporated town or city, the Trustees of the town or city in which such persons reside shall, if such person so request, at the time of making the enumeration, transfer them for educational purposes to such township, town or city, and notify the Trustee of such transfer. Such person so transferred shall annually pay to the Treasurer of such township, town or city (when a tax is levied therein for the purpose aforesaid) a sum equal to the tax levied, computing the same upon the property and poll liable to tax, of such person in the township, town or city where he resides, according to the valuation thereof, by the proper Assessor. R. S. 1881, sec. 4473, 4474.

The property of the person transferred to an adjacent township, town or city for educational purposes, is not assessable by the Assessor of the township, town or city to which he is transferred for State or county taxes, but he is assessed in the township in which he resides.

The Constitution provides that the value of the taxable property within such corporation is to be ascertained by the last assessment for State or county taxes. The property of such transferred person does not appear in the last assessment of the corporation for State and county purposes to which he is transferred, but in the township in which he resides, and consequently the property of such transferred person residing in another township can not be taken into consideration in determining the amount of property within such corporation to which he is transferred as the basis for issuing said bonds.

*Question 2.*—"Would the members of a town board or the members of a school board incur personal liability by issuing and negotiating school bonds in excess of the constitutional limit?"

*Answer.*—Public officers are not personally liable on contracts within the scope of their authority and line of duty, unless it is apparent that they intended to bind themselves personally. *Pine Civil Township vs. Huber Manufacturing Co.*, 83 Ind. 121; 20 Amer. Dec. 622; 9 Amer. Dec. 397; 41 Amer. Dec. 101; 56 Iowa, 331; *Macbeth vs. Haldman*, 1 Term R. 172; *Hodgeden vs. Dixen*, 1 Cranch, 145; *Olney vs. Wicks*, 18 John. 122; 1 Dill Mun. Corp. p. 263, note 3d Ed.; Wharton on Agency, secs. 512, 513; *Hall vs. Cockeral*, 28 Ala. 507; *Tucker vs. Shorter*, 17 Ga. 620; *Perrin vs. Lyman*, Admr., 32 Ind. 16; Story on Agency, secs. 302, 303, 264, 264a; *Broadwell vs. Chapen*, 2 Ill. App. 511; *Hobbs vs. Cowden*, 20 Ind. 310.

If a public agent transcends his authority he may in some cases be rendered personally responsible for the consequences of his act. *Potts vs. Henderson*, 2 Ind. 327; *Yulee vs. Canova*, 11 Fla. 9; *Johnson vs. Common Council*, 16 Ind. 227, 229; Story on Agency, secs. 264, 264a, 302, 303; Wharton on Agency, secs. 512, 513; *Newman vs. Sylvester*, 42 Ind. 106; *Duncan vs. Niles*, 32 Ill. 532; *Stone vs. Huggins*, 28 Vt. 617, 625; 40 Amer. Dec. 308; 42 Amer. Dec. 208; 43 Amer. Dec. 719; 38 Amer. Dec. 667; 40 Amer. Dec. 305, 308; 22 Barb. 611; 13 Barb. 599; 18 John, 122; 8 Cow. 191; 2 Wend 375.

If the officers acting officially exceed their authority innocently, under a mistake of law, in which the other contracting party equally participates with equal opportunities of knowledge, and the officers contract with him and he with them, in their official capacity, neither at the time looking to personal liability, the officers are not personally liable. *Houston vs. Board*, 18 Ind. 396; Story on Agency, sec. 265; Wharton on Agency, sec. 513; *Boardman vs. Hagin*, 29 Iowa, 339; *Duncan vs. Irwin Mills*, Ill. 532; *Ogden vs. Raymond*, 22 Conn. 379; *Dameron vs. Irwin*, 8 Ired. L. (N. C.) 421; *Hite vs. Goodman*, 1 Dev. and B. Eq. (N. C.) 364; *Stone vs. Higgins*, 28 Vt. 617; *Tucker vs. Justice*, 13 Ire. L. (N. C.) 434; *Dey vs. Lee*, 4 Jones Law, 238; *Tucker vs. Shorter*, 17 Ga. 620; *Hoax vs. Mathews*, 10 S. and M., (18 Miss.) 298; *Swift vs. City of Williamsburg*, 25 Barb. 437; *Hall vs. Cockeral*, 28 Ala. 507; *Johnson vs. Com-*

mon Council, 16 Ind. 227; *Broadwell vs. Chapin*, 2 Ill. App. 511; *Newman vs. Sylvester*, 42 Ind. 106; *McLeod vs. Calcott*, 2 Am. L. T. U. S. Cts. 113; 10 Int. Rev. Rec. 94; *Pirrin vs. Lyman's Admr.*, 32 Ind. 16.

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The right of every person to pursue any lawful calling he may see fit, and to do so in his own way, not encroaching on the rights of others, is recognized in this country, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare, and none other.

The General Assembly may require the possession of certain qualifications to entitle a person to practice medicine.

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests on the police power of the State, which extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons within the State. It subjects persons and property to burdens and restraints, in order to secure the general comfort, health and property of the State. No particular school or system of medical practice is preferred by the law, and no rights are conferred on one not accorded to all.

A physician in his treatment is to be tested by the general doctrines of his school, and not by those of other schools and systems of medicine.

All recognized schools and systems of medicine stand equal before the law.

The statute does not require the medical college to be incorporated from which a certificate or diploma is derived.

Every institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, organized in good faith for scientific instruction in medicine, surgery or obstetrics, and in which such scientific instruction is systematically imparted, without regard to the school of medicine under whose control or management it may be, is a reputable medical college within the meaning of the statute.

The graduation in, and diploma from, a college referred to by the statute, are not limited to an institution within the State of Indiana or the United States.

A certificate of membership in a medical society confers no right under the statute.

The letter of the statute requires an applicant for a license to practice medicine to have practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years, immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act, if he has no diploma nor attended one full course of lectures.

The term "continuous practice," within the sense of the statute, does not mean constant practice never ceasing. No criterion can be established on the basis of the quantity of business enjoyed by a physician to determine whether he has or not continuously practiced his profession for the time prescribed by the statute.

If for said time the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics has been his profession and business, and he has not wholly abandoned it for another occupation, and he has practiced his profession as often as he has had requests and occasion to do so, he may be deemed to have continuously practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics for the time required immediately preceding the operation of the statute, and he is entitled to a license.

The statute does not apply to a person who undertakes to cure diseases by manipulating the patient's body by rubbing, kneading and pressure.

Women practicing obstetrics are not required to procure a license.



*Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary State Board of Health:*

SIR—You submit to me the following questions, and solicit answers thereto:

1. "Can the General Assembly enact a law to regulate the practice of medicine?"

The right of every person to pursue any lawful calling he may see fit, and to do so in his own way, not encroaching on the rights of others, is recognized in this country, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare, and none other. *Ex-parte Spinney*, 10 Nev. 323, 334; 113 U. S. R. 703, 709; 113 U. S. R. 27; 16 Wall. 36, 106, 142; 48 Md. 28; 1 Abb. U. S. Cir. Ct. R. 388; 98 New York, 585; 21 Cent. L. Jour. 337, 339; 74 New York, 515; 98 New York, 98; 4 Wall. 277, 319, 320; 4 Wall. 334; 99 New York, 377; 3 Crim. Law Mag. 726; 4 Wash. Cir. Ct. 380; 2 Greene, Iowa, 473; 9 Wis. 249.

The General Assembly may require the possession of certain qualifications to entitle a person to pursue the medical profession.

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests on the police power of the State, which extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons within the State. It subjects persons and property to burdens and restraints in order to secure the general comfort, health and property of the State. *Cooley Const. Lim.* side page 572, 573, 574.

The vocation of the physician is lawful, and the right of any person to engage in it is subject to such restrictions only as the Legislature may reasonably impose in the exercise of its general police power. *State vs. State Medical Examining Board*, 32 Minn. 324; 23 Amer. L. Reg. 714; *Fox vs. Washington Territory*, 5 West Coast Reporter, 339; *Ex-parte Spinney*, 10 Nev. 323; *State vs. Chung Gang*, 16 Nev. 62; 20 Cent. L. Jour. 296, sec. 3; *Holmes vs. Holde*, 74 Me. 28; *Hewett vs. Charier*, 16 Pick. 353; *Logan vs. State*, 5 Tex. App. 306; *Antle vs. State*, 6 Tex. App. 202; *Musher vs. Chase*, 29 Ohio St. 577; *Wert vs. Clutter*, 37 Ohio St. 347; *State vs. Goldman*, 44 Tex. 104; *Hilliard vs. State*, 7 Tex. App. 69; *Ellison vs. State*, 6 Tex. App. 248; *Smith vs. Lane*, 24 Hun. N. Y. 632; *Bibber vs. Simpson*, 59 Me. 181; *Timmerman vs. Morrison*, 14 John. 369; *Allcot vs. Barber*, 1 Wend. 526; *Spaulding vs. Alford*, 1 Pick.



33; *Wright vs. Lancklin*, 19 Pick. 288; *Wood vs. O'Kelly*, 8 Cush. 406; *Thomson vs. Stoots*, 15 Wend. 395; *Thompson vs. Hazen*, 25 Me. 104; *Allcot vs. Barber*, 1 Wend. 526; *Smith vs. Tracy*, 2 Hall, N. Y. 465; *Baily vs. Mogg*, 4 Den. 60; *People vs. Monroe*, 4 Wend. 200; *Finch vs. Gridley*, 25 Wend. 469; *Marsh vs. Davidson*, 9 Paige Ch. 580; *State vs. Dent*, 25 W. Va. R. 1.

*Question 2.*—"What constitutes a reputable medical college under Section 2 of the statute, and what evidence is required thereof?"

Sections 1 and 2 of said statute are as follows:

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that it shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State without first obtaining a license so to do, as hereafter provided."

Sec. 2. "Any person desiring to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State, shall procure from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county wherein he or she desires to practice, a license so to do, which license shall be issued to such person only when he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: When such applicant shall file with such Clerk his or her affidavit, stating that such applicant has regularly graduated in some reputable medical college, and shall exhibit to such Clerk the diploma held by such applicant, or when such applicant shall file with such Clerk his or her affidavit, and the affidavit of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county, stating that he or she has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of this act, stating particularly the locality or localities in which he or she practiced during said period, and the date and length of time in each locality, or when such applicant shall file with such Clerk his or her affidavit and the affidavit of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county, stating that he or she has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for three years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of this act, stating particularly the locality or localities in which he or she practiced during said period, and the date and length of time in each locality, and that he or she had prior to said

date attended one full course of lectures in some reputable medical college. Such applicant shall pay to such Clerk for such license the sum of \$1.50, and such Clerk shall record such license, together with the name of the college in which such applicant graduated, and the date of his or her diploma, in a book to be kept for such purpose, and which shall be a public record."

1. No particular school or system of medical practice is preferred by the law, and no rights are conferred upon one not accorded to all, and a practitioner in his treatment is to be tested by the general doctrines of his school, and not by those of other schools and systems of medicine.

*Bowman vs. Woods*, 1 G. Greene, 44; *Patten vs. Wiggins*, 51 Me. 597; 59 Amer. Dec. 397; *Corsi vs. Maretzek*, 4 E. D. Smith, 1; *White vs. Carroll*, 42 N. Y. 161-163; 3 Oregon, 139.

All recognized schools and systems of medicine stand equal before the law. The statute does not require the medical college to be incorporated from which the certificate or diploma is derived. *Holmes vs. Holde*, 74 Me. 28-38.

Every institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, organized in good faith for scientific instruction in medicine, surgery or obstetrics, and in which such scientific instruction is systematically imparted, without regard to the school of medicine under whose control or management it is, is a reputable medical college within the meaning of the statute.

*Holmes vs. Holde*, 74 Me. 28, 38; *State vs. State Examining Board*, 23 Amer. L. Reg. 715; *Ex parte Spinney*, 10 Nev. 323, 326; *Patapsico Female Institution vs. Rock Hill College*, 51 Md. 470.

The graduation in, and diploma from a college, referred to by said statute, are not limited to an institution within the State of Indiana, or the United States.

2. Under the statute, when an applicant shall file with the Clerk his or her affidavit, stating that such applicant has regularly graduated in some reputable medical college, and shall exhibit to such Clerk the diploma held by such applicant, it becomes the duty of the Clerk to issue to such applicant a license to practice his profession. This is the only condition prescribed by the statute and the officer can not require more from such applicant.

*Question 3.* "Will the physician holding a certificate of membership of fifteen years' standing in a Homeopathic Medical Society of another State, and has had ten years', though not continuous practice in Indiana, be entitled to a license to practice medicine in Indiana?"

A certificate of membership in a medical society confers no rights under the statute. The statute requires the Clerk to issue a license to three classes of physicians.

1. Where the physician has graduated in some reputable medical college, and has received a diploma.

2. Where he has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the statute.

3. Where he has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for three years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of this act, and has attended one full course of lectures in some reputable medical college. The letter of the statute requires the applicant to have resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years.

The letter of our statute also requires the applicant to have practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years, immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the statute. In *Wert vs. Clutter* (37 Ohio St. 347) it was held that such ten years of continuous practice may embrace time since as well as before the taking effect of the statute, but the statute in Ohio is unlike our statute on this subject.

In *Ex parte Spinney* (10 Nev. 323), Beatty, J., held "that there is some reason for requiring ten years' practice in this State as a qualification for the continued practice of medicine and surgery, but there is no sort of reason for requiring that practice to have extended over the particular ten years 'immediately preceding the enactment of the law,' and to this extent the law is unconstitutional. To so decide, however, would leave a good and perfect statute, omitting only the words 'next preceding the passage of this act.'" In this latter proposition there was no concurrence by the other judges, but Hawley, C. J., held said clause to be constitutional, and it is proper to follow the letter of the statute, which declares that the applicant must have resided and practiced medicine, surgery and



obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years, immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the statute, before a license may be issued. The term "continuous practice," in the sense of the statute, does not mean constant practice, never ceasing. *Bodfish vs. Bodfish*, 105 Mass. 319; *Woods vs. Sutcliff*, 8 English L. and E. 220.

It is not necessary that a physician should have a patient each day during the ten years immediately preceding the operation of the statute to have been in continuous practice and to obtain a license.

No criterion can be established on the basis of the quantity of business enjoyed by a physician to determine whether he has or not continuously practiced his profession for said time.

If for said time the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics has been his profession and business, and he has not wholly abandoned it for another occupation, and he has practiced his profession as often as he has had requests and occasion to do so, I think he may be deemed to have continuously practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics for ten years immediately preceding the operation of the statute, and he is entitled to a license.

*Question 4.*—"Is a certificate of membership from either State Medical Society of this State sufficient to entitle the holder to a license to practice medicine in the State, provided the holder has never attended a medical school, and has not been in continuous practice in the State for ten years previous to the taking effect of the medical act?"

*Answer.*—No.

*Question 5.*—"Does the statute apply to a person who undertakes to cure diseases by manipulating the patient's body, by rubbing, kneading and pressure?"

*Answer.*—The statute applies to persons desiring to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics only, and it ought not to be so construed as to cover persons not substantially within its terms. *Smith vs. Lane*, 24 Hun. 632; *Wert vs. Clutter*, 37 Ohio St. 347-352.

In *Wert vs. Clutter*, supra, the Court says: "This statute was not intended to create a right in anyone to practice medicine. It was simply intended to prohibit the exercise of the

right (which before was universal) by unqualified persons. The right remains in all persons, except those from whom it is taken away by the statute."

In *Bibber vs. Simpson* (59 Me. 181) suit was instituted for \$51 for services rendered the defendant, intestate, at his special request, by the plaintiff, as a clairvoyant.

It appeared from the plaintiff's testimony that she professed to be a clairvoyant; that when asked to examine the patient she saw the disease and felt as the patient did; that sittings or seances were of different durations, from one-quarter to one-half of an hour each; that she did not pretend to understand medicine or anatomy; that she was requested by the intestate to visit him and render him professional services, and did so as by the account; that she helped him, but he died from taking cold; acquainted him with the prices, and he agreed to pay them, but never did.

Appleton, C. J., in deciding the case, says: "The services rendered are medical in their character. True, the plaintiff does not call herself a physician, but she visits her sick patients, examines their condition, determines the nature of the disease, and prescribes the remedies deemed by her most appropriate. Whether the plaintiff calls herself a medical clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant physician, or a clear-seeing physician, matters little; assuredly, such services as the plaintiff claims to have rendered, purport to be, and are to be deemed, medical, and are within the clear and obvious meaning of R. S. 1871, chap. 13, sec. 3, which provides that "no person, except a physician or surgeon, who commenced prior to February 16, 1831, or has received a medical degree at a public medical institution in the United States, or a license from the Maine Medical Association, shall recover any compensation for medical or surgical services, unless previous to such services he had obtained a certificate of good moral character from the municipal officers of the town where he then resided." The plaintiff has not brought herself within the provisions of this section, and can not maintain this action.

In *Smith vs. Lane* (24 Hun. 632), Daniels, J., says: "The action was brought to recover the price which it was alleged the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff for the treatment of himself and wife for certain bodily disabilities. It consisted entirely of manipulations with the hands. It was performed



by rubbing, kneading and pressure. The evidence given by the plaintiff was to the effect that he was employed by the defendant to perform these services for a specific compensation, and that he had performed them until the amount due him was the sum of \$149. Upon the close of the case on his part, the referee dismissed the complaint because it appeared that the plaintiff was not a graduate of any medical school, and had no license permitting him to practice either medicine or surgery. The direction was given because of the prohibition contained in Chapter 436 of the Laws of 1874, and as no other reason appeared in the case, or the evidence which was given that would prevent the plaintiff from recovering, and whether this act contains anything subjecting him to such disability, is the only substantial point which requires to be considered in the case. The statute in terms merely declared it to be a misdemeanor for any person to practice medicine or surgery who is not authorized to do so by a license or diploma from some chartered school, State Board of Medical Examiners or Medical Society, or who shall practice under cover of a medical diploma illegally obtained, and for the purpose of qualifying a person neither licensed nor possessing a diploma of the nature of that mentioned to practice medicine or surgery, it was provided that he should obtain a certificate from the censors of a medical society, either in the county, district or State, in which it should be set forth that he had been found qualified to practice all the branches of the medical art mentioned in it. It appears to be quite manifest that the object of the Legislature in the enactment of this chapter was only for regulating the practice of medicine or surgery, as those terms are usually or generally understood, and confining them to such significance, it is evident that they would not include the occupation of the plaintiff. The practice of medicine is a pursuit very generally known and understood, and so also is that of surgery. The former includes the application and use of medicines and drugs for the purpose of curing, mitigating or alleviating bodily disease, while the functions of the latter are limited to manual operations usually performed by surgical instruments or appliances. It was entirely proper for the Legislature by means of this chapter to prescribe the qualifications of the person who might be intrusted with the performance of these very important duties. The health and safety of society could be maintained and protected in no other manner.

To allow incompetent or unqualified persons to administer, or apply medical agents, or to perform surgical operations, would be highly dangerous to the health as well as the lives of the persons who might be operated upon, and there is reason to believe that lasting and serious injuries as well as the loss of life have been produced by the improper use of medical agents and surgical implements and appliances. It was the purpose and object of the Legislature by this act, to prevent a continuance of deleterious practices of this nature, and to confine the uses of medicine and the operations of surgery to a class of persons who, upon examination, should be found competent and qualified to follow their professional pursuits. No such danger could possibly arise from the treatment to which the plaintiff's occupation was confined. While it might be no benefit, it could hardly be possible that it could result in harm or injury, and for that reason no necessity existed for interfering with this pursuit by any action on the part of the Legislature. His system of practice was rather that of nursing than of either medicine or surgery. No bodily disability or diseases could either result from or be aggravated by the applications made by him, and what he did in no just sense either constituted the practice of medicine or surgery. He neither gave or applied drugs or medicine, nor used surgical instruments.

It is my opinion that our statute is susceptible of the same construction expressed in said case of *Smith vs. Lane*, and that it does not cover the person embraced by your question, and that he is not required to procure a license.

*Question 5.*—"Must women practicing obstetrics take out a license?"

*Answer.*—No. Women practicing obstetrics are expressly exempted from the operation of the statute.

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It is one of the fundamental rights and privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful profession or employment, not injurious to the community, as he may see fit, subject only to constitutional regulation and restrictions.

Liberty, in its broad sense, means the right not only to freedom from servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or vocation.

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests upon the police power of the State, which extends to the protection of the health and lives of all persons within the State; but under the power to regulate the State can not deprive a citizen of the lawful use of his property if it does not injuriously affect and endanger others.

It is the prerogative of the Legislature to prescribe regulations, founded on nature, reason and experience, for the due admission of qualified persons to professions and callings demanding special skill and confidence.

The confidence of a community, good will, the right to pursue his vocation by a qualified physician who has practiced his profession in the State prior to the time of the passage of the medical bill, although he may have no diploma, and may not have attended one full course of lectures in a reputable medical college, are his property.

Magna Charta, the Constitution of the State and the Federal Constitution, guarantee to the citizen the free enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, except as the same may be declared forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. It cannot be said that every legislative enactment that affects the interest of the citizen is necessarily the law of the land.

If a person is to be deprived of his property it must be by the exercise of eminent domain, and in all such cases compensation must be made.

The Legislature may make qualification a test and condition to practice medicine. Whether or not the statute operating retrospectively, affecting physicians who have practiced their profession in the State before the passage of the law, depriving them of their occupation and the emoluments of their established business without reference to or test of their learning, knowledge, qualifications and fitness for their profession, is a reasonable regulation of the practice of medicine, and a lawful exercise of the police power of the State, and constitutional, ought to be decided by the Courts. The Attorney General can not approach this question with the same freedom as a Court.

A diploma from a reputable medical college authorizes a license to the holder and is rendered conclusive evidence of the learning, qualifications and fitness of the possessor, and such clause of the statute is constitutional.

*Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary of the State Board of Health:*

SIR—You submit to me this question: "Can a physician, who practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics for three years continuously immediately preceding the taking effect of the act regulating the practice of medicine, approved April 11, 1885, attend a course of lectures after the taking effect of the law, and be entitled to receive a license to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics?"

The statute renders it unlawful for any person to practice medicine without first obtaining a license so to do. Acts 1885, p. 197.

A person may obtain a license if he has a diploma from a reputable medical college, or has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for three

years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act, and prior to said date, has attended one full course of lectures in some reputable medical college, or if he has practiced medicine within this State for ten years before the passage of the act. Acts 1885, p. 197, 198.

Article V of the Constitution of the United States declares "that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that no State "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The bill of rights in the Constitution of the State of Indiana says: "We declare that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." R. S. 1881, sec. 46.

"No man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation, nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation being first assessed and tendered." R. S. 1881, sec. 66, art. 1, sec. 21.

Under these Constitutional safe-guards, there is no proposition more firmly settled than that it is one of the fundamental rights and privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful profession or employment, not injurious to the community as he may see fit, subject only to Constitutional regulation and restrictions. The Live Stock, etc., Association *vs.* The Crescent City Company, 1 Abb. U. S. Cir. Ct. R. 388; 21 Cent. L. Jour. 337-339; Bertholf *vs.* O'Reilly, 74 N. Y. 515; Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. 36, 106; *In re* Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98; Cummings *vs.* State, 4 Wall. 277, 319, 320; *Ex parte* Garland, 4 Wall. 334; Commonwealth *vs.* Wasson, 3 Crim. Law Mag. 726; People *ex rel.* State *vs.* Monx, 99 New York 377; Corfield *vs.* Coryell, 4 Wash. C. C. 380; Hall *vs.* Washington Co., 2 Greene, Iowa 473; Carpenter *vs.* County of Dane, 9 Wis. 249.

In Live Stock Association *vs.* The Crescent City Company, 1 Abb. U. S. C. 388; the Court say:

"But so far as relates to the question in hand, we may safely say it is one of the privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful industrial pursuit, not injurious to



the community, as he may see fit, without unreasonable regulation or molestation, and without being restricted by any of those unjust, oppressive and odious monopolies or exclusive privileges which have been condemned by all free governments; it is also his privilege to be protected in the possession and enjoyment of his property so long as such possession and enjoyment are not injurious to the community, and not to be deprived thereof without due process of law.

These privileges can not be invaded without sapping the very foundations of Republican Government. A Republican Government is not merely a government of the people, but it is a free government. Without being free, it is Republican only in name, and not Republican in truth, and any government which deprives its citizens of the right to engage in any lawful pursuit, subject only to reasonable restrictions, or at least subject only to such restrictions as are reasonably within the power of government to impose—is tyrannical and unrepblican. And if to enforce arbitrary restrictions made for the benefit of a favored few, it takes away and destroys the citizen's property without trial or condemnation, it is guilty of violating all the fundamental privileges to which I have referred, and one of the fundamental principles of free government. There is no more sacred right of citizenship than the right to pursue unmolested a lawful employment in a lawful manner. It is nothing more nor less than the sacred right of labor."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in 16 Wall. 36, 106, quote the above proposition with approbation.

In *Bertholf vs. O'Reilly*, 74 N. Y. 515, the Court say:

"Liberty, in its broad sense, as understood in this country, means the right not only of freedom from servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or vocation."

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests on the police power of the State which extends to the protection of the health and lives of all persons within the State, which subject I have considered in an opinion heretofore given to you. Chief Justice Shaw in discussing the subject of the police power, in *Commonwealth vs. Alger*, (7 Cush. 85), said: "It is much easier to perceive and realize the existence and



source of this power, than to mark its boundaries, or prescribe limits to its exercise." It is undoubtedly difficult to determine the exact limits to the exercise of this power, but it is well settled, that it belongs to the Legislatures of the several States, and forms a part of the mass of residuary State powers over which Congress has no direct control. 1 Kent Com. 439; Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. 36-63; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall. 462-470.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States does not impair the police power of the State on this subject. *Barbier vs. Connolly*, 113 U. S. R. 27; *Soon Hing vs. Crowley*, 113 U. S. R. 703; *The Live Stock Association vs. The Crescent City*, 1 Abb. U. S. R. 388; *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36; *Munn. vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S. R. 113.

It is the prerogative of the Legislature to prescribe regulations founded on nature, reason and experience for the due admission of qualified persons to professions and callings demanding special skill and confidence. 23 Amer. L. Reg. 714; *State vs. State Medical Examining Board*, 32 Minn. 324; *Bradwell vs. State*, 16 Wall. 130-142; *In re Charles Taylor*, 48 Md. 28; *Live Stock Association vs. The Crescent City Co.*, 1 Abb. U. S. R. 388-400; *Cummings vs. State*, 4 Wall. 277, 319, 320. See also authorities cited in my former opinion on this subject.

In *Live Stock Association vs. The Crescent City Company* (1 Abb. U. S. R. 388-400) the Court says: "This fundamental right of labor is not inconsistent with that large class of cases in which the laws require a license or a certificate of requisite qualifications for admission to a particular employment or profession. No doubt there are many such as to which the interests of society require that due preparations should be made, and due qualifications should be possessed before a person shall be allowed to enter them." While generally it is for the Legislature to determine what laws are required to protect and secure the public health; comfort and safety as police regulations, it may not arbitrarily infringe upon personal or property rights, and its determination as to what is a proper exercise of the power is not final and conclusive, but is subject to the scrutiny of the courts. When, therefore, the Legislature passes an act ostensibly for the public health, but which does not relate to, and is inappropriate for the purpose, and which destroys the property or interferes with the rights of the citizen, and is not

a reasonable regulation, it is within the province of the court to determine this fact, and to declare the act violative of the Constitutional guarantees of those rights. *In re Jacobs*, 98 N. York, 98; 21 Cent. L. Jour. 337; *Live Stock Association vs. The Crescent City Co.*, 1 Abb. U. S. R. 388.

In *People ex rel State* (99 New York, 377), it was held that the right to liberty secured to the citizen by constitutional prohibition includes not only the right to freedom of the person from restraint, but also the right to adopt such lawful industrial pursuits not injurious to the community as he may see fit.

Under the power to regulate, the State can not deprive the citizen of the lawful use of his property, if it does not injuriously affect or endanger others.

Magna Charter guarantees to the subject the free enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, except as the same may be declared forfeited by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. This cardinal principle has been embodied in the constitutions of all the American States, and by a recent amendment it is now incorporated in the Federal Constitution. In view of this constitutional guaranty, it can not be said that every legislative enactment that affects the interest of citizen is necessarily the law of the land. If a person is to be deprived of his property it must be by the exercise of eminent domain, and in all such cases just compensation must be made. *Town of Lake View*, 70 Ill. 191; 22 Am. R. 71, 76-7.

In *Commonwealth vs. Wasson*, (3 Crim. Law. Magazine, 726,) it was held that an act of the Legislature providing "That it shall be unlawful for any person except physicians or surgeons to engage in the practice of dentistry, unless such person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable institution where this specialty is taught, or shall have obtained a certificate from a board of examiners duly appointed and authorized by the provisions of this act to issue such a certificate," and excepting from its operation those who have been in continuous practice for three years, is unconstitutional so far as it affects a person practicing at the time of its passage, though for a less period than three years, because it deprives him of his property or estate in his possession which he enjoyed at the time of its passage in some other way than by the judgment of his peers, or the laws of the land; and that said act was unconstitutional as applied to persons practicing

at the date of its passage because it imposes a punishment for an act which was innocent when done, and is, therefore, *ex post facto*.

See, also, *Cummings vs. State*, 4 Wall. 277, 319, 320; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall. 334; *Town of Lake View*, 70 Ill. 191; 22 Am. R. 71, 76-7.

The confidence of a community, good will, the right to pursue his vocation by a qualified physician, who has practiced his profession for three or nine years, although he may have no diploma, and may not have attended one full course of lectures in a reputable medical college, is his property. *Commonwealth vs. Wasson*, 3 Crim. L. Mag. 726; *Cummings vs. State*, 4 Wall. 277, 319, 320. The Legislature may make qualification a test and condition for license to practice medicine. Whether or not a law operating retrospectively, affecting physicians who have regularly practiced their profession within this State for three or more years before its passage, depriving them of their occupation and the emoluments of their established business, without reference to, or test of, their learning, knowledge, qualifications and fitness for their profession, can be regarded as a reasonable regulation of the practice of medicine and a proper exercise of the police power, and constitutional, is a very close question, and ought to be settled by the courts. As the law officer of the State I do not feel at liberty to pass upon the question, but I must adhere to the plain terms of the statute which answers your question in the negative. If, however, a physician has so advanced in his profession by study and experience, that his knowledge so derived would enable him to obtain a diploma from a reputable medical college after one full course of lectures, such diploma would entitle him to a license and the right to practice his profession. Under the statute a diploma from a reputable medical college authorizes a license to the holder, and the statute making the diploma conclusive evidence of the learning, qualifications and fitness of the possessor, is constitutional and valid. *In re. Cooper*, 22 N. Y. 67.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is a ministerial officer only, and can not exercise judicial powers.

If a person pretending to be a physician should present an affidavit and a diploma that was not, in fact, issued by a reputable medical college, but acquired by purchase or fraud, and without the usual study required by a reputable institution, and the clerk knows such facts and refuses to issue a license to such person, in a proceeding by mandate to compel him to issue a license a court would sustain him.

The letter of the statute requires a physician to procure a license in each county in which he proposes to carry on his regular business.

When a physician is required to act in cases of illness or casualty, where the disease is so active and fatal in its tendency, or the accident so serious in its nature as to require the immediate and prompt exercise of professional skill before a physician can procure a license, the statute does not amount to a prohibition of medical service under such circumstances.

When a physician has a license to practice in one county, he can lawfully attend and render professional service in a single transaction, in case of emergency, in another county without first procuring a license therein.

*Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary of the State Board of Health:*

SIR—You request an answer to the questions:

*Question 1.*—"Can the Clerk of the Circuit Court exercise judicial powers under the Medical Act approved April 11, 1885. Acts 1885, page 197."

*Answer.*—No. The Clerk is a ministerial officer only. *Gregory vs. State*, 94 Ind. 384; *Gulick vs. New*, 14 Ind. 93.

The Constitution declares that judicial powers shall be vested in Courts and not in ministerial officers, and a statute conferring such power on the Clerk of the Circuit Court would be unconstitutional.

*M. Gregory vs. State*, 94 Ind. 384; *Hall vs. Marks*, 34 Ills. 358; *Shoultz vs. McPheters*, 79 Ind. 373, 375, 377; *Flournoy vs. Jeffersonville*, 17 Ind. 169; *Chandler vs. Nash*, 5 Mich. 409; *State vs. Brown*, 10 Oregon, 215, 220; *People vs. Draper*, 15 N. York, 532; *State vs. Hastings*, 10 Wis. 532.

The Clerk can perform such ministerial acts only, directed by the statute and in the manner therein prescribed.

If a person pretending to be a physician should present an affidavit and a diploma that was not in fact issued by a reputable medical college, but acquired by purchase or fraud and without the usual study required by a reputable institution, and the Clerk shall know such fact and refuse to issue a license to such person, and a mandate should be issued by a Court of competent jurisdiction against the Clerk to compel him to issue



such license, I think it would be proper for the Court in the interest of justice and law to investigate such fraud and determine the right of the party. A person making a false affidavit to procure a license would be liable to prosecution for perjury.

*Question 2.*—"If a physician's practice extends into two or more counties, is a license from the Clerk of the county in which he lives sufficient, or is he required to procure a license in each county in which he proposes to practice?"

*Answer.*—Section 2 of said statute provides: "Any person desiring to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State shall procure from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county wherein he or she desires to practice, a license so to do."

Section 4 declares that "any person who shall practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State without having first procured, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county wherein he or she shall so practice, a license, as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The form of the license prescribed by Section 6 of the statute is as follows:

The State of Indiana, ——— County.

I, ——— Clerk of the Circuit Court, do hereby certify that ——— has complied with the laws of the State of Indiana relating to the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and is hereby authorized to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics in said county."

The letter of the statute requires a physician to procure a license in each county in which he proposes to carry on his regular and customary business. It is not for me to say that such regulation of the practice of medicine is unreasonable or unconstitutional. *College of Physicians vs. Levett* 1 Ld. Raym. 472; *College of Physicians vs. West*, 10 Mod. 353; *College of Physicians vs. Rofe*, 6 Mod. cases 44.

There is a competent judicial tribunal to which persons feeling themselves aggrieved may appeal to adjudicate its validity and construe its terms.

Sometimes it occurs that physicians eminent in their profession are required to act beyond the territorial limits of their regular and usual business, in cases of illness or casualty, where the disease is so active and fatal in its tendency, or the accident so serious and menacing in its nature as to require the immedi-



ate and prompt exercise of professional skill before the physician can proceed to some distant county seat, produce his evidence of qualification, and procure a license.

I do not think that the statute could reasonably be construed as a prohibition of the performance of medical service under such circumstances.

If a physician who has procured a license in one county in this State, and thereby lawfully declared to be qualified to practice his profession in this State, should be required to attend and render professional service in a single transaction in case of emergency, in another and different county in which he has procured no license, I do not think his act would be unlawful.

Cooper Manfg. Co. *vs.* Ferguson, 113 U. S. R. 727, 734, 735; Potter *vs.* Bank of Ithica, 5 Hill, 490; Suydam *vs.* Morris Canal and Banking Co., 6 Hill, 217. The statute is very stringent in many of its provisions, but it is my province and duty as the law officer of the State to adopt its terms until otherwise construed by the courts.

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The power to abate a nuisance is limited to the removal of that in which the nuisance consists, and when it is the wrongful use of property that constitutes the nuisance, the remedy is to stop such use and not tear down or demolish the building.

A Board of Health can not make regulations that are unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive, and it becomes liable for a wanton injury.

There are times when prevailing plague and pestilence will justify extraordinary proceedings, when necessary to arrest their growth, without waiting for the dilatory proceedings of courts.

A court house is not a nuisance *per se*. The question of nuisance depends on various facts and circumstances, and whether a court house is such a nuisance should be referred to a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Board of Health may promulgate and enforce such reasonable regulations for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases as may be deemed advisable by them, and any person or officer of a corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing to comply with the requirements of such regulations, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance and the subject of an action.

A person who erects, or continues and maintains a nuisance is subject to a fine, and the court may make it a part of its judgment that such nuisance be removed by the proper officer.

The Board of Commissioners possess the authority to build a court house, and its size, cost and quality of material out of which it shall be constructed is in the discretion of the Board.

A Judge may cause repairs to a court room.

Mandamus will not lie to compel a Board to erect a court house, or, if the contract is let, to proceed with the erection thereof.

The court, where there is no court house, may compel the Board to provide suitable rooms for the court and county officers by renting.

*Dr. E. S. Elder, Secretary of Indiana State Board of Health:*

You have inclosed to me a copy of the official action of the town and county health officers of Washington County in reference to the sanitary condition of the court-house, and in your communication you say that the matter has been referred to you for instructions. The report of the Board of Health states that "when the weather becomes warm, the offensive smells emanating from the accumulations of filth in the northeast corner of said court-house will breed malarial fevers, typhoid fevers, and the accumulations therein will be a prolific soil for any contagious diseases which may visit the country. The timbers in said public building are rotten, insecure and dangerous to passers-by and occupants of said building. The roof of said building is decayed, and is not in such a condition as to turn off falling water. The northeast corner of said house has been used for the disposition of excreta. This is in itself very dangerous to the health of the said community. The rain percolating through the insecure roof of said building has a tendency to create unwholesome air by rotting the manure and filth deposited therein. This renders the sanitary condition of said building alarmingly dangerous to health. The construction and ventilation of said court-house room is detrimental to the public health. The plastering of the ceiling of said court room is loose, insecure and unsafe. The rooms provided for jury rooms are not ventilated and constructed so as to be in good hygienic condition for those who occupy them. We, therefore, as the Secretaries of the Boards of Health of Washington County, in justice to the public health of said county, and with a view to exterminate a great nuisance and make the community free from a cause which is dangerous to public health, and which would be the means of some contagious disease should such visit our community, recommend that said building be torn down and all of the filth and noisome deposits removed therefrom."

The power to abate a nuisance is limited to the removal of that in which the nuisance consists, and when it is the wrongful use of property that constitutes the nuisance the remedy is to stop such use, and not to tear down or demolish the building. *Melch vs. Stowell*, 2 Doug. (Mich.) 532; *Moody vs. the Board*, 46 Barb. 659; Wood on nuisance, p. 44-5, sec. 33, p. 514, 803, 804; 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., sec 374, 378, 3d ed.; *Ely vs. The Board*, 36 New York, 297. If the use of the building for improper and unlawful purposes created the nuisance, the improper use should be abated and the building cleaned. If the timbers are rotten and the plastering insecure, the building would be subject to repairs and not destruction.

A Board of Health can not make regulations that are unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive, and it becomes liable to an action for a wanton or unnecessary injury. *Underwood vs. Green*, 42 N. Y. 140; *Luegman vs. Chicago*, 78 Ill. 405; 18 Cent. L. Jour., 336; *Indianapolis vs. Miller*, 27 Ind. 379; 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., secs. 95, 374, 379, 3d Ed.

There are times when prevailing plague and pestilence would justify extraordinary proceedings when necessary to arrest their growth and progress without waiting for the dilatory proceedings of courts, but when no such towering emergency exists, such unusual measures as the destruction of a building ought not to be adopted by a board of health, but the condemnation and abatement of the nuisance should be left to the action of the court. What is not a nuisance *per se* can not be abated by a board of health until it is adjudged to be so employed as to be inimical to public health or safety, or until the owner contravenes some ordinance prescribing the mode in which the property shall be kept, and thereby make it a nuisance. *State vs. Cadwallader*, 36 N. J. L. 283; *Rogers vs. Barb*, 447; 18 Cent. L. Jour., 458, sec. 32.

A court house is not a nuisance *per se*. The question of nuisance or no nuisance depends upon the presence or absence of various extraneous facts and circumstances, and it is proper that the existence of these facts and circumstances, and the question of nuisance should be referred to a court of competent jurisdiction, instead of being determined by a board of health, and property summarily destroyed by its order without compensation to the owner. *Rogers vs. Barker*, 31 Barb. 447; 23 Amer. R. 203; 18 Cent. L. Jour., 458, sec. 32.



The board of health may promulgate and enforce such reasonable regulations for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases as may be deemed advisable by them, and any person or officer of a corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined. (R. S. 1881, sec. 4994.) The statute declares, "Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance and the subject of an action.

"Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance."

Where a proper case is made the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages recovered therefor. R. S. 1881, Sections 289, 290, 291.

It is further provided that every person who shall erect or continue and maintain any public nuisance, to the injury of any part of the citizens of this State, shall be fined. R. S. 1881, Section 2066.

After any person shall have been convicted of erecting, continuing or maintaining any public nuisance, the Court may make it a part of its judgment that such nuisance be removed by the proper officer. R. S. 1881, Section 1859.

In *Haag vs. The Board* (60 Ind. 511) it has been held that a county is subject to an action for keeping and maintaining a nuisance.

The statute provides that "such Commissioners shall cause a court house, jail and public offices for the Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer and Auditor to be erected and furnished where the same has not been done. Shall keep all the public buildings of the county in repair, and such offices, if practicable, shall be made fire-proof, and shall be occupied by such officers respectively." R. S. 1881, Section 5748.

The statute prescribes the manner in which the Board of Commissioners shall proceed in the construction of a court house. R. S. 1881, Sections 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 5749.

The Judge of the Court is authorized by statute to cause repairs to the court room. R. S. 1881, Section 1416.

While it is the duty of the Board to provide a court house, the kind of court house, its size, cost and quality of material out of which it shall be constructed must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Board. *The People vs. LaSalle County*, 84 Ill. 303, 306; *Wehn vs. Commissioners of Gage County*, 5 Nebraska, 494, 498.

Such is the discretion with which the Board is intrusted that some courts have held that mandamus will not lie to compel it to erect a court house, or if the contract is let to proceed with the erection thereof. 2 Dill Mun. Corp. Section 835, *In re. Black*, 1 Ohio St. 30.

*In re. Black*, supra, the Court held that while the Court will not mandate a Board to build a court house, yet when there was no such building the Court would compel the Board to provide suitable rooms for the court and county officers by renting.

In case of *The People vs La Salle County*, (84 Ill. 303 to 306,) the Court says: "Had the County Board failed and refused to provide any kind of jail in which to confine prisoners, and it clearly appeared that the finances of the county were such as to justify the construction of a jail, we are inclined to the opinion that the duty enjoined by the statute might be enforced by mandamus, but such is not this case. While the provisions of the statute requiring the County Board to furnish a jail may be regarded as mandatory, which, under proper circumstances, the Board may be compelled to observe; yet the kind of jail to be provided must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Board. They have the sole power to determine the size, cost, and quality of the material of which it shall be constructed, and the various other matters in relation to the construction of the same; and so far as these various matters of discretion are concerned the courts have no power to interfere. \* \* \* In this case the Board has provided a jail which has been in use in the county, as appears, for many years. Now the statute makes it the duty of the Board to provide and keep in repair a suitable court-house and jail. The complaint here is that the jail is not suitable; but that is not a question for the courts. It is the province of the Board to determine whether the jail is suitable or not. If the Court had the power to interfere in this case because the jail was not properly ventilated and was damp, and the room was so small and endangered the lives and health of the prisoners, upon the same principle, if the county should



construct a jail at a cost of \$30,000, and some taxpayer of the county was able to show that the cells were too small or the building insecure, or that money enough had not been expended to make the building as elegant as the wealth of the county demanded, in such case the Court also would have to interfere. Such, however, would be a clear perversion of the statute. The Legislature has given the discretionary power to the Board of Supervisors, a body elected from each township in the county by the people, to determine the character and quality of the county buildings, and when that power has been exercised by the Board, it is no part of the duty of the courts to interfere by mandamus."

It has been held in this State that a mandate will lie to compel the Board to rebuild or repair a public bridge. 80 Ind. 517; 80 Ind. 478.

But the courts have held that the liability of a county in connection with a court-house, is not the same as that applied to public bridges. 66 Amr. R. 236, 238, 239; 30 Minn. 96; 44 Amr. R. 185; 35 Amr. R. 151.

I do not pass upon these questions, but merely suggest them that the difficulties of the Board of Health in its proceeding to demolish the court-house may be observed.

I might further suggest, without passing on the subject in this case, that in many cases it has been held that the general words of a statute do not affect a county in respect to its public buildings. It has been held that a court-house is not subject to execution or to a mechanics' lien, or to assessments for streets, etc. *Commissioners of Parke County, vs. O'Conner* 86 Ind. 531; *Lowe vs. Board*, 94 Ind. 553; *Secrest vs. Board of Commissioners of Delaware County*, 100 Ind. 59. And it is a proper subject to consider whether the general terms of the Board of Health would authorize the demolition of a court-house.

I have made these suggestions that it may be observed that some legal questions of importance may arise in connection with the proceeding of the Board of Health against the Washington County court-house, and that these questions and all questions connected with the matter should be left to the action of some court of competent jurisdiction, not to the arbitrary judgment of a Board of Health.

The statute renders it the duty of physicians to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may happen under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death and such correlative facts as may be required in the blanks furnished, and any physician willfully and purposely failing or refusing to do so is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The duties imposed by the statute and the penalty for its violation are within the police power of the State, and the statute is constitutional.

If the information sought could not have been obtained by him in the *bona fide* exercise of reasonable diligence the law will not punish him for not imparting it.

*Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary State Board of Health:*

SIR—You submit to me the following question:

*Question.*—"Can physicians be required to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision?"

*Answer.*—The statute renders it the duty of physicians to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may happen under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such correlative facts as may be required in the blank forms furnished as provided by law, and any physician willfully or purposely failing or refusing to comply with the provisions thereof is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof is subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. R. S. 1881, sec. 4,995.

The duties imposed by this statute, and the penalty for its violation, are within the police power of the State, and the statute is constitutional. *Robinson vs. Hamilton*, 60 Iowa, 134; 46 Amer. R. 63.

In the case of *Robinson vs. Hamilton*, *supra.*, which was an action for a penalty against a physician for his failure to render a report of a death or birth as requested by the State Board of Health, the Court says:

"It is proper to remark that under the statute brought in question, the defendant may be required to report the information sought in the manner prescribed by the Board of Health. The statute requires the collection of statistics pertaining to the population of the State and the health of the people, which may impart information useful in the enactment of laws and valuable to science and the medical profession, to whom the people look

for remedies for disease and for means tending to preserve health. The objects of the statute are within the authority of the State, and may be attained in the exercise of its police powers. Similar objects are contemplated by statutes requiring a census to be periodically taken, the constitutionality of which we have never heard questioned.

"We need not inquire whether the provisions of the statute are unjust or oppressive. These are matters for the consideration of the Legislative department of the Government. We may observe that it is difficult to discover oppression or injustice in requiring the medical profession to make known to the world statistics which may promote, and are promoting, the public health.

One ground of the demurrer is that defendant, under the statute, is required to do that which is impossible for him to perform. The law requires of no man impossibilities. If the information sought from defendant could not have been obtained by him in the *bona fide* exercise of reasonable diligence, the law will not punish him for not imparting it. A physician should honestly endeavor to obtain and report all information required by the regulations of the statute and the Board of Health. This is his duty as a surgeon, and is imposed as an obligation by the ethics of the useful and honorable profession of which he is a member."

The statute confers on a physician certain privileges, and may impose corresponding duties.

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The statute gives to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners the power to appoint a Superintendent of Police, Captains, Sergeants, Detectives and such other officers and patrolmen as they may deem advisable, and all persons so appointed serve during good behavior, and the commissioners have the power, for cause assigned, on a public hearing and on due notice, to remove or suspend from office any such officer or member of the police force.

The Constitution provides, "When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years." The term of office of Superintendent of the Police, Captain, Sergeants and Patrolmen is not fixed by the Constitution, and the Legislature may declare by law what the tenure of office shall be, but it can not provide a tenure of office for a longer time than four years.

The tenure of office of said officers has been declared to be during good behavior and it should be held to mean that the term of office should be for four years, subject to the condition of good behavior and the act is constitutional.

The Attorney General should approach the constitutionality of an act with greater hesitation than a court, and ought to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt before giving an opinion that a law is unconstitutional.

*Hon. John W. Murphy, President*

*Board Metropolitan Police of Indianapolis :*

SIR—You have transmitted to me the following communication on which you invite my opinion :

“The statute provides that the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Superintendent of Police, Captains, Sergeants, Detectives, and such other officers and Patrolmen as they may deem advisable. It further provides that all persons so appointed shall serve during good behavior, and that the Commissioners shall have the power, for cause assigned on a public hearing, and on due notice, according to rules to be promulgated by them, to remove or suspend from office any officer or member of such police force.

“Is it constitutional for the Legislature to create an office the tenure of which shall be during good behavior; and would it be lawful for the Board of Police Commissioners to suspend or discharge any officer or member of the police force, without trial, for any cause deemed sufficient by said Board?”

The Constitution of Indiana, section 224, R. S. 1881, provides:

“When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.”

Several propositions are announced in this section quite plainly. 1. When the duration of an office is not provided for by the constitution, it may be declared by law. 2. If not so declared by law, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. 3. The General Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

The tenure of office of Superintendent of the police, Captain,



Sergeants and Patrolmen is not fixed by the constitution, and the Legislature may declare by law what the tenure of their office is, but it can not provide a tenure of office for a longer time than four years.

The Legislature, by the Metropolitan Police Act, provided that all these persons should serve during good behavior. The tenure of office of these persons has therefore been declared by the Legislature, and unless the whole provision is unconstitutional, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the appointing power, can not remove them except in the manner provided in the Metropolitan Police Act.

I will assume for the purposes of this opinion that generally an appointment during good behavior is an appointment for life, subject to the condition of good behavior. The question, however, still remains whether the statutory provision that the appointees shall serve during good behavior, operates so as to render the appointments during good behavior absolutely void, or whether the appointment terminates at the end of four years. I think that the effect of the constitutional provision is to deny the appointment to be operative after four years, and that the statute remains in full force so far as to secure to the appointees the right to hold under the appointment for four years subject to the condition of good behavior. During the four years the Board of Metropolitan Police has the right to remove any of these appointees for the reasons and in the manner provided by the Metropolitan Police Act, and not otherwise.

The courts do not declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional unless it very clearly appears that it is in conflict with the constitution of the State, and if it is possible within proper rules of constitutional construction to sustain the act of the Legislature it is always done, and no more of the act is held to be unconstitutional than is clearly so. These being the rules governing the courts, they are of course applicable to me in passing upon the constitutionality of the statute, and in addition to this I feel that I ought to approach the question of the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature with greater hesitation than a court, and that I ought to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that an act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, before I give an official opinion that it is so.

The construction I have placed upon this statute carries out what I believe to be the intention of the Legislature, and rec-



ognizes the policy that the Legislature has adopted with reference to the appointment, tenure of office and manner of removal of these officers.

The Legislature knew that it had no power to create an office the tenure of which should be longer than four years, and I assume it did not intend to violate the constitution by creating a tenure of office for a longer time than four years. I think therefore that when the Legislature provided that the term of office should be during good behavior, it should be held that it meant that the term of office should be for four years, subject to the condition of good behavior.

This construction of the act removes all constitutional objection to it, and enforces the legislative policy.

The statute confers on the Board of Metropolitan Police the power to appoint a Superintendent of Police.

Where a statute confers a power upon a Board of Commissioners to be exercised for the public good, the exercise of the power is not merely discretionary, but imperative, and the words "power and authority" may be construed, duty and obligation.

The statute renders the Superintendent of Police the executive head of the force, and the Board must promulgate general and special orders to the force through him and he is rendered an essential element in the police system.

It is the duty of the Board to appoint a Superintendent of Police, and it having made the appointment he can not be removed by an abrogation or discontinuance of the office.

The commissioners have the power for cause assigned on a public hearing according to rules to be promulgated by them, to remove or suspend from office, or for a definite period, deprive of pay any officer or member of such police force.

Such cause may be some dereliction or general neglect of duty, or incapacity to perform, or some delinquency affecting his general character and fitness for office. The cause assigned should be personal to himself and implying an unfitness for the place.

When the terms under which the motion of an officer is to be exercised, are prescribed, they must be pursued with strictness.

While the Board has not full power to discharge an officer at their volition, and without cause, yet in the exercise of their functions, they are to some extent vested with discretionary power, which authorizes them within established rules to take action without restricting their proceedings to strict technical rules.

The Board is an administrative tribunal vested with disciplinary powers and not a court limited in its functions.

The Board is not to be confined by the application of strict legal rules which prevail in reference to trials in courts of law.

It is not necessary that the charges should possess the exactness of pleadings in court. The specific acts should be stated sufficiently to show jurisdiction.

If there is jurisdiction and some evidence of cause for removal, the courts will not review the evidence although they may have reached a different conclusion.

While it is not in the power of the Board to wholly abolish the offices of Captain, Sergeants and Patrolmen, yet it may for the purpose of reasonably regulating expenses of administration, and when the public service requires it, reduce the number and remove them for that reason, and it is not necessary to prefer charges and give an officer a hearing to justify the removal for such reason.

The statute authorizing removal of an officer for cause after hearing is for cause personal to the officer or when it is sought without adequate reason to substitute another person in his place.

The power of removal can not be exercised to create a vacancy for the appointment of another person.

Patrolmen appointed under section 11 of the act continue in office at the pleasure of the Board, and may be removed with or without cause.

The statute intended to create a non-partisan police. A Superintendent of Police is a State officer and not municipal, although the city is taxed to pay him.

The Board may reduce or otherwise regulate the salaries of officers within the statutory limit, according to its view of expediency and right.

### *Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police :*

I have received your inquiries, and proceed to answer them :

*Question 1.* "Can the Board of Police Commissioners abolish the office of Superintendent of Police under the statute authorizing the Board to appoint him? Is it in their discretion to appoint or not appoint?"

*Answer.* The statute to which you refer provides that the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners shall have power to appoint a superintendent of police, captains, sergeants, detectives, and such other officers and patrolmen as they may deem advisable. Said captains, sergeants, detectives and such other officers and patrolmen to be appointed equally between the two leading political parties of said city. Said Commissioners shall not have power to appoint more than one patrolman for each ten hundred inhabitants. Acts 1883, pp. 89-90, sec. 2.

When a statute confers a power upon a Board or corporation to be exercised for the public good, the exercise of the power is not merely discretionary, but imperative, and the words "power and authority" in such case may be construed "duty and obligation."

County Commissioners *vs.* Duckett, 20 Maryland, 469, 477; Flynn *vs.* Canton Co. 40 Maryland, 312, 319. Whether or not the appointment of a superintendent is discretionary or imperative should be determined from the whole statute.

The statute, referring to the duties of the Board, says: "And they shall have power to make general and special rules and regulations for the government and discipline of said force, and to make and promulgate general and special orders to said force through the superintendent of police, who shall be the executive head of the force." Acts 1883, p. 91, sec. 2.

The statute renders the Superintendent of Police the executive head of the force, and the Board promulgates general and special orders to the force through him, and the statute renders him an essential element in the police system. It is my opinion that the duty of the Board to appoint a Superintendent, is imperative under the statute, and having made the appointment he can not be removed by an abrogation or discontinuance of the office.

*Question 2.* "Can the Board remove an officer without cause or preferring charges or a trial?"

*Answer.* The statute provides that "All persons so appointed shall serve during good behavior, and shall be of good moral character, and be able to speak the English language. Such Commissioners shall have power, for cause assigned on a public hearing and on due notice, according to rules to be promulgated by them, to remove or suspend from office, or for a definite period deprive of pay any officer or member of such police force (except that detectives may be dismissed at any time by said Commissioners). Acts 1883 p. 91.

The Legislature may limit the power of removal of an officer. *U. S. vs. Perkins*, 116 U. S. R. 483.

An officer may be removed for cause on a public hearing, and such cause may be some dereliction or general neglect of duty or incapacity to perform it, or some delinquency affecting his general character and his fitness for the office. The cause assigned should be personal to himself, and implying an unfitness for the place. *The People ex rel. vs. Board of Fire Commissioners*, 72 New York, 445; 96 New York, 672; *State vs. Common Council*, 9 Wis. 254; *Ex parte King*, 35 Tex. 657; *Field vs. Comth.*, 32 Penn. 478, 484; *People vs. Mayor*, 79 New York, 582; *People vs. New York*, 19 Hun. 441; 67 New York, 475; *People vs. Thompson*, 94 New York, 451; 52 How. Pr. 289; *Re-Nichols*, 6 Abb., N. Cas. 474; 57 How. Pr. 395; *People vs. French*, 32 Hun. 112; 60 How. Pr. 377; *People vs. Nichols*



58 How. Pr. 200; 99 New York, 582; 99 New York, 484; *People vs. Cooper*, 58 How. Pr. 358; *People ex rel. Board of Police Coms.*, 93 New York, 97; *People vs. French*, 60 How. Pr. 377; *Haight vs. Love*, 39 N. J. R. 14; *People vs. Campbell*, 82 New York, 247; *State vs. City*, 20 Amer. Law Rev. 130, by Sup. Ct. of New Jersey; *People vs. New York Fire Comrs.*, 49 New York Sup. Ct. 369; *People vs. French*, 32 Hun. 112; 82 New York, 491; *People vs. New York Fire Comrs.*, 49 New York Sup. Ct. 369; *People ex rel. vs. Board of Police*, 98 New York, 332; *State vs. Trustees of Vincennes*, 5 Ind. 87, 89; *State ex rel. vs. Ft. Wayne*, 68 Ind. 286, 295.

When the terms under which the discretion of an officer is to be exercised are prescribed they must be pursued with strictness. 1 Dill. Mun. Corp. §245, 3d ed.

The rights of the officer are governed and controlled by statutory provisions, and the rules and regulations of the police department, made in pursuance thereof, and while the Board has not full power to discharge or dismiss an officer at their volition, and without cause, yet in the exercise of their functions they are, to some extent, vested with discretionary powers, which authorizes them, within established rules, to take action without restricting their proceedings to strict technical rules. The Board is a subordinate and an administrative tribunal, vested with disciplinary powers, and not a court limited in its functions.

The action of the Board must be considered, having in view the special powers conferred for which its organization was intended, and not confined by the application of strict legal rules, which prevail in reference to trials and proceedings in courts of law. *People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Board of Police Comms.* 93 N. York, 98, 101, 102; *The People ex rel. Fallon vs. Police Comms.* 31 Hun. 210; *People ex rel. McCarthy vs. Board of Police*, 98 N. York, 332.

An investigation by the Board of Police Commissioners of a charge against an officer is not a common law trial, and the accused may not claim the benefits, incidents and common law rights pertaining to such trial. Strictly speaking, it is not a trial before a court. *The People ex rel. vs. Board of Comms. of Police*, 98 N. York, 332; *People ex rel. vs. Police Comms.* 31 Hun. 209; 93 N. York, 97; 94 N. York 451.

It is not necessary that the charges should be drawn with the

formal exactness of pleadings in court. *People vs. Thompson*, 94 N. Y. 451, 591. The specific acts should be stated sufficiently to show jurisdiction. *State ex rel. vs. Lupton*, 64 Mo. 415. If there is jurisdiction, and some evidence of cause for removal, the courts will not review the evidence, though they might in the first instance have reached a different conclusion. *People vs. Campbell*, 82 N. Y. 247; 93 N. Y. 93; *Oliver vs. American City Council*, 69 Ga. 165; 59 Ga. 318; 69 How. Pr. 377; 11 Abb. Pr. R. 17.

While it is not in the power of the board to wholly abolish the offices of captain, sergeants and patrolmen, yet it is in the power of the board, for the purpose of reasonably regulating expenses of administration when demanded by the public good, and when the public service requires it, to reduce the number of captains, sergeants and patrolmen, and remove them for that reason, and it is not necessary to prefer charges and give an officer a hearing to justify a removal for such reason; but the statute in authorizing a removal for cause, after hearing, is for cause personal to the officer, or when it is sought without adequate reason to substitute another person in his place. *People vs. Public Parks*, 60 How. Pr. 130; 10 Abb. N. Cas. 418; 27 Hun. 288, 290; 92 N. Y. 427; 88 N. Y. 245, 247; 63 How. Pr. 132; 27 Hun. 288; 27 La. An. 332; 25 Hun. 111; 10 Abb. N. Cas. 418; 10 Abb. N. Cas. 122; 62 How. Pr. 220.

A power conferred on police commissioners to remove subordinates for the purpose of reducing the force can not be exercised to create a vacancy for the appointment of another person. *State vs. Schumaker*, 27 La. An. 332; *People vs. Public Parks*, 60 How. Pr. 130.

The patrolmen appointed under Section 11 of the act continue in office at the pleasure of the board, for a term not exceeding one year, and may be removed at any time with or without cause. Acts 1883, p. 98, sec. 11.

It is intended by the statute that the police shall be non-partisan. *People vs. Hoffman*, 5 N. E. R. 596; *Patterson vs. Barlow*, 60 Pa. St. 54; *Speed vs. Crawford*, 3 Met. (Ky.) 207.

3. "Is a Superintendent of Police under the Metropolitan Police Act a State or a municipal officer?"

The Legislature may, unless restricted in the Constitution take from a municipal corporation its charter powers respect



ing the police and their appointment, and by statute provide for a permanent police for the corporation, under the control of a board of police, not appointed or elected by the corporate authorities, but consisting of commissioners selected by State officers. 1 Dillon Mun. Corp. sec. 60, 3d ed.; *Burch vs. Hardwick*, 30 Gratt. Va. 24, 35; 29 Ohio St. 102.

The administration of justice, the preservation of the public peace, although confided to local agencies, are essentially matters of public concern, while the enforcement of municipal by-laws, the establishment of gas works, of water works, the construction of sewers, are matters which pertain to the municipality as distinguished from the State at large. The cases uniformly concur in holding that the Superintendents of Police, under such a law as ours, are State officers and not municipal, although the city is taxed to pay them. *Burch vs. Hardwick*, 30 Gratt. 24, 35-36; *People vs. Hurlburt*, 24 Mich. 44, 81-83; 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., secs. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 3d ed.; *Baltimore vs. Board of Police*, 15 Md. 376.

4. "Is it lawful for the Board, after the appointment of an officer, for economic purposes to reduce his salary?"

The superintendent, captains, officers and patrolmen receive such compensation, not exceeding certain prescribed limits, as the Commissioners shall determine. Acts 1883, p. 90, sec. 2. There is no vested right in an office created by statute or its salary. 50 N. H. 18; 18 Minn. 19; 1 Seld. 285; 33 N. Y. 269; *Prince vs. Skiller*, 71 Me. 361; 36 Amr. R. 325; *Hyde vs. State*, 52 Miss. 665. An order fixing the amount of salary is not in the nature of a contract. *Love vs. Jersey City*, 40 N. J. 456; *Waldraven vs. Memphis*, 4 Cold. 431; *Hoboken vs. Gear*, 3 Dutch, 265. The Commissioners may reduce or otherwise regulate the salaries within the limits of the statute according to their view of expediency and right. 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., sec. 231, 3d ed.; *Iowa City vs. Foster*, 10 Iowa, 189; 98 N. Y. 585; 99 N. Y. 645; 71 Me. 361; 36 Amr. R. 325; 40 N. J. L. 456; 50 N. Hamp. 18; 18 Minn. 199; 30 Hun. 396; 52 Miss. 665; 50 Amr. R. 705; 96 N. Y. 331.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

A copy of an indictment found or affidavit made before a magistrate of any State charging the person demanded with having committed a crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State from which the person so charged has fled, will authorize the Governor of the State to which such person has fled to issue a warrant for his arrest.

To authorize the arrest there must be (1) A charge of crime against the person in the State where the crime is alleged to have been committed; (2) A demand by one Governor on the other for the arrest; (3) An indictment found in the State from which the party fled, or an affidavit made and certified by the Governor of that State; (4) The party charged must have been in the State when the crime was committed, and have fled from it.

It has been held that an authenticated copy of an information filed with the affidavit upon which it is based is a sufficient compliance with the act of Congress.

It is not necessary that a warrant should have been issued in the State from which he fled.

The statute requiring the surrender of a fugitive from justice to the State in which he stands charged with treason, felony or other crime, embraces every offense known to the laws of the demanding State, including misdemeanors.

A requisition can not issue for the return of a fugitive on a charge of bastardy.

If a Governor refuses to return a fugitive there is no power conferred on the judicial or other department of the government to compel him to do so.

The exercise of the power of inter-State extradition involves discretion and is not a mere ministerial duty.

An executive may revoke a warrant, whether issued by him or his predecessor.

The warrant should recite that the requisition upon which it was issued was accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of an indictment or affidavit, and that the party is a fugitive from justice.

As to the effect of the warrant, see opinion.

The tribunals of the State will not pass on the sufficiency of the indictment as a matter of technical pleading. That is to be determined in the State in which the indictment is found.

The affidavit accompanying the demand must charge that a crime has been committed by the accused in the State from which he has fled.

Such affidavit ought not to be on belief or embody a hearsay statement, but must distinctly charge the offense.

As to sufficiency of affidavit, see opinion.

There can be no surrender of a person to the jurisdiction of another State unless it appear in fact that he is a fugitive from justice.

Upon the executive of the State in which the accused is found rests the responsibility of determining whether he is a fugitive from the justice of the demanding State. The affidavit of a competent person may be deemed sufficient to make a *prima facie* case against the person demanded.

A fugitive from justice is a person who commits a crime within a State and withdraws himself from such jurisdiction without waiting to abide the consequences of his act.

One who goes to a State and commits a crime, and then returns home, is as much a fugitive from justice as if he had committed a crime in the State in which he resided and then fled to some other State.

A citizen and resident of one State charged in a requisition with the constructive commission of crime in another State from which, in fact, he has never fled, is not a fugitive from justice, and the determination of the Governor as to the sufficiency of the facts alleged is not conclusive on such person on trial, but the fact may be investigated.

The fugitive in this State must be taken before the Circuit or Criminal Judge who is nearest or most convenient of access to the place at which he is arrested, who proceeds to ascertain if the person apprehended is the fugitive demanded and mentioned in the Governor's warrant.

No citizen can be returned where it shall clearly be made to appear to the Judge holding the examination that he was in this State at the time of the alleged commission of the offense, and not in the State from which it is pretended that he fled.

It devolves on the prisoner to show by positive facts that the presumption upon which the Governor acted was unfounded in fact.

The party should not be discharged, because, in the judgment of the Court, the proof showing that he was a fugitive from justice may not be as full as might properly have been required.

The Federal courts have jurisdiction by *habeas corpus* to inquire into the detention. An agent appointed by the State in which he is arrested is not an officer of the United States.

The arrest is made by State agency and State officers and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is not exclusive, but State courts and judges have jurisdiction also in the matter.

While there must be a proper charge of crime, the guilt or innocence of the prisoner will not be investigated upon *habeas corpus* when the Governor has issued his warrant.

If the alleged fugitive is held in custody, or on bail, for any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the State, the Judge shall for that reason refuse to make an order for the delivery or removal of the fugitive, who shall report the facts to the Governor.

The query whether the same rule does not apply equally where the requisition finds him detained under civil process.

If the State delivers up the criminal without first exacting satisfaction, it would be a good defense to an action against bail for his non-appearance.

*Hon. A. G. Porter, Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—You have requested a succinct statement of the law on several questions pertaining to inter-State extradition.

The Constitution of the United States, art. 4, sec. 2, provides: "that a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

Congress has enacted the following statute on the subject of extradition :

“SEC. 5278. Whenever the executive authority of any State or Territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any State or Territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found, or affidavit made, before a Magistrate of any State or Territory charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person has fled to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. If no such agent appears within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. All costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing and transmitting such fugitive to the State or Territory making such demand shall be paid by such State or Territory.

“SEC. 5279. Any agent so appointed, who receives the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him to the State or Territory from which he has fled, and every person who, by force, sets at liberty or rescues the fugitive from such agent while so transporting him, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year.” Revised Statutes of U. S., secs. 5278, 5279. 1 Stat. 302, Ch. 7, secs. 1 and 2.

To warrant the arrest in one State of a fugitive from justice from another State and committing him for extradition, there must be: 1. A charge of crime against the prisoner in the State where the crime is alleged to have been committed. 2. A demand by one Governor upon the other for the arrest and detention. 3. An indictment found in the State from which the prisoner has fled, or an affidavit made and certified by the Governor of that State. 4. The prisoner must have been in the State when the crime was committed and have fled from it. *Ex. McKean, 3 Hughes, 23.*

An authenticated copy of an indictment found or affidavit



made charging the prisoner demanded with the commission of a crime must be produced before a Governor is authorized to issue his warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive. *Re Rutter*, 7 Abb. Pr. N. S. 67; *Ex parte Pfitzer*, 28 Ind. 450; *Botts vs. Williams*, 17 B. Mon. 687.

It has been held that an authenticated copy of an information filed with affidavit upon which it is based is a sufficient compliance with the act of Congress. *Re Hooper*, 52 Wis. 699. It is not necessary that a warrant should have been issued in the State from which he fled. *Tullie vs. Fleming*, 69 Ind. 15.

#### WHAT OFFENSES COVERED.

The statute requiring the surrender of a fugitive from justice in the State in which he stands charged with treason, felony, or other crime, embraces every offense known to the laws of the demanding State, including misdemeanors. *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 643; *Morton vs. Skinner*, 48 Ind. 123; *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. York, 182, 188; *Kentucky vs. Dennison* 24 How. U. S. R. 66; *Brown's case*, 112 Mass. 409.

A requisition can not issue for the apprehension and return of a fugitive on a charge of bastardy. A prosecution for bastardy is a civil proceeding (*State vs. Evans*, 19 Ind. 92; *State vs. Brown*, 44 Ind. 329); and is not covered by the act of Congress on the subject of inter-State extradition of fugitives from justice.

#### DISCRETION OF GOVERNOR.

The act of Congress provides that on demand made of the executive authority of any State or Territory, it shall be the duty of such executive to cause the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. But if a Governor refuses to perform the duty, there is no power conferred upon the judicial or any other department of the General Government to compel him to perform it. The Supreme Court can not issue a mandamus to require it. *Kentucky vs. Dennison*, 24 How. U. S. R. 66.

In *State vs. Perry*, 22 Albany Law Jour. 513, 2 Crim. L. Mag. 84, it was held that the exercise of the power of inter-State extradition involves discretion and is not a mere ministerial duty; it is to be exercised under the guidance of sound judgment of



the Constitution and of the laws of respective jurisdictions. See also *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 643; *Taylor vs. Taniter*, 16 Wall. 366; *Curtis on Habeas Corpus*, secs. 473, 474.

An executive having a discretion as to issuing a warrant, has the power to revoke it when issued, whether issued by him or his predecessor. *Work vs. Carrington*, 34 Ohio St. 64; 32 Amer. R. 345; *In re Carrol*, 11 Chicago Leg. News, 14.

#### WARRANT OF EXECUTIVE.

It has been held that a copy of the indictment or affidavit need not accompany the warrant. *Nichols vs. Cornelius*, 7 Ind. 611; *Robinson vs. Flanders*, 29 Ind. 10; 21 Cent. L. Jour. 314.

In such cases the warrant ought to recite that the requisition upon which it was issued was accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of an indictment or affidavit. *Ex parte Thornton*, 9 Tex. 635; *In re Doo Woon*, 18 Fed. R. 898; 1 West Coast R. 333; 21 Cent. L. Jour. 314.

In some cases warrants have been held to be insufficient because they did not state satisfactory, or at all, that the accused was a fugitive from justice. *In re Jackson*, 2 Flipp, 183; 12 Amer. Law Rev. 602; *In re Romaine*, 23 Cal. 585. Certain other cases recognize the right to examine into the warrant to see if a crime has been properly charged. *People vs. Donohue*, 84 N. Y. 438; *People vs. Pinkerton*, 77 N. Y. 245.

When these requisites are complied with it has been held that the warrant becomes conclusive evidence that the person named therein stands charged with crime in such other State. *Matter of Levy*, 10 Ben. 197; *State vs. Schleman*, 4 Harr. (Del.) 577; *Kingsbury case*, 106 Mass. 223; *Davis case*, 122 Mass. 324; *Comth. vs. Hall*, 9 Gray 262; *Brown's case*, 112 Mass. 409; 17 Amer. R. 114.

In *People vs. Donohue*, 84 N. Y. 438, where, to a writ of *habeas corpus*, a warrant of extradition issued by the Governor of New York was alone returned, which recited a representation by the Governor of Connecticut that the prisoner stood charged with the crime of theft, committed in said State; that said Governor has demanded his arrest and extradition; that the demand was accompanied by affidavits etc., whereby the prisoner is charged with said crime and with having fled from said State,

and that such papers were certified by said Governor to be duly authenticated, it was held that the warrant fully complied with the statute and sufficiently established the conditions necessary to its issue; that it was not necessary to state therein the facts constituting the alleged crime.

In *Ex parte Pfitzer*, 28 Ind. 450, it was held that in the absence of an affidavit charging the crime in the demanding State, the Governor can not issue a warrant. See *Hartman vs. Aveline*, 63 Ind. 345.

#### SUFFICIENCY OF INDICTMENT NOT INQUIRED INTO IF IT CONTAINS A CHARGE OF CRIME.

The tribunals of the State will not pass on the sufficiency of the indictment as a matter of technical pleading. That is to be tried and determined in the State in which the indictment is found. *Davis case*, 122 Mass. 324; *Matter of Voorhees*, 32 N. J. L. 141, 150.

*In re Greenough*, 31 Vt. 279, 288; *Hetle vs. State*, 43 Tex. 197; *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 643; *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. Y. 182; *Tulley vs. Fleming*, 69 Ind. 15.

In *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 643, the court held that "each State has the right to prescribe the form of pleading and process to be observed in its courts in both civil and criminal cases subject only to those provisions of the national constitution designed for the protection of the citizen, and it may not be objected that the indictment is not framed according to the technical rules of criminal pleading, if it conforms substantially to the laws of the demanding State."

#### AFFIDAVIT, SUFFICIENCY.

An affidavit accompanying the demand must charge that a crime has been committed by the accused in the State or territory from which he has fled. *Ex parte Smith*, 3 McClean, 121; 6 Law R. 57; *Matter of Heyward*, 1 Sandf. 701; *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. Y. 182; *In re Greenough*, 31 Vt. 279.

Such affidavit must not be on belief or embody a hearsay statement, but must distinctly charge the offense. *Ex parte Smith*, 3 McClean, 121; 6 Law R. 57; *Matter of Leland*, 7 Abb. Pr. N. S. 64; *Matter of Rutter*, 7 Abb. Pr. 67.

If the affidavit is thus defective the court will not ordinarily remand the prisoner until the proper documents can be prepared. *Matter of Leland*, 7 Abb. Pr. R. N. S. 64; *Matter of Rutter*, 7 Abb. Prac. R. 67.

In *Matter of Manchester*, 5 Cal. 237, it was held that it was unnecessary that the affidavit should set forth the crime with all the legal exactness required to be observed in an indictment; it is enough that it distinctly charge the commission of an offense. See also *Curtis on Habeas Corpus*, sec. 476. In *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. Y. 190, the court says it can not be held that any less degree of certainty is admissible in an affidavit charging the offense than is required in an indictment for the same offense. If any distinction exists in this respect the affidavit should be more full and specific. It is usually the *ex parte* statement of the accuser. In *Tullie vs. Fleming*, 69 Ind. 15, the court held that the judge can not pass upon the sufficiency of the affidavit charging the crime under the laws of the State where it was filed when such laws are not before such judge at the hearing.

#### INFORMATION.

It has been held that an authenticated copy of an information filed and the affidavit upon which it is based is a sufficient compliance with the act of Congress, and will justify extradition proceedings. *Re Hooper*, 52 Wis. 699.

#### MUST BE A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

There can be no surrender of a person to the jurisdiction of another State unless it appear in fact that he is a fugitive from justice.

Upon the Executive of the State or Territory in which the accused is found rests the responsibility of determining whether he is a fugitive from the justice of the demanding State. The affidavit of a competent person may be deemed sufficient to make a *prima facie* case against the person demanded as a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the act of Congress. *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 643.

It is usual to transmit with the requisition an affidavit alleging that the accused has fled from justice from the demanding

State. Matter of Heyward, 1 Sandf. 701; *Ex parte Romanes*, 1 Utah, 26; Matter of Manchester, 5 Cal. 237; *Re Jackson*, 2 Flippin, 183.

A fugitive from justice is defined to be a person who commits a crime within a State and withdraws himself from such jurisdiction without waiting to abide the consequences of such act. He is a fugitive if he has committed an offense and has left its jurisdiction and is found in another State. Matter of Voorhees, 23 N. J. L. 141, 150; *Hibler vs. State*, 43 Tex. 197, 201; *Roberts vs. Reily*, 116 U. S. R. 80.

One who goes into a State and commits a crime and then returns home, is as much a fugitive from justice as though he had committed a crime in the State in which he resided and then fled to some other State. Kingsbury's case, 106 Mass. 223; *Ex parte Swearingin*, 13 S. C. 74; Matter of Adams, 7 Law R. 386, 389; *People vs. Pinkerton*, 17 Hun. 199.

A citizen and resident of one State charged in a requisition with the constructive commission of crime in another State from which in fact he has never fled, is not a fugitive from justice, and the determination of the Governor as to the sufficiency of the facts alleged is not conclusive. *Jones vs. Leonard*, 50 Iowa, 106; 32 Amer. R. 116; Matter of Adams, 7 Law R. 386; *Mohr's case*, 18 Cent. L. Jour. 252; *Wilcox vs. Nolz*, 34 Ohio St. 520; *Re Mohr*, 73 Ala. 503; 49 Amer. R. 63; R. S. 1881, sec. 1605; *Hartman vs. Aveline*, 63 Ind. 344.

Courts have no power to control the executive discretion of the Governor and compel the surrender of a fugitive from justice. Where he has acted and has issued his warrant, the question whether or not the person is properly detained under the law of Congress and the Constitution may be investigated on *habeas corpus*. *Re Jackson*, 2 Flippin, 183; *Hartman vs. Aveline*, 63 Ind. 344; 30 Amer. R. 217; *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 642; *Ex parte Smith*, 3 McClean, 121; 6 Law R. 57; Matter of Manchester, 5 Cal. 237; Matter of Briscoe, 51 How. Pr. 422; *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. Y. 182; *Jones vs. Leonard*, 50 Iowa, 106; 32 Amer. R. 116; *Mohr's case*, 18 Cent. Law Jour. 252; 73 Ala. 503; 49 Amer. R. 63; Amer. Dec. 382, 393.

Our statute requires the fugitive to be taken before the Circuit or Criminal Judge who is nearest or most convenient of access to the place at which the arrest may be made. He proceeds to ascertain if the person apprehended is the fugitive



demand and mentioned in the warrant of the Governor. R. S. 1881, secs. 1599, 1600. This statute has been held to be constitutional. *Robinson vs. Flanders*, 29 Ind. 11; *Hartman vs. Aveline*, 63 Ind. 344; 30 Amer. R. 217.

The statute further declares that no citizen or resident of this State shall be surrendered under pretense of being a fugitive from justice from any other State or Territory, when it shall be clearly made to appear to the judge holding the examination provided for by the act that such citizen or inhabitant was in this State at the time of the alleged commission of the offense and not in the State or Territory from which he is pretended to have fled, and in such case the judge holding the examination shall discharge the person arrested and forthwith report the facts to the Governor. R. S. 1881, sec. 1605.

It devolves on the prisoner to show by positive facts that the presumption upon which the Governor acted was unfounded in fact. *Hebler vs. State*, 43 Tex. 197.

In *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 642, the court held that if the determination of the fact of the prisoner being a fugitive from justice, upon proof before the executive of the State where the alleged fugitive is found, is subject to judicial review upon *habeas corpus*, the accused, being in custody under his warrant, which recites the requisition of the demanding State, accompanied by an authentic indictment, charging him substantially as required by its laws with a specific crime committed within its jurisdiction, should not be discharged, because, in the judgment of the court, the proof showing that he was a fugitive from justice may not be as full as might properly have been required. See also *Ex parte Leary*, 10 Ben. 197.

#### JURISDICTION.

A fugitive from justice is arrested in pursuance of an act of Congress and the Constitution of the United States, and the National courts have jurisdiction by *habeas corpus* to inquire into the detention. *Robb vs. Connolly*, 111 U. S. R. 625; *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 642; *Ex parte Smith*, 3 McClean, 121; 6 Law R. 57; *Matter of Leary*, 10 Ben. 197; 6 Abb. N. C. 43; *Matter of Titus*, 8 Abb. N. C. 411; *Ex parte McKean*, 3 Hughes, 23; *In re Doo Woon*, 18 Fed. R. 898; 1 West Coast Rep. 333.

An agent appointed by the State in which a fugitive from



justice stands charged with crime, to receive such fugitive from the State by which he is surrendered, is not an officer of the United States. The arrest is made by State agency and State officers, and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is not exclusive, but State courts and judges have jurisdiction also in the matter. *Robb vs. Connolly*, 111 U. S. R. 624; *Ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S. R. 642; 18 Cent. L. Jour. 252; *Mohr's case*, 73 Ala. 503.

#### GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF FUGITIVE NOT INQUIRED INTO.

While there must be a proper charge of crime, the guilt or innocence of the prisoner will not be investigated upon *habeas corpus* when the Governor has issued his warrant. *Matter of Clarke*, 9 Wend. 212; *State vs. Schlem*, 4 Harr. (Del.) 577, 578; *People vs. Brady*, 56 N. Y. 182, 187; *Tullie vs. Fleming*, 69 Ind. 15; *Matter of Voorhees*, 32 N. J. L. 141, 150; *Ex parte Swearingen*, 13 S. C. 74, 78; *In re Greenough*, 31 Vt. 279, 288; *Mohr's case*, 18 Cent. L. Jour., 252; 73 Ala. 503; *Robison vs. Folander*, 29 Ind. 15; *Felter*, 3 Zab. 311; *Johnson vs. Rily*, 13 Ga. 97; *Tullie vs. Fleming*, 69 Ind. 15.

#### WHEN CHARGE AGAINST PERSON IN THE STATE OF HIS RESIDENCE AT TIME HE IS DEMANDED NOT EXTRADITED.

Our statute provides that if it shall appear to the Judge before whom the examination is made, under the law, that the alleged fugitive is held in custody or on bail for any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the State, such Judge shall, for that reason, refuse to make an order for the delivery or removal of such fugitive, and shall immediately report the facts to the Governor of this State, who shall inform the Governor of the State or Territory making the demand thereof. R. S. 1881, sec. 1604.

He must make satisfaction to the laws of his State before he can be permitted to be extradited. *Matter of Troutman*, 24 N. J. L. 634. The same rule has been held to apply equally where the requisition finds him detained under civil process. *Matter of Troutman*, 24 N. J. L. 634; *Matter of Briscoe*, 51 How. Pr. R. 422. But in *Ex parte Rosenblat*, 51 Cal. 285, the contrary as to civil process is held.

It has been held that if the State delivers up the criminal without first exacting satisfaction, it would be a good defense to an action against bail for his non-appearance. *State vs. Allen*, 2 Humph. 258. But where the State does not participate in the surrender the rule is different. *Taintor vs. Taylor*, 36 Conn. 242; 4 Amer. R. 58; *Taylor vs. Taintor*, 16 Wall. 366.

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The statute creates a vacancy in the office of a trustee of a savings bank if such trustee shall borrow directly or indirectly any of the funds of such bank, or become surety for any borrower thereof.

If a loan is knowingly made for the benefit of a trustee, or of a firm with which he is connected in interest, or as a co-partner, it is a loan to him, although the name of the trustee does not appear on the paper, or he does not guaranty the payment of the loan.

The bank can not by making a loan nominally to another person evade the statute so as to save itself from the consequences of a violation of its charter.

A majority of the legal number of trustees of the bank is necessary to fill a vacancy in the office of trustee.

One trustee can not constitute a quorum, and can not fill vacancies in the office of trustee of the bank.

In case of a failure of any savings bank to fill any vacancy in the Board of Trustees for three months after the same occurs, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is situated shall, upon the written request of any two trustees or of any five depositors in said bank, appoint persons duly qualified to fill such vacancies.

In a proceeding to have the court appoint trustees, the delinquent trustee should be brought before the court or judge that the facts may be adjudicated, and if the trustee refuses to yield and controverts the facts, he may hold during pending litigation.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

You submit to me the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"Under the Savings Bank Act of 1869 (Section 2708, R. S. 1881), under what circumstances would a trustee of one of such banks vacate his office by becoming directly or indirectly a borrower of any funds of such bank or a surety for any borrower thereof?"

*Answer.*—The statute to which you refer is as follows:  
*"Whenever any trustee \* \* \* shall borrow, directly or indirectly, any of the funds of such bank, or become surety for any borrower thereof, a vacancy shall thereby be created, and a successor shall be elected by the residue of the Board of Trustees by ballot at any regular meeting thereof, or at a special meeting,*

of which all the remaining members of the board shall have notice, provided that the votes of a majority of the legal number of trustees of such bank shall be necessary to a choice of such successor, who shall possess all the qualifications required for the original trustees."

The statute is plain in its terms, and clearly and directly declares that whenever a trustee shall borrow, directly or indirectly, any of the funds of such bank, or become surety for any borrower thereof, a vacancy shall thereby be created and a successor elected. *State vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 356; *Yonkey vs. State*, 27 Ind. 237, 241; *State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516; *Headly vs. Board*, 4 Blkf. 116; *Kraut vs. State*, 47 Ind. 325; *Kerr vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 351.

If a loan is knowingly made for the benefit of a trustee, or of a firm with which he is connected in interest or as a co-partner, it is a loan to him within the intent and meaning of the statute, although the name of the trustee does not appear upon the paper, or he does not guaranty the payment of the loan, and the bank can not by making the loan nominally to another person evade the provision of the statute so as to save itself from the consequences of such a violation of its charter.

The Auditor ought not to suffer a statutory restriction of this kind to be evaded by any device whatever, if the substance of the act done is that which the Legislature intended to prohibit. *The Bank Commissioners vs. The Bank of Buffalo*, 6 Paige Ch. R. 497, 506; *Morse on Banks*, 24, 116, 123-4.

*Question 2.*—"If all of the Trustees but one had vacated their office by violation of the provisions of said banking act, how would their successors be elected?"

*Answer.*—Any number of persons, being voters of this State, not less than seven nor more than twenty-one, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing and managing a savings bank. R. S. 1881, secs. 2703, 2704.

The persons organizing the bank under the statute become the first trustees of such corporation. R. S. 1881, sec. 2707.

It is lawful for the trustees of any savings bank, by a resolution to be incorporated in their by-laws, to reduce the number of the trustees, as provided in Section 2703, to a number not less than the minimum prescribed therein, and thereafter as vacancies occur the same shall not be filled until the

number is reduced to such minimum, or to such other number as the board in such resolution shall designate. R. S. 1881, sec. 2714.

A quorum of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank shall not be less than five, of whom the president or a vice-president shall be one, but it shall be lawful for the trustees, in their by-laws, to provide for a larger quorum, and when such quorum shall be nine trustees, or more, it may be composed without the attendance of a president or vice-president, but when the number of trustees is fifteen or more, the quorum shall not be less than seven, with a president or a vice-president in attendance. R. S. 1881, sec. 2713.

The statute provides that in case of a vacancy a successor shall be elected by the residue of the Board of Trustees, by ballot at any regular meeting thereof, or at a special meeting, of which all the remaining members of the Board shall have notice, provided that the votes of *a majority of the legal number of trustees of such bank shall be necessary* to a choice of such successor, who shall possess all of the qualifications required for the original Trustees. R. S. 1881, sec. 2708.

One Trustee, consequently, can not fill the existing vacancies.

It is expressly provided that "In case of a failure of any savings bank to fill any vacancy in the Board of Trustees for three months after the same occurs, said Judge shall, upon the written request of any two Trustees, or of any five depositors in said bank, appoint a person duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to fill the vacancy." R. S. 1881, sec. 2709.

The vacancies may be filled upon the written request of any five depositors in said bank, by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is located. In such proceeding it is necessary to bring the delinquent Trustees before the Court or Judge, that he may adjudicate the facts, and if they controvert the facts and refuse to yield, the *de facto* officer may hold during pending litigation. *State vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 356; *Leach vs. Cassidy*, 23 Ind. 449.



A trustee of a savings bank who has failed for nine successive months to attend the regular meetings of the board of trustees, vacates his office as such trustee.

In case there is a controversy as to the facts, and the trustee refuses to yield, and there is pending litigation as to such vacancy, the officer *de facto* holds until the question is determined.

It is the duty of the cashier to surrender to his lawful successor the assets of the bank. If the cashier refuses to surrender the assets in his hands he is liable to an action on his bond, and mandamus would lie against him to compel a surrender of the books, papers, records, seals and property in his possession.

Such officer may be guilty of embezzlement or larceny, according to circumstances. Savings banks can not make loans without the consent of a majority of the trustees, or the unanimous consent of the committee of investment created under the by-laws of the bank.

The proper officers can not part with this power or invest others with it.

If the bank trustees do not manage the affairs and business of the bank according to the directions of the charter and in good faith, they will be liable to make good all losses which their misconduct may inflict upon the bank or creditors, or both.

Any fraudulent act, or any breach or neglect of statutory or charter provisions, whereby loss is entailed upon the corporation, gives a right of action to recover the damage or loss sustained.

If a director of a corporation is guilty of gross non-attendance and neglect of duty, he may be liable for breaches of trust committed by other directors in his absence and without his knowledge.

For non-feasance, or non-execution of the duties of his agency, an officer is liable only to his principal, or some one claiming through his principal.

For misfeasance, or wrongs done in the course of his agency, whether within or without the scope of his authority, he is liable to the person injured, whether such person be his principal or a stranger.

The bank may expose its franchise to hazard by disregarding the statute, but debtors can not avoid payment of their obligations on that account.

A savings bank is authorized to receive deposits, and the bank may invest the money deposited therein, and prescribe the mode of investment.

Deposits so made are repaid when required, at such times and with such dividends from profits under such regulations as the board may prescribe not inconsistent with the statute.

The board may require notice to be given before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit, according to the amount deposited, and the right of the depositor to withdraw his money is limited and restrained by the statute, and he can check it out only on the terms prescribed therein.

The statute imposes certain limitations upon the bank in its investments. See opinion.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You have submitted to me for my opinion the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"Referring you to Section 2708, R. S. 1881, of the Savings Bank Act in regard to vacancies, can a trustee who



has failed for nine successive months to attend the regular meetings of the board of trustees resume his position without being elected again as provided in that section?"

*Answer.*—He can not. The office becomes vacant by operation of the statute, and the vacancy must be filled as provided by statute. *Yonkey vs. State*, 27 Ind. 237, 241; *State vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 356; *State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516; *Headly vs. Board*, 4 Blackf. 116; *Kraut vs. State*, 47 Ind. 520, 525; *Kerr vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 351.

In case there is a controversy as to the facts, and the delinquent officer refuses to yield, such *de facto* officer may hold during pending litigation to determine such vacancy, and the right of a successor to hold the office. *State vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 356; *Leach vs. Cassiday*, 23 Ind. 449.

*Question 2.*—"Under Section 2711 of same act, if the trustees decide to make a change in the office of cashier at the expiration of the year of his last election, is he not required to promptly turn over the assets of the bank in his possession to his successor in office when he is qualified; and in case of his refusal or delay to do so, how shall the trustees proceed to obtain possession thereof?"

*Answer.*—It is the duty of the cashier to surrender to his lawful successor the assets of the bank. The trustees of every savings bank are required by statute to take from the officers and agents of the corporation such security for their fidelity and the faithful performance of their duties as they shall deem necessary, and every officer or agent of such savings bank who, by the rules and regulations thereof, is to have direct custody or control of the funds thereof, shall, before entering upon his duties, execute with one or more freehold sureties, to be approved by the judge of the circuit court of the county, an undertaking, in such sum as said judge may determine, payable to the State of Indiana for the use of such savings bank, or any creditor thereof, or depositor therein, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such officer or agent, and for the payment of any loss or damage occasioned by his willful misconduct or neglect, which undertaking shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein such bank is situated. R. S. 1881, sec. 2716.

The cashier would be liable to an action on his bond, and a mandamus would lie to the officer of the corporation whose term has expired to compel a surrender of the books, papers, records, seals and property in his possession, if he refuses to deliver them up. *Moses on Mandamus*, 153-4; *Wood on Mandamus*, 105-3; *American Railway Frog Company vs. Haven*, 101 Mass. 398; *State ex rel. vs. Gall*, 3 Vroom, 285; *Proprietors St. Luke Church vs. Ruggle, Slack et al.*, 7 Cush. 226.

Such officer might be guilty of embezzlement, or larceny, according to circumstances. R. S. 1881, secs. 1944, 1933.

*Question 3.*—"Under Section 2725 of same act, what liability will the trustees incur if any officer of the bank makes loans, without the consent of a majority of the trustees or the unanimous consent of the committee of investment is first obtained? See Section 2757, R. S. 1881."

*Answer.*—The statute to which you refer is as follows:

"No loan shall be made upon the security of real estate as provided in subdivision five of Section 19 (Section 2721), or upon notes or bills as provided in subdivision six of said section, without the consent of a majority of the trustees, or the unanimous consent of the committee of investment which may be created under the by-laws of such bank."

This statute expressly prohibits the corporation from making loans without the consent of a majority of the trustees, or the unanimous consent of the committee of investment created under the by-laws of the bank.

The proper officers can not part with this power or invest others with it. The statute imposes upon the trustees or committee of investment the duty of acting in the matter of loans, upon the wise and skillful conduct of which the prosperity of the institution and the safety of persons dealing with it depend. This duty they can not shift in whole or in part upon others. *Morse on Banks*, 109, 2d ed.; *Wilesburg Bank vs. Kimberland*, 16 W. Va. 555.

If the bank trustees do not manage the affairs and business of the bank according to the directions of the charter and in good faith, they will be liable to make good all losses which their misconduct may inflict upon the bank or creditors or both. They must show a scrupulous good faith and conscientiousness in every matter which is exacted rigorously from all trustees of

the property of others, and obey accurately the requisitions of the charter, or of the general law under which they are organized. *Morse on Banks*, 133, 233, 113, 514, 515, 123-4, 135; *Mutual Building Fund Savings Bank vs. Basseix*, 4 *Hughes C. Ct.* 387; *Oakland Savings Bank vs. Wilcox*, 60 *Cal.* 126; *Brinkerhoff vs. Bostwick*, 88 *N. Y.* 52; *First National Bank vs. Reed*, 36 *Mich.* 263; *Hun. vs. Van Dyck*, 26 *Hun. (N. Y.)* 567; *Chester vs. Hilliard*, 34 *N. J. Eq.* 341; *Thompson's Liability of Officers*, 227, 233, 259, 260, 351-2-3-4-5-6; *German Savings Bank vs. Wulfekuhler*, 19 *Kan.* 60; *American Bank vs. Wheelock*, 45 *N. Y. Sup. Ct.* 205, 620.

Any fraudulent act or any breach or neglect of statutory or charter provisions whereby loss is entailed upon the corporation, gives a right of action to recover the damage or loss sustained. *Morse on Banks*, 514, 515.

If a director of a corporation is guilty of gross non-attendance and neglect of duty he may be liable for breaches of trust committed by the other directors in his absence and without his knowledge. *Thompson's Liability of Officers* 227, 234, 237; *German Bank vs. Wulfekuhler*, 19 *Kan.* 60; 25 *Amer. L. Reg.* 116, 128, 129 and note.

For non-feasance, or non-execution of the duties of his agency, he is liable only to his principal or some one claiming through his principal. For misfeasance, or wrongs done in the course of his agency, whether within or without the scope of his authority, he is liable to the person injured, whether such person be his principal or a stranger. *Thompson's Liability of Officers*, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356.

The statute to which you refer in your question was enacted for the security of the corporation and depositors.

The bank may expose its franchise to hazard by disregarding the statute, but debtors can not avoid payment of their obligations on that account. *Smith vs. The Bank of the State*, 18 *Ind.* 327; *Morse on Banks*, 117; *Lester vs. Howard Bank*, 33 *Md.* 558; *Fisher vs. Murdock*, 20 *N. Y. Sup. Ct. R.* 485; 25 *Ind.* 52; 25 *Ind.* 536, 539; *Stockwell vs. State ex rel. Johnson*, 101 *Ind.* 101; *United German Bank of Baltimore City vs. Katz*, 57 *Md.* 128; *Deming vs. The State*, 23 *Ind.* 416; 18 *Cent. L. Jour.* 379, sec. 34; *State vs. Green*, 101 *Ind.* 532; 51 *Ind.* 52.

The statute expressly provides "whenever any savings bank organized under the provisions of this act shall fail for thirty



days to pay any of its depositors, as required by law, or whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Auditor of State that the trustees or officers of any such bank are mismanaging its affairs, and the same is insolvent or in imminent danger of insolvency, it shall be the duty of such Auditor forthwith to cause a complaint to be filed in the name of the State of Indiana, in any court of competent jurisdiction of the proper county, against such savings bank and the trustees and officers thereof who are managing its affairs, setting forth the facts, and asking for the dissolution of such corporation and the winding up of its business. The court in term time, or the judge in vacation, may, upon proper cause shown by affidavits, place all the assets of the corporation in the hands of a receiver, according to the practice of courts of equity, and, upon trial of the cause, may adjudge the corporation dissolved, and order a distribution of the assets thereof, after payment of costs and expenses, among the depositors and other creditors of such savings bank. If it shall be established, upon the trial of the cause, that any trustee or other officer has been guilty of any willful or fraudulent misconduct, whereby the assets of the corporation have been wasted or lost, the court shall render judgment against him to make good all such losses as his misconduct has occasioned, and such recovery shall be for the benefit of the depositors and other creditors of such savings bank, and the court in such proceedings may render several judgments against the several trustees or officers who have been guilty of such misconduct." R. S. 1881, sec. 2757.

*Question 4.*—"Does the Savings Bank Act contemplate or authorize a general banking business by the banks organized under it, that is, to receive deposits, payable, and pay them on demand, and to buy and sell exchange, doing this business like the National or State banks?" See R. S. 1881, secs. 2755, 2721.

*Answer 1.*—It is of the essence of the business of banking that the bank or banker should receive on deposit the money and funds of other persons. Morse on Banks, 28.

Ordinarily a bank balance, although a simple contract debt, is nevertheless, practically, equivalent to cash, and the bank is under obligation to honor the customers' drafts and checks

whenever the same are presented for payment. The contract to honor the depositors' orders is implied from the usual course of business. Morse on Banks, 35.

But our statute has in some respects imposed a limitation upon this rule as to savings banks.

The bank is authorized to receive deposits. R. S. 1881, secs. 2718, 2719, 2720, 2754, 2756.

The statute has authorized the bank to invest the money deposited therein, and prescribed the mode of such investment. R. S. 1881, secs. 2718, 2719, 2721, 2722.

It further provides "that the sums so deposited shall be repaid to each depositor, or his legal or authorized representatives, when required by him or them, but at such times and with such dividends from profits and under such regulations as the Board of Trustees may prescribe, not inconsistent with the statute. It is lawful for the trustees, in their discretion, to require a notice of one week before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars; of two weeks before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars; of three weeks before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars; of thirty days before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than one thousand dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars; of sixty days before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than two thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, and of ninety days before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of over three thousand dollars. But in any case where a deposit has been made for a definite time no notice for a withdrawal at the expiration thereof shall be necessary unless the depositor fail to withdraw the same within ten days.

If at any time, in the opinion of the Auditor of State, any savings bank is solvent and doing business according to law, and it is necessary, in order to prevent a run on such bank, and also to prevent loss and sacrifice to the depositors, the trustees of such bank may, by and with the written consent of such Auditor, make any and all changes deemed necessary in regard to the notices which are above required to be given by the depositors for the withdrawal of their deposits, and also extend



the time that notices shall be given by the depositors for the withdrawal of any and all deposits, to any period of time not exceeding six months. R. S. 1881, sec. 2719.

The right of the depositor to withdraw his money is limited and restrained by this section of the statute, and he can check it out only on the terms prescribed therein.

2. The statute also prescribes the mode and terms upon which deposits may be invested in exchange.

It is lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to invest money deposited therein in exchange by purchasing and selling sight or time drafts payable out of this State, provided that no draft shall be purchased unless the same be made or endorsed by two or more freeholders of the county in which the bank is located, or an adjoining county, and no such draft shall be for a larger sum than five thousand dollars, nor shall any time draft payable out of the State be so purchased, which shall have, at the time of such purchase, more than sixty days to run until it matures, and provided also, that not more than one draft shall be held by any such bank, at any one time, which is secured by the same endorsers or by any of the same endorsers.

The statute has imposed this limitation upon savings banks in its dealing (R. S. 1881, sec. 2721, sub. div. 8th), and the limitation can not be transcended.

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Not less than nine persons must associate themselves together to form a mutual fire insurance company under the statute. They designate three persons to act as commissioners, and open books and receive applications for insurance and take the necessary advanced premium notes, forming the basis for the organization. The commissioners must give twenty-one days' notice in one or more newspapers published in the counties in the State of Indiana, where the books are proposed to be opened and applications for insurance shall be made and premium notes taken, stating therein the time and place or places of receiving applications and taking notes.

It is the duty of the commissioners to attend at the time and place specified in such notice, and open books, receive applications and take necessary premium notes, forming the basis of such company to do business; and when applications for insurance are made, in which there shall be taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes by such proposed company, and a board of directors is elected, said commissioners must deliver to such board the books, applications, premium notes and money taken by them.

The business of the company must be managed by not less than five directors, elected by members of the company, and the first directors must have executed premium notes to the company to form the basis of the organization, and thereafter directors must be lawful members of such company.

The directors must elect one of their number president and one vice president, who shall be sworn to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices.

The members of the company must annually elect a secretary, who shall be clerk of the company, and he shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty.

The directors must elect a treasurer, who shall give bond in such sum as the directors shall order.

Whenever the president and directors, or a majority of them, shall certify under oath, before an officer authorized to administer the same, that there have been applications in good faith for insurance to such company, in which has been taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes, and shall produce the books as to the applications for insurance and the taking of premium notes, verified by the oath of the commissioners superintending the taking thereof, and by the secretary of the company, the Auditor of State, upon inspection of such books, applications for insurance, premium notes and all other matters connected therewith, if satisfied that the requirements of the statute have been complied with, shall give a certified statement directed to the Secretary of State, setting forth the name of the company, the amount of applications for insurance, the amount and description of the premium notes, and the principal place of business of such company. Such statement shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that officer shall give to such company, or authorized agents thereof, a certificate of incorporation under his seal of office, declaring the corporate name of such company, the amount of applications for insurance and premium notes taken, and shall authorize such company, from and after the date thereof, to issue policies of insurance and renewals on the same, for a term not exceeding seven years, against loss or damage by fire, lightning or tornado, upon any dwelling house or other building, merchandise or other property.

Notes given to a mutual fire insurance company at its organization, in advance, in order to provide a fund as a basis for doing business, are valid contracts, given for a valuable consideration, and may be collected in liquidation of losses.

The premium notes constitute the capital stock, or a substitute therefor, to which the assured may look for the payment of losses.

Such notes can not be voluntarily canceled or surrendered in violation of the rights of the members of the company, and an agreement by the officers at the time of the execution thereof, or afterward, to give up the note, is without authority and void.

If such notes are surrendered in violation of the rights of the company and its creditors, a receiver may recover thereon.

As the premium notes taken in advance are rendered the capital, or substitute for capital of mutual fire insurance companies, and the resource for the satisfaction of losses, such notes must be *bona fide*.

It is essential to good faith that such notes shall be solvent. If the notes are worthless they are not *bona fide* notes within the meaning of the statute.

If after the organization of the company it becomes insolvent, and the acceptance of a policy and the execution of a premium note is induced by false and fraudulent representations as to its solvency and ability to pay losses, the party,

upon discovery of the fraud, may rescind the contract, and by restoring the company to the condition in which it stood previous to making the contract, may claim a return of his premium note.

If a mutual fire insurance company fails to pay losses to an assured, or its resources are inadequate, the rights of the corporation may be forfeited and a receiver appointed.

There is nothing in the statute that requires the applications for insurance and the execution of premium notes to be by persons residing in the State of Indiana.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—I have received your communication requesting an answer to certain questions, and I proceed to answer them in the order in which they are submitted:

#### ORGANIZATION OF MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Question 1.* “What is necessary to authorize the organization of a mutual fire insurance company under our statute?”

The statute authorizing the organization of mutual fire insurance companies renders such companies subject to the duties and liabilities contained in the statute for incorporating stock insurance companies, except as otherwise provided (R. S. 1881, sec. 3745), and it becomes necessary to consider these two enactments together in determining the number of persons necessary to organize such associations, the notice to be given, the mode of receiving application for insurance, etc.

Construing Section 3708 of R. S. 1881, in connection with the statute authorizing the organization of mutual fire insurance companies, it follows that not less than nine persons must associate themselves together to form such company; that they shall designate three persons to act as Commissioners to open books and receive applications for insurance and take the necessary premium notes, as provided in Section 3740, R. S. 1881, and such Commissioners shall first give twenty-one days' notice in one or more newspapers published in the counties in the State of Indiana where the books are proposed to be opened, and applications for insurance shall be made, and premium notes taken, stating therein the time and place or places of receiving such applications for insurance and taking such notes.

It is the duty of the Commissioners to attend at the time and place or places specified in such notices and open books, receive applications for insurance and the necessary premium notes



forming the basis for such company to do business, and "when applications for insurance are made in which there shall be taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes by such proposed company," and a Board of Directors is elected, said Commissioners shall deliver to such Board the books, applications, premium notes, and money taken by them. R. S. 1881, secs. 3710, 3749.

The business of such company shall be managed and conducted by not less than five directors, elected by members of the company. The first directors must be applicants for insurance, and have executed premium notes to the company to form the basis for the organization, and thereafter must be lawful members of such company.

The directors shall elect one of their number president and one vice president, who shall be sworn to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices. R. S. 1881, secs. 3711, 3714, 3746.

The members of the company must annually elect a secretary, who shall be the clerk of the company, and shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty. R. S. 1881, secs. 3712, 3746.

The directors must elect a treasurer, who shall give bond in such sum as the directors shall order. R. S. 1881, sec. 3746.

Whenever the president and directors, or a majority of them, shall certify under oath, before an officer entitled to administer the same, that there have been applications in good faith for insurance to such company in which was taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes, and shall produce the books as to the applications for insurance and the taking of premium notes, verified by the oath of the commissioners superintending the taking thereof, and by the secretary of the company, the Auditor of State, upon the inspection of such books, applications for insurance, premium notes, and all other matters connected therewith, if satisfied that the requirements of the statute have been complied with, shall give a certified statement directed to the Secretary of State, setting forth the name of the company, the amount of applications for insurance, the amount and description of the premium notes, and the principal place of business of such company. Such statement shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that officer shall give to such company, or authorized agent thereof,

a certificate of incorporation under his seal of office, declaring the corporate name of such company, the amount of applications for insurance and premium notes taken, and shall authorize such company from and after the date thereof to issue policies of insurance and renewals on the same for a term not exceeding seven years against loss or damage by fire, lightning or tornado, upon any dwelling house or other building, merchandise or other property within the United States. R. S. 1881, secs. 3720, 3721, 3749.

ADVANCE PREMIUM NOTES—CAPITAL OF COMPANY—WORTHLESS NOTES  
NO BASIS FOR ORGANIZATION.

*Question 2.*—"Am I authorized to give a certificate of incorporation and compliance with law on application of a mutual fire insurance company, if the premium notes taken as the basis of business are worthless and insolvent?"

*Answer.*—Under the statute, as a basis for the organization of a mutual fire insurance company, there must be applications for insurance in which there shall be taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes. R. S. 1881, sec. 4749.

Every person who shall become a member of such company shall, before receiving a policy, deposit his or her or their promissory note as a premium note, and shall pay such further consideration, on or before receiving the policy, as may be agreed upon, and such note shall be payable in whole or in part, when on assessment the directors may require the same. R. S. 1881, sec. 3752.

If any member shall have a just claim on the corporation founded on a policy issued by it, exceeding the amount of its then existing funds, exclusive of deposit notes given by the members, the directors shall forthwith assess such sum as may be necessary to pay the same upon the members in proportion to the amount of their premiums and deposits, severally, for seven years, but no member shall be liable, on the whole, for more than the amount of his premium and deposit notes. R. S. 1881, sec. 3753.

Notes given to a mutual insurance company, at its organization, in advance, in order to provide a fund as a basis for doing business, are valid contracts, given for a valuable consideration, and may be collected in liquidation of losses. Deraismus



*vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company*, 1 Comst. 371; *Brown vs. Appleby*, 1 Sandf. (N. Y.) 158; *Howland vs. Edmonds*, 24 N. Y. 307; *Cruikshank vs. Brouwer*, 11 Barb. 228; *Brown, Receiver, vs. Croak*, 4 Comst. 51; *The Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo vs. The Board of Supervisors*, 4 Comst. 442, 448; *Howland et al. vs. Myer*, 3 Comst. 290; *White vs. Haight*, 16 N. Y. 310; *Brookman vs. Metcalf*, 32 N. Y. 591; *Brown vs. Halbeck*, 1 Duer (N. Y.) 114; *Bacon vs. Cutter*, 45 Me. 236; *Howard vs. Palmer*, 64 Me. 86.

The premium notes are given in advance of the actual issuing of the policies as the basis for doing business, and they constitute the capital stock of the corporation or a substitute therefor, to which the assured may look for the payment of losses. *Fitzpatrick vs. Troy Insurance Company*, 5 Bissell, 48, 49; *Howland vs. Edmonds*, 24 N. Y. 307, 313; *The Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Board*, 4 Comst. 442, 448; *Deraismus vs. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company*, 1 Comst. 371, 376; *Howard vs. Palmer*, 64 Me. 87; *Osgood vs. Toole*, 60 N. Y. 475; *Iron Company vs. Maine Mutual Insurance Company*, 66 Me. 118.

Such notes can not be voluntarily canceled or surrendered in violation of the rights of the members of the company, and an agreement by the officers at the time of the execution thereof, or afterward, to give up the note after maturity is without authority and void. *Brown vs. Appleby*, 1 Sandf. (N. Y.) 158; *Cruikshank vs. Brouwer*, 11 Barb. 228; *Marine Insurance Company vs. Pickering*, 66 Me. 130; *Tuckman vs. Brown*, 11 Abb. N. Y. 389; *Brewer vs. Hill*, 1 Sandf. (N. Y.) 629; *Marine Mutual Insurance Company vs. Swanton*, 49 Me. 448; *Emmet vs. Reed*, 3 Seld. 312-316.

If such notes are surrendered and delivered up, in violation of the rights of the company and its creditors, a receiver may recover thereon. *Brewer vs. Hill*, 1 Sandf. (N. Y.) 629; *Tuckman vs. Brown*, 11 Abb. (N. Y.) 389; *Marine Mutual Insurance Company vs. Swanton*, 49 Me. 448.

It was certainly intended and contemplated by the Legislature that the people should be protected against loss from insolvent, irresponsible and dishonest corporations, and the statute should receive such construction as will reasonably secure such purpose.

As the premium notes taken in advance are rendered by

statute the capital of mutual fire insurance companies, and the resource for the satisfaction of losses, the law declares that such notes shall be *bona fide*, and the Auditor must be satisfied that the requirements of the law have been complied with. R. S. 1881, secs. 3749, 3720.

It is essential to good faith that such notes shall be solvent, and that they should be executed by such persons and under such circumstances as reasonably give assurance of a purpose to comply with their stipulations. If the notes are worthless they are not *bona fide* notes within the meaning of the statute. *Holman vs. State*, 105 Ind. 569; *Railroad Co. vs. Boltin*, 48 Me. 451; *Phillips vs. Bridge Co.*, 2 Met. (Ky.) 219.

If after the organization of the company it is insolvent, and the acceptance of a policy and the execution of a premium note is induced by false and fraudulent representations by the company, as to its solvency and ability to pay losses, the party upon discovery of the fraud may rescind the contract, and by restoring the company to the condition in which it stood previous to making the contract, may claim a return of his premium note. *Devendorf vs. Beardsley*, 23 Barb. 656; *Boland vs. Whitman*, 33 Ind. 64; *Whitman vs. Messner*, 34 Ind. 487; *Lycoming Fire Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth*, 83 Pa. 223; *Briggs vs. Whitman*, 33 Ind. 72.

When a corporation is insolvent, or is in imminent danger of insolvency, a receiver may be appointed by the Court therefor, and its functions suspended. R. S. 1881, sec. 1222; *Howard vs. Whitman*, 29 Ind. 557.

If a mutual insurance company fails to pay losses to an assured, upon a policy of insurance issued by it, or its resources are inadequate to meet losses, the rights of the corporation may be forfeited and a receiver appointed. R. S. 1881, secs. 3735, 3736, 3745.

If a corporation is insolvent the law may paralyze and suspend its action, and the law can not be construed to render insolvency the basis for the inception and organization of a mutual fire insurance company in this State.

The science of the law is said to be the perfection of reason, distinguishing the criterions of right and wrong, and teaching to establish the one and prevent, punish and redress the other.

Law should be enacted to restrain evil, not enthrone it. The

wise and good do not need it as a guide, but only as a shield against rapine and oppression. It should be the good man's safety and the bad man's awe.

If such a company can be organized with worthless notes as its capital and find recognition and repose within our statute, such a creation is dishonesty in disguise, fraud in ambush, the enthronement of evil, and the coronation of crime.

I think it is in your power to prevent the organization of such a company.

#### PREMIUM NOTES MAY BE TAKEN FROM NON-RESIDENTS.

3. "Can original applications for insurance and premium notes therefor be received from citizens of other States than the State of Indiana, or must the transactions of the companies all be with residents of the State of Indiana?"

There is nothing in the statute that requires the applications for insurance and the execution of premium notes to be by persons residing in the State of Indiana.

The company is authorized to issue policies and renewals upon any dwelling house or other buildings, merchandise or other property, within the United States. R. S. 1881, sec. 3749.

I think that the non-residence of the maker of a premium note would be no objection to its sufficiency.

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Every bill passed by the General Assembly must be presented to the Governor.

If he approve it, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which the bill originated. If after reconsideration a majority of the members elected to that house agree to pass the bill, it is sent with the Governor's objections to the other house, by which the bill shall likewise be reconsidered. If approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house it becomes a law.

If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him it becomes a law without his signature, unless a general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor within five days next after such adjournment shall file the bill with his objections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the next General Assembly in like manner as if returned by the Governor.

No power is given to the Governor to return a bill to the Legislature except in case of a veto. The Governor must act by approving or disapproving a bill, or allow it to become a law without his approval by operation of the Constitution. It can not otherwise be returned to the General Assembly, and the Legislature can act thereon only after return thereof by the Governor with his objections.



- A return of a bill to the General Assembly without the Governor's objections would not authorize any action thereon by it.
- A bill placed in the hands of the Governor, unless returned with his objections, becomes a law by operation of the Constitution.
- A General Assembly can not by joint resolution recall a bill that has passed both houses, and has been signed by the presiding officers and placed in the Governor's hands.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—You submit to me this question: "Can the General Assembly, by joint resolution duly enacted, recall a bill that has been passed by both houses, signed by the presiding officers, and placed in the Governor's hands?"

The Constitution of the State of Indiana provides: "Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor within five days next after such adjournment shall file the bill with his objections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor." R. S. 1881, sec. 140; Art. V, sec. 14 of Const.

The constitution prescribes with minuteness the course the Governor must pursue with regard to bills placed in his hands and its mandates are imperative.

No power is given to the Governor to return a bill to the Legislature except in case of a veto. He must act by approving or disapproving a bill, or allow it to become a law without his approval by the force and effect of the Constitution. He may return it, with his objections, to the house in which it

originated, and the Constitution then directs the mode by which the bill may become a law, notwithstanding his objections. It can not otherwise be returned to the General Assembly, and the Legislature can act thereon only after return thereof by the Governor with his objections. A return thereof without his objections would not authorize any action thereon by the General Assembly. It can pass a bill returned over the objection of the Governor only. *Wolf vs. McCaul*, 76 Va. 876; *People vs. Devlin*, 33 New York, 277; *Harpending vs. Height*, 39 Cal. 189.

A law can not be enacted or repealed by joint resolution. *Rice vs. State ex rel. Drapier*, 95 Ind. 33; *May vs. Rice*, 91 Ind. 546.

A bill placed in the hands of the Governor, unless returned with his objections, becomes a law by operation of the Constitution if not signed and approved by him. *Wolf vs. McCaul*, 76 Va. 876; *People vs. Devlin*, 33 New York, 277; *Harpending vs. Height*, 39 Cal. 189; *Evans vs. Browne*, 30 Ind. 514; *Bender vs. State*, 53 Ind. 254; *Edger vs. Board*, 70 Ind. 331; *Board vs. Burford*, 93 Ind. 384. The General Assembly can not by joint resolution recall a bill passed by both houses, signed by the presiding officers and placed in the Governor's hands.

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The Governor has the power to remit fines and forfeitures.

The granting of a general pardon to a party convicted, or partial pardon by remitting his fine, would not entitle the party to a restoration of the fine, or to indemnity for any part of the penalty which he may have paid or suffered, when the money has been paid into the county treasury.

If a party has been fined and such fine paid by him to the clerk of the circuit court which is held by him, and not paid into the county treasury, and the Governor remits such fine, the party is entitled to the restoration thereof, and it is the duty of the clerk to return the amount of such fine to him.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana :*

SIR—You submit to me for answer the following question :

“On April 9, 1885, Milford Dick was convicted of assault and battery in the Kosciusko Circuit Court, and fined in the sum of \$150. Daniel J. Dick became replevin bail, and on June 12, 1885, paid the fine and costs in order to relieve his



real estate from the lien of the judgment, and with the understanding that an application would be made to remit the fine, and in case it was remitted the money should be refunded.

"I was not informed that such an agreement had been made, or that the fine had been paid, and on November 30, 1885, I remitted the fine.

"Would it be lawful for the Clerk to refund the money to Daniel J. Dick under the circumstances, the money being still in the Clerk's hands?"

The Constitution of Indiana provides that the Governor "shall have the power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 143.

The question then arises, does the remission of fine, in the language of the Constitution, import restitution, repayment or restoration of the fine after it has been paid? It is, therefore, a pure question of constitutional construction, what is the import of the power conferred by the Constitution to remit fines and forfeitures.

In the case of *Cook vs. Freeholders Middlesex*, 2 Dutcher (N. J.) 326, it is held that under the Constitution and laws of the State of New Jersey, the granting of a general pardon to a party convicted, or partial pardon, by remitting his fine or the costs of prosecution, would not entitle the party to a restoration of the fine or costs, or to indemnity for any part of the penalty which he may have paid or suffered, where the money has been paid into the county treasury. The pardon operates prospectively only, by terminating the penalty, and giving to the party pardoned a new credit and capacity. 3 Dutcher, 637; 1 Bishop Crim. Law, sec. 916.

But it is held in other cases that where money has not passed into the treasury, by a covering warrant or otherwise, it should be refunded.

In the case of *Knote vs. United States* (95 U. S. R. 149, 154), the Court says: "Where, however, property condemned, or its proceeds have not thus vested, but remain under control of the executive, or officers subject to his orders, or are in the custody of the judicial tribunals, the property will be restored or its proceeds delivered to the original owner upon his full pardon. The property and the proceeds are not considered as so absolutely vesting in third parties or in the United States as to be

unaffected by the pardon until they have passed out of the jurisdiction of the officer or tribunal. The proceeds have thus passed when paid over to the individual entitled to them in the one case, or are covered into the treasury in the other.

The views here expressed have been applied in practice, it is believed, by the Executive Department of the Government. In 1856 the question was submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General whether, under a pardon of the President remitting a forfeiture to the United States, imposed by a judgment of a United States District Court, the proceeds of the forfeiture deposited by the marshal in one of the public depositories to the credit of the United States, but not brought into the treasury by a covering warrant, could be refunded to the marshal, and through him to the party entitled, in execution of the remission granted by the President; and the Attorney General replied that the pardoning power was completely vested in the President, and did not require in its exercise any aid from Congress, nor could it be curtailed by Congress, but that, if the money had actually passed into the treasury, it could not be refunded without an act of Congress, for the Constitution itself, in the provision that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," opposed an insuperable obstacle to such proceeding, and that this provision was of equal efficiency with the pardoning power, and operated as a restriction upon it. But the Attorney General held, and so advised the Secretary, that if the money had only gone into the hands of some officer of the Government, and the right of third parties had not attached, it might be refunded. 8 Op. Att. Gen. 281; Flournoy, Att. Gen., 1 Kelly's Rep. 606.

It is my opinion that if Daniel J. Dick had paid the money to the county clerk in satisfaction of the judgment against him, he would be entitled to have it refunded to him by the clerk. The fact that it was paid by him as replevin bail does not, I think, make any difference in the application of the principle, and it is my opinion that he is entitled to have the money refunded to him by the county clerk.

The Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding are required to determine the printing and binding authorized by law, and to classify them to the best advantage as prescribed by statute.

After such classification, it is the duty of the Commissioners to advertise in not less than three nor more than five papers published in this State for bids for the paper, stationery, and the printing and binding for two years according to the classification, and they let the contract to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders.

Contracts for public printing may be let only in the manner and upon the notice provided by law, and any other contract is unauthorized and voidable at the election of the State.

The State is not bound by the mistakes or the unlawful or wrongful acts of its officers.

The Commissioners have some discretionary authority in determining how bids for State printing shall be invited, and as there are some conveniences in having all the work done by the same contractor, it can not be said as a matter of law that it is illegal to require the bids to be made on an understanding that the offers of each bidder are to include all the work and be compared with others, and the whole work let in a single contract.

The contract for State printing should be so let as to secure the best terms, by open and free competition.

In order that there may be full and free competition, it is essential that bidders shall have the means of forming some estimate of what will be required of them, and shall be apprised of the basis on which calculations are to be made which are to decide between them.

An agreement between several parties that one of them shall bid in his own name at a public letting of the contract, and all shall share the profits, is against public policy and voidable, if either the intention, the effect or the necessary tendency of the combination be to limit competition in the bidding.

It does not follow because one person bids for himself or others, or because two or more persons join their capital for the purpose of making a contract, that there has been an unlawful or fraudulent combination.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—At your request I submit the following in response to your questions and inquiries:

The statute requires the Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding to determine the printing and binding authorized by law and to classify the same to the best advantage as follows: The first class shall comprise the laws, journals, reports of officers and public institutions, and all books and pamphlet work to be printed on book or pamphlet paper. The second class shall comprise all legislative bills, commissions, letter heads, circulars, blanks and other work usually executed on writing paper and all articles of stationery. The third class shall comprise the folding, stitching, covering and binding, and all work belonging to the binding business. Acts 1885, p. 215.



After such classification it is the duty of the commissioners to advertise in not less than three nor more than five papers, published in this State, for bids for the paper, stationery and executing the printing and binding for two years according to the classification they have prepared, and upon receiving such proposals they let the contract to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders. Acts 1885, p. 215, sec. 2.

Contracts for public printing can be let only in the manner and upon the notice provided by statute.

Any other contract is unauthorized, in excess of the powers vested in the Board, and voidable at the election of the State. *Woodruff vs. Berry*, 40 Ark. 251; *Dickinson vs. Poughkeepsie*, 75 N. Y. 65; *Kneeland vs. Milwaukee*, 18 Wis. 411; *Wells vs. Burnham*, 20 Wis. 112.

Individuals as well as courts must take notice of the extent of authority conferred by law upon persons acting in an official capacity. The State is not bound by the mistakes or unlawful or wrongful acts of its officers or agents. *Woodruff vs. Berry*, 40 Ark. 252, 256, 260; *Whitesides vs. U. S.*, 93 U. S. R. 257; *Hawkins vs. U. S.*, 96 U. S. 689; *Woodward vs. Commissioners, State Laws*, 39 Ark; *Hunt vs. U. S.*, 95 U. S. R. 316; *Gibbons vs. U. S.*, 8 Wall. 269; *U. S. vs. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wheat. 720; *U. S. vs. Vanzandt*, 11 Wheat. 184; *Jones vs. U. S.*, 18 Wall. 662.

The Commissioners have considerable discretionary authority under the statute in determining how bids for State printing shall be invited, and as there are some conveniences in having all the work done by the same contractor, it can not be said as a matter of law that it is illegal to require the bids to be made on an understanding that the offers of each bidder are to include all the work, and be compared with the others, and the whole work let as a single contract. *Detroit, etc., Co. vs. State Auditor*, 47 Mich. 135; *McCormack vs. Board*, 68 Ind. 214, 218.

The contract for State printing should be so let as to secure the best terms by open and free competition. In *Detroit Free Press Co. vs. Board of State Auditors* (47 Mich. 135, 142), Judge Cooley says:

"But in order that there may be full and free competition, it is absolutely essential that bidders shall have the means of forming some estimate of what will be required of them, and shall be apprised of the basis on which the calculations are to be made which are to decide between them. How, for example,

can one intelligently put in bids to be averaged against the bids of others for the printing of laws as one item, of blanks as another, and of envelopes as another, when he has no knowledge what proportion of different kinds of work may be required of him? One bidder may make a fair proposition for each and all the items on the supposition that the rest will do the same; but another by a low offer for such work as he thinks will be little called for, will seem to be lowest on the average, though his bid for the major part of the work is highest. But the objection to such bids is not merely that bidders must bid blindly, and therefore can not afford to offer such terms as they would be safe in offering if they could bid with full knowledge. \* \* \* If a single bid must cover all the work, it is impossible that the full benefit of the constitutional and statutory provisions should be had unless some estimate is made in advance of the different kinds of work to be done, or unless each bidder is afforded the means of making an estimate on some basis which is indicated. As regards the printing of the laws, the reports and the legislative documents and journals, it is, of course, impossible to form any close estimate and bidders must take their chances. The information on the subject is open, through the regular official publications, as much to one as to another, and if this work were to be let by itself, there would be no door open to injustice or favoritism. But when fifty items of different kinds of work are added to these, in respect to which no basis for an estimate of quantity is given, the case is altogether changed. Unless the bids are far apart, there are likely to be differences of opinion as to which is lowest, and perhaps a feeling on the part of bidders that they, as well as the State, have been wronged. Such a feeling, in matters of public concern, is a serious evil unless the authorities are able to show to the general satisfaction that it is unfounded. There can be no doubt whatever that both the constitution and the statute contemplate a state of things in which, when the bids are in, the determination between them shall be a mere matter of inspection and calculation in respect to which there can be no room for dispute. It was never contemplated that the basis of calculation should be left open for the action of the Board after the bids were in, for this would not only be unjust to the bidders, but would fail, for reasons already given, to secure the best results to the State.



It would also subject the action of officials to the charge of partiality and injustice, such as are made here, even though their action may be conscientious and fair. One principal object of the requirement of public bidding was to render favoritism practically impossible. But in practice no one outside the membership of the Board can say that this is accomplished when the bids are invited and received before the basis on which they are to be considered is agreed upon and published."

An agreement between several parties that one of them shall bid in his own name at a public letting of the contract, and all shall share the profits, is against public policy and voidable, if either the intention, the effect, or the necessary tendency of the combination be to limit competition in the bidding. *Woodruff vs. Berry*, 40 Ark. 252; *King vs. Winants*, 71 N. C. R. 469; *Carrington vs. Caller*, 2 Stew. 175; *Gardner vs. Morse*, 25 Me. 140; *Gulick vs. Ward*, 5 Halsted, 87.

It does not follow because one person bids for himself or others, or because two or more persons join their capital for the purpose of making a contract, that there has been an unlawful or fraudulent combination. *Woodruff vs. Berry*, 40 Ark. 251, 266, 267.

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The statute requires the county treasurer to make a settlement with the county auditor for the amount of taxes due to the State, and the county auditor certifies to the Auditor of State the balance due for all State purposes, which certificate he delivers to the county treasurer, who delivers the same to the Auditor of State at the time he makes his settlement for said funds with him.

The county treasurer must pay over to the State Treasurer all money found due by him.

The county and State Auditor, in making such settlement, exercise no judicial power, but act ministerially, and such settlement is not conclusive on the State.

If any deduction has been made from the State funds not authorized by law, it is the illegal and void act of the officer that does not bind the State, and the State may recover therefor.

An estoppel can never originate against the State by the illegal and void act of an officer.

Laches is never imputable to government.

The State can act only through its officers and command by its laws, and a person who would bind the State must show a statute therefor.

The State is not subject to the imputation of fraud. Officers proceeding illegally do not represent the State.

The State is bound only by the actual power of an officer.

Every one is chargeable with full notice of the extent of the officer's authority.

The State is not affected by the mistakes, misfeasance, willfulness, laches or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers or agents.

An estoppel can not be pleaded against the State in the matter of such settlement.

No settlements by the boards of commissioners of the several counties of this State with any county, township or school officer is conclusive and binding on the State or county where such officer has failed in any manner to account for any and all money collected or received by him by virtue of his office, or has failed or omitted to perform any duty required of him by law, and such officer and his sureties are liable therefor the same as if no such settlement had been made.

It is not necessary to ask reformation of such erroneous settlement.

The statute on the subject of settlements with officers operates retrospectively.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me this question: "Are the settlements made by the County Auditor and Auditor of State with a county treasurer conclusive on the State, and can the State recover State funds unlawfully deducted by the County Auditor in the settlements made by him and withheld from the State?"

1. The statute requires the County Treasurer to make a settlement with the County Auditor for the amount of taxes with which he stands charged. The County Auditor certifies to the Auditor of State the balance due for all State purposes, which certificate he delivers to the County Treasurer, who delivers the same to the Auditor of State at the time he makes a settlement. R. S. 1881, sec. 6500.

The County Treasurer must pay over to the State Treasurer all the money found due according to the certificate of settlement with the Auditor. R. S. 1881, secs. 6501, 6502.

The County and State Auditor in making such settlement exercise no judicial power, but act ministerially. *State vs. Brown*, 10 Oregon, 215, 220; *Wolf vs. State*, 90 Ind. 16; *Gregory vs. State*, 94 Ind. 384; *Hall vs. Marks*, 34 Ill. 358; *Shoults vs. McPheters*, 79 Ind. 373, 375, 377; *Chandler vs. Nash*, 5 Mich. 409; *Flournoy vs. Jeffersonville*, 17 Ind. 169; *Washington County vs. Partier*, 5 Gilman, 232; *State vs. Roberts*, 62 Mo. 388; *Cumberland County vs. Edwards*, 76 Ill. 544; *Commissioners vs. Kellar*, 6 Kan. 510; *Grant County vs. Sales*, 5 Oregon, 243; *Hunt vs. State*, 93 Ind. 311, 318; *Board vs. State*, 103 Ind. 497; 62 New York, 88.

The settlement made with the County Auditor, and the adjustment with the Auditor of State on the basis of such settlement, is not conclusive on the State. If any deduction has

been made from the State funds in such settlement, not authorized by law, it is the illegal and void action of the officer that does not bind the State, and the State may recover therefor. *The Board vs. Otis*, 62 New York, 88; *The Board vs. The State*, 103 Ind. 497; *Brandt on Suretyship*, secs. 474, 476; *U. S. vs. Vanzandt*, 11 Wheat. 184; *U. S. vs. Nichol*, 12 Wheat. 505; *Jones vs. U. S.*, 18 Wall. 662; *State vs. Brown*, 10 Oregon, 215; *State vs. Brewer*, 61 Ala. 318; *State vs. Brewer*, 64 Ala. 298; *State ex rel. vs. Board*, 90 Ind. 359; *Johnson vs. U. S.*, 5 Mason, 425-441; *Hanchler vs. Commonwealth*, 13 Pa. St. 617; *Reed vs. State*, 74 Ind. 253, 258-9-60; *U. S. vs. McCall*, Gilman R. 563; *Commonwealth vs. Eastern Bank*, 10 Pa. St. 443; *United States vs. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wheat. 720; *Timberlake vs. Brewer*, 59 Ala. 108; *Washington County vs. Partier*, 5 Gilman, 232; *State vs. Roberts*, 62 Mo. 388; *Cumberland County vs. Edwards*, 76 Ill. 544; *Commissioners vs. Kellar*, 6 Kan. 510; *Grant County vs. Sales*, 5 Oregon, 243; *Hunt vs. State*, 93 Ind. 311; *Searcy vs. The State*, 93 Ind. 556, 559; *Heagy vs. The State*, 85 Ind. 260; *Board vs. Benson*, 83 Ind. 470; *Adams vs. Board*, 46 Ind. 454; *Board vs. Adams*, 76 Ind. 504; *Ohmig vs. Evansville*, 66 Ind. 59; *State vs. Hauser*, 63 Ind. 156; *Lowry vs. The State*, 64 Ind. 422; *Nicholson vs. The State*, 65 Ind. 513, 518; *Vansickel vs. Buffalo Co.*, 13 Neb. 103, 108, 109; 16 Neb. 363, 364.

In *State vs. Brown* (10 Oregon, 215), it was held that the decision of the Secretary of State upon a claim against the State presented to him for allowance is not conclusive upon the rights of the parties in a collateral proceeding. Such decisions are neither judicial determinations, nor invested with the effect of such determinations.

That the presentation of a claim against the State and its allowance by the Secretary do not constitute an account stated so as to preclude an inquiry as to its correctness in an action at law brought by the State for a sum of money alleged to have been unlawfully allowed in the account and paid.

In *State vs. Brewer* (64 Ala. 298) the Court say: "But it is urged the State is estopped from claiming a correction of the mistake because the relator, relying upon its allowance, paid the county tax into the county treasury. Estoppels against the State can not be favored. They may arise from its express grants (*McGee vs. Hallett*, 22 Ala. 699), but can not arise from the laches of its officers, not on the notion of extraordinary

prerogative, but upon a great public policy. *U. S. vs. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wheat. 735. All who deal with the officer or agent of the Government must inquire, at their peril, into the extent of their power. The law, the public law of which courts and individuals are bound to take notice, and of which no party can claim ignorance, is the source of the power of the Auditor, defining it with clearness and certainty. He is not clothed with the power of creating any claim binding on the State, and to sanction and support any credit he may allow in the settlement of the accounts of any officer charged with the collection of the public revenue, the law entitling him to the credit must be shown. *Floyd Acceptance*, 7 Wall. 676; *Johnson vs. United States*, 5 Mason, 441. It was not within the scope of the powers of the Auditor to allow the credit, and the act of no agent, public or private, not within the scope of the agency, can bind the principal by way of estoppel, no matter how much reliance may have been placed upon it. The claim of the relator for fees for levying upon and making sale of the land, can not be sustained. The State is never liable for cost or fees unless expressly given against it by law."

The cases of the State *vs. Grammer* (29 Ind. 530), *Bagot vs. The State* (33 Ind. 262), *Welmer vs. The State* (44 Ind. 223), *State vs. Prather* (44 Ind. 287), holding that the reports and settlements of officers were conclusive on them, have been repeatedly overruled. *Lowry vs. The State*, 64 Ind. 421; *Nichols vs. The State*, 65 Ind. 513-518; *Ohmig vs. Evansville*, 66 Ind. 59; *State vs. Hauser*, 63 Ind. 156; *Heagy vs. The State*, 85 Ind. 260; *Van Sycle vs. Buffalo County*, 13 Neb. 103, 108, 109; 15 Cent. L. Jour. 157, sec. 4; *Buffalo County vs. Van Sycle*, 16 Neb. 363, 364.

An estoppel can never originate against the State in the illegal and void act of an officer. 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 41 Amer. Dec. 87, 94; 74 Ind. 252, 261; 99 Ind. 428; 95 Ind. 175, 179; 67 Ill. 281; 86 N. Car. 583; 39 Ind. 95; 38 Cal. 300; 56 Ind. 139; 59 Ind. 143; 63 Ind. 68, 72, 73; 35 Ind. 33; 72 Ind. 226; 75 Ind. 118; 25 Mich. 303; 67 Ill. 253, 258; 29 Mo. 593; 8 Kan. 189; *Union School Township vs. First National Bank*, 102 Ind. 465; *Platter vs. Board*, 103 Ind. 361.

Laches is never imputable to government. *Lewis vs. The State*, 96 N. Y. 71; 14 Amer. Dec. 87, 94; 67 Ill. 435; 13 Pa. St. 617; 9 Wheat. 720, 735; 11 Wheat. 174; *Story on Agency*,



sec. 319; 49 Mo. 236; 64 Ala. 287, 298; 95 U. S. R. 316; 98 U. S. R. 486, 489; 4 Mass. 526; 54 Ala. 67; 101 U. S. R. 341; 15 Mo. 604; 7 Mo. 184; 9 Heisk. 528; 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 9 Heisk. 100; 4 Wend. 570; 8 Wend. 403; 14 Wend. 165; 26 N. Y. 519, 522; Brandt on Suretyship, sec. 474.

The State can act only through its officers, and command by its laws, and a person who would bind the State by his action must show a statute therefor. *Poindexter vs. Greenbow*, 114 U. S. R. 270, 288; 20 Cent. L. Jour. 417, sec. 7; *State vs. Brewer*, 64 Ala. 287, 293, 299.

The State is not subject to the imputation of fraud. 14 Amer. Dec. 87, 94; 7 Cranch, 87; 102 Ind. 465.

Officers proceeding illegally do not represent the State. 64 Pa. St. 186, 195; 53 Amer. Dec. 502; Wharton on Agency, sec. 319.

The State is bound only by the actual power of an officer. 86 N. Car. R. 588; 7 Wall. 666; 52 Mo. 578; 75 N. Y. 68; Story on Agency, sec. 307a; 39 Ark. 380; 5 Nott. & Hun. 71.

Every one is chargeable with full notice of the extent of the officers' authority. 24 Minn. 459; 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., sec. 447; 39 Ark. 380; 40 Ark. 252; 90 Ind. 101, 104; 102 Ind. 465.

The State is not affected by the mistakes, misfeasance, willfulness, laches, or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers or agents. The relation of principal and agent does not exist between public officers and the State, as to acts unlawful or unauthorized. 92 Ind. 107; 96 N. Y. 71; 99 Ind. 428; 74 Ind. 253; 86 N. Car. R. 588; 8 Wall. 269; Story on Agency, sec. 303a, 307a, 319; 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 67 Ill. 435; 86 N. Car. R. 51, 53; 101 U. S. R. 341, 346; 41 Amer. R. 440; 25 Hun. R. 551; 9 Heisk. 100; 13 Pa. St. 617; 43 Mo. 549; 16 Pa. St. 186, 195; 49 Mo. 236; 54 Ala. 67; 7 Col. 3; 7 Cranch, 336; 9 Wheat, 720, 723; 20 Md. 1; 64 Pa. St. 186, 195; 49 Mo. 236; 7 Cal. 317; 7 Cranch, 366; 16 Cal. 623; 21 Mich. 483; 74 Ind. 253, 258; 21 Mich. 483; 75 Ind. 118; 15 Mo. 604; 70 Mo. 194; 64 Ala. 287, 298; 98 U. S. R. 486, 489; 95 U. S. R. 316; Brandt on Suretyship, secs. 475-6-7; 19 Wall. 577; 7 Bush. (Ky.) 576; 18 Wall. 662; 8 Cent. L. Jour. 155; 11 Wheat, 184; 9 Wheat, 720, 735; 45 Mo. 528; 5 Mason (U. S. R.) 425, 441; 6 McLain, 130; 8 Lea. R. 121; 5 Waitt's Action, 29; 46 Mich. 193; 40 Ark. 252, 256, 260; 93 U. S. R. 257; 96 U. S. R. 689; Wharton on Agency, 540; 91 U. S. R. 398; 95 U. S. R. 318; 103 Ind. 361; 102 Ind. 465.



An estoppel can not be pleaded against the State in the matter of such settlement. 51 Amer. Dec. 380; 14 Amer. Dec. 87, 94; 15 Amer. Dec. 512, 518; 57 Texas, 8; 86 N. Car. R. 588; 74 Ind. 253, 258; 95 Ind. 176, 179; 67 Ill. 435; 15 Mo. 604; 27 Amer. Dec. 145; 5 Mason (U. S. R.) 425; 10 Ired. (N. C.) 110; 4 Dev. and B. (N. Car.) 407; 4 Hawks (N. Car.) 116; 40 Cal. 33; 49 Mo. 236; 98 U. S. R. 433; 23 La. An. 402; 56 Ga. 478; 75 Ind. 118; 94 U. S. R. 646; 46 Mich. 193; 41 Amer. R. 440; 2 Cent. L. Jour. 543; 15 Mo. 604; 25 Mich. 303; 64 Ala. 287, 298; 45 Mo. 528; 13 Pa. St. 617; 10 Pa. St. 443; 103 Ind. 497; 93 Ind. 311, 318; 62 N. Y. 88.

2. The statute also declares that no settlements made by the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties of this State with any county, township or school officer shall be conclusive and binding on the State or county where such officer has failed in any manner to account for any and all money which he may have collected or received by virtue of his office, or has failed or omitted to perform any duty required of him by law, and every such officer and his sureties shall be held liable therefor the same as if no such settlement had been made. R. S. 1881, sec. 5811. See also *Hunt vs. State*, 93 Ind. 311; *Searcy vs. State*, 93 Ind. 556; *Heagy vs. State*, 85 Ind. 260; *Board vs. Benson*, 83 Ind. 470; *Adams vs. Board*, 46 Ind. 454; *Nichols vs. State*, 65 Ind. 512, 518; *Ohmig vs. Evansville*, 66 Ind. 59; *State vs. Hauser*, 63 Ind. 156; *Board vs. Adams*, 76 Ind. 504; *Lowry vs. Hull*, 64 Ind. 421; *State vs. Board*, 90 Ind. 359; *Wolf vs. State*, 90 Ind. 16. This statute operates retrospectively. *Heagy vs. The State*, 85 Ind. 260.

It is not necessary to ask reformation of such erroneous settlement. *Searcy vs. The State*, 93 Ind. 556, 559; *State vs. Brown*, 10 Oregon, 215; *State vs. Brewer*, 64 Ala. 287, 298; 93 Ind. 311, 317; 75 Ind. 440, 442; 64 Ind. 431; 103 Ind. 497. The statute in reference to the settlement with officers is retrospective. 85 Ind. 260; R. S. 1881, secs. 5811, 5812.

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The general rule is that when a law provides that it shall take effect from and after its passage, it is operative from the first moment of the day on which it is approved by the Governor.

To this rule there are exceptions, and the actual time of the approval of an act may be shown "when justice requires."

Any legal evidence may be received to ascertain the precise time when an act was approved.

Every person is affected by a law the moment it goes into force, although it be morally certain that he did not know that the statute had been passed.

SIR—The general rule is that when a law provides that it shall take effect from and after its passage it is operative from the first moment of the day on which it is approved by the Governor. *Matthews vs. Zane*, 7 Wheat. 164, 211; *Lapeyre vs. U. S.*, 17 Wall. 198; *U. S. vs. Norton*, 97 U. S. R. 164; 1 Wendell's Blackstone Com. 47, note; 1 Kent Com. 454, 457; Potter's Dwaris Stat. 169; Sedgwick Const. of Statutes and Const. L. 65, 2d ed.

To this rule there are exceptions, as when a constitutional or other like right would thereby be impaired, the actual hour and minute of the act receiving the executive approval may be inquired into, and it will date from the instant thus ascertained. Bishop Written Laws, 27.

A party can not be convicted of a crime committed before but on the day of approval of the act rendering the deed criminal, because the Constitution declares that "no *ex post facto* law shall be passed." Bishop Written Laws, 29.

So it is said that the actual time of the approval of an act may be shown "when justice requires." Bishop Written Laws, 29; *Chick vs. Smith*, 8 Dowl. P. C. 337; *Campbell vs. Strange-ways*, 3 C. P. D. 105; *Lockett vs. Hill*, 1 Woods, 552; *Combe vs. Pitt*, 3 Burr, 1,423, 1,434; *Johnson vs. Remington*, 3 Green (N. J.) 188; *Salmon vs. Burgess*, 1 Hughes, 356; *In re Wynne Chase* Dec. 227, 251; *In re Richardson*, 2 Story, 571; 3 Opp. Atty. Gen'l U. S. 82; *People vs. Clarke*, 1 Cal. 406; *U. S. vs. Arnold*, 1 Gall. 348; *Lacy vs. Phillips*, 27 Ala. 311; *Kinn vs. Osgood*, 19 Mo. 60; *Gardner vs. Collector*, 6 Wall. 499.

Any legal evidence may be received to ascertain the precise time when an act was approved. Bishop Written Laws, 29; *Gardner vs. Collector*, 6 Wall. 499; *Kennedy vs. Palmer*, 6 Gray, 316; *Turly vs. Logan*, 17 Ill. 151; *Prescott vs. Illinois, etc., Canal*, 19 Ill. 324; *McCullough vs. State*, 11 Ind. 424; *Southwark Bank vs. Com.*, 26 Pa. St. 446.

Every person is affected by an act of the Legislature the moment it comes into operation, even though it be morally certain that he could not know that the statute in question had been passed. *Hardcastle Statutory Law*, 194; *McNaughton's Case*, 10 El. and Fim. 210; *Baily's Case*, Russ. and R. 4.

When the statute and Constitution are silent upon the subject of one person holding two offices, the question whether the two offices may be held depends upon their compatibility.

The appointment of a person to a second office under the same authority, or under authorities of which one is in strict subordination to the other, incompatible with the first, is not absolutely void, but on his subsequent acceptance of the appointment and qualifying the first office is *ipso facto* vacated.

Under the Constitution the same person can not hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as by the Constitution expressly provided.

The statute provides that no person holding any lucrative office can be a notary public.

An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be adequate compensation for the performance of duties is a lucrative office.

The lucrativeness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it.

The statute fixes fees for a notary public and the office is lucrative.

The office of postmaster is lucrative.

The acceptance of an office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of an office held under the laws of the State.

The right to hold and exercise the office of postmaster does not depend on the laws of Indiana, but on the Constitution and laws of the United States. The State can not say that a person who holds an office under its laws may not be postmaster, but it can say that a person holding a Federal office shall not hold a lucrative office under the State.

If a person holds the office of postmaster he can not, during such time, lawfully qualify and hold a lucrative office under the State.

A deputy postmaster, when the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, may hold an office under the State.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana :*

SIR—You submit to me the question, “Can the same person hold the office of notary public and postmaster of the fourth class in this State, to which office a salary is attached exceeding \$90 per annum?”

1. When the statute and Constitution are silent upon the subject of one person holding two offices, the question, whether the two offices can be so held, depends upon their compatibility, and the appointment of a person to a second office under the same authority, or under authorities of which one is in strict subordination to the other, incompatible with the first, is not absolutely void, but on his subsequent acceptance of the appointment and qualifying, the first office is *ipso facto* vacated. McCrary on Elections, secs. 239, 240, 238; *People vs. Greene*, 58 New York, 495; *State Bank vs. Curran*, 10 Ark. 142; *Stubbs vs. Lea*, 64 Me. 195; *Wilson vs. King*, 3 Lit. 457; 14 Amer. Dec. 84; *Commonwealth vs. Burris*, 17 S. and R. 221; *State vs.*

Clark, 3 Nev. 566; *State vs. Feibleman*, 28 Ark. 424; *Mohan vs. Jackson*, 52 Ind. 599, 600; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 224; 33 La. An. 1229; 6 N. H. 220; 33 La. An. 1261; 9 S. C. R. 156, 259; 96 Ill. 420; 64 Me. 195. I am not aware of any incompatibility in the two offices.

2. Can the two offices be held under the Constitution of the State of Indiana?

The Constitution provides: "No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except by this Constitution expressly permitted. Provided that officers in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of deputy postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed \$90 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative, and provided, also, that counties containing less than 1,000 polls may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, or any two of said offices, upon the same person." Art. II, Sec. 9 of Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 90.

An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be adequate compensation for the performance of duties, is a lucrative office. *The State vs. Kirk*, 44 Ind. 401; *Creighton vs. Piper*, 14 Ind. 182 and 183; *Daily vs. The State*, 8 Blackf. 329.

The lucrativeness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it. *Daily vs. The State*, 8 Blackf. 329, 330; *State vs. Kirk*, 44 Ind. 401, 405.

The statute prescribes fees for services rendered by a notary public (R. S. 1881, sec. 5969), and the office is lucrative within the meaning of the Constitution. The office of postmaster is an office of trust and profit, and is lucrative. *McGregor vs. Balch*, 39 Amer. Dec. 231; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 224; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 499, 501. The office is lucrative if any compensation is provided by law.

No person can, under the Constitution of Indiana, hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as provided therein; and the acceptance of one lucrative office under the State vacates a former office held by the same tenure. *Daily vs. State*, 8 Blackf. 329; *Creighton vs. Piper*, 14 Ind. 182; *Howard vs. Shoemaker*, 35 Ind. 111; *Pooler vs. Reed*, 73 Me. 129; *State vs. Delwood*, 33 La. An. 1229; *State vs. West*, 33 La. An. 1261.



The acceptance of a lucrative office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of an office held under the State. The two offices can not be held by the same person at the same time. *Kerr vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 351; *Mehringer vs. State*, 19 Ind. 103; *State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 224; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 499, 501; *People vs. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38; *Crawford vs. Dunbar*, 52 Cal. 36; *State vs. Degress*, 53 Tex. 387; *Davenport vs. Mayor*, 67 New York, 456; *People vs. Brooklyn*, 33 Amer. R. 659; *State vs. Butz*, 9 S. C. R. 156, 259; *State vs. Nourse*, 3 Nev. 566; 21 Amer. R. 338; *Shell vs. Cousins*, 77 Va. R. 328; *Polin vs. Reed*, 73 Me. 129; *Foltz vs. Kerlin*, decided January 27, 1886, by Sup. Ct. of Ind; 4 N. Eastern R. 439. The acceptance of the office of postmaster vacates the office of notary public. The statute also provides that no person holding any lucrative office shall be a notary public. R. S. 1881, sec. 5966. The statute also renders it a misdemeanor for any one to act as notary public while holding a lucrative office. R. S. 1881, sec. 2021.

The right to hold and exercise the office of postmaster does not depend upon the Constitution and laws of Indiana, but upon the Constitution and laws of the United States. This State could not say in her Constitution that no person who accepts a commission as an officer under our laws, and acts as such, shall hold or exercise the office of postmaster under the United States, because the State of Indiana has no right to say what shall be the qualifications for the latter office, or by whom or on what terms it shall be held or exercised, but it can say that no person holding or exercising the office of postmaster under the United States shall hold a lucrative office under the State, because it has a perfect right to determine the qualifications for the office, and the terms and conditions on which it shall be held and exercised, and our Constitution is operative on the office over which the State has control, and not on that over which it has no power. The Constitution of Indiana has prescribed a disqualification for holding and exercising the offices created by our laws, and if a person holds the office of postmaster he can not, during such time, lawfully qualify and hold a lucrative office under the State. *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 224; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 499; *The State vs. Degress*, 53 Tex. 387; *Crawford vs. Dunbar*, 52 Cal. 36; *State*



*vs. Nourse*, 3 Nev. 566; *Kerr vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 351; *Mehringier vs. State*, 19 Ind. 103; *State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516; *People vs. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38; *Davenport vs. Mayor*, 67 N. Y. 456; *People vs. Brooklyn*, 33 Amer. R. 659; *State vs. Butz*, 9 S. C. R. 156, 259; *Benting vs. Willis*, 27 Gratt. 144; 21 Amer. R. 338; 4 Northeastern R. 439.

A deputy postmaster, when the compensation does not exceed \$90 per annum, may hold an office under the State.

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No person can hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as expressly permitted by the Constitution.

An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be an adequate compensation for the performance of duties is a lucrative office.

The lucrativeness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it.

The office of justice of the peace is lucrative.

The office of postmaster is lucrative.

A person can not hold the office of justice and postmaster at the same time.

The State has a right to declare what shall be the qualifications of its officers, but not of the government of the United States.

The acceptance of a lucrative office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of a lucrative office held under the laws of the State.

*Hon. I. P. Gray, Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—You request me to answer this question: “Can a person who is an acting justice of the peace continue to discharge the duties of such office, under the Constitution and laws of this State, after he has been appointed and qualified to the position of postmaster?”

The Constitution of Indiana provides: “No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this State shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as by this Constitution expressly permitted.” Art. II, Sec. 9, of Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 90.

An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be adequate compensation for the performance of duties is a lucrative office. *The State vs. Kirk*, 44 Ind. 401; *Creighton vs. Piper*, 14 Ind. 182-3; *Daily vs. The State*, 8 Blackf. 327.

The lucrativeness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it. *Daily vs State*, 8 Blackf. 329; *State vs. Kirk*, 44 Ind. 401-5.

The statute prescribes fees for a justice of the peace (R. S. 1881, sec. 6555), and the office is lucrative within the meaning of the Constitution.

Compensation is provided by act of Congress for postmasters, and the office is lucrative. *McGregor vs. Balch*, 14 Vt. 428; 39 Amer. Dec. 231; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. (Ky). 224; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 499, 501.

The people of Indiana have a right to declare what shall be the qualifications of officers under their government, but not of the government of the United States.

The acceptance of a lucrative office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of a lucrative office held under the laws of the State. A person can not hold the office of postmaster and justice of the peace at the same time. *Kerr vs. Jones*, 19 Ind. 351; *Mehringer vs. State*, 19 Ind. 103; *State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516; *McGregor vs. Balch*, 14 Vt. 428; 39 Amer. Dec. 231; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 224; *Rodman vs. Harcourt*, 4 B. Mon. 499, 501; *People vs. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38; *Crawford vs. Dunbar*, 52 Cal. 36; *State vs. Degress*, 53 Tex. 387; *Davenport vs. Mayor*, 67 N. Y. 456; *People vs. Brooklyn*, 77 N. Y. 503; 33 Amer. R. 659; *State vs. Butz*, 9 S. C. R. 156; *State vs. Nourse*, 3 Nev. 566; 21 Amer. R. 338; *Bunting vs. Willis*, 27 Gratt. 144; *Daily vs. State*, 8 Blackf. 329; *Creighton vs. Piper*, 14 Ind. 182; *Howard vs. Shoemaker*, 35 Ind. 111; *Pooler vs. Reed*, 73 Me. 129; *State vs. Delwood*, 53 La. An. 1229; *State vs. West*, 33 La. An. 1261.

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It is a rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights that they do not embrace the State, unless by express terms or necessary implication such appears to have been the intention of the Legislature.

The property of the State is not subject to assessment for the repair of streets, and the construction of public sewers in a city, or ditches under the drainage act, and no lien can be imposed on the State property therefor.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You refer to me this question: “Is the State liable for benefits received from the repair of public streets, and from the construction of a public sewer in cities, and drains under

the drainage acts, and is a lien imposed on State property for the payment thereof?"

*Answer.*—The State is a sovereignty (60 Amer. Dec. 581), and it is the universal rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights, that they are not to be construed to embrace the State unless by express terms or necessary implication such appears to have been the clear intention of the Legislature, and the rights of the State are not to be impaired by a statute, unless its terms are clear and explicit, and admit of no other construction. *Divine vs. Harvie*, 7 T. B. Mon. 440; *Ohio ex rel. vs. Cin. R. Co.*, 37 Ohio St. 176; *State vs. Capeller*, 39 Ohio St. 207, 213; *State vs. Shelton*, 47 Conn. 400, 404, 405; *State vs. City of Hartford*, 50 Conn. 89; 47 Amer. Rep. 622; 1 Blackstone Com. 262; 1 Kent Com. 460; *Board vs. Blake*, 21 Ind. 32, 33; *Bishop on Written Laws*, secs. 103, 142; *Broom's Leg. Max.* 69, 70, 71, 72; *Smith's Com. on Statutes*, sec. 431; *Sedgwick on Stat. Construction*, 105, 106, 395; *High on Ex. Rem.*, sec. 129; *Troy & Co. vs. Commonwealth*, 127 Mass. 43, 46; 8 Amer. Rep. 456; 15 Amer. Dec. 379, 380, 383, 399; *State vs. Kinne*, 41 N. H. 238; 18 Amer. Dec. 194; 26 Amer. Dec. 33, 36; *State vs. Board of Public Works*, 36 Ohio St. 409; *Savings Bank vs. United States*, 19 Wall. 239; 1 Peters R. 318; 5 Peters R. 292; 14 Peters R. 415; *United States vs. Herron*, 20 Wall. 251, 263; 5 Cent. L. Jour. 226; 7 Cent. L. Jour. 232; 6 Peters R. 666; 4 Mass. 522, 528; *State Treasurer vs. Weeks*, 4 Vt. 215; *The People vs. Gilbert*, 18 John. 227; 10 Cent. L. Jour. 218; *Hosner vs. Young*, 1 Tex. 764; *Raymond vs. State*, 54 Miss. 562, 563, 565.

In the absence of express legislative authority, the property of the State is not subject to assessment for the repair of streets and the construction of public sewers in a city, or ditches under the drainage act, and no lien can be imposed on the State property therefor. *State vs. Hartford*, 50 Conn. 89; 47 Amer. R. 622; *Lowe vs. Board*, 94 Ind. 531; *Board vs. O'Conner*, 86 Ind. 531; *Secrest vs. Board*, 100 Ind. 59.

There is a statute whereby the State may drain its swamp lands, under the control of its officers. The statutes on the subject of streets, sewers and drains do not expressly provide for the assessment of State property (R. S. 1881, secs. 3106, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 4277, 4278, 4282, 4317), and the property of the State is not subject thereto, or to liens for such improvements.

The State is not liable to an action for the recovery of damages. It may sue but can not be sued.

The fact that a State can not be sued and coerced by action of its courts, does not necessarily settle that a party has no claim against the State. It is proper to suppose that the State will satisfy by proper legislative action any just claim against it.

The State is not liable for damages for injuries to a convict in a State prison arising from a defect in an implement used by him in the course of his employment.

The doctrine of respondeat superior does not apply to the State, and a convict does not come within the rule of respondeat superior, because he is not a voluntary servant for hire, nor is the State his master in any ordinary sense.

Laches is never imputable to government. The State is not affected by the misfeasance, willfulness, laches of or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me this question: 1. “Is the State liable for damages for injuries to a convict in a State Prison arising from a defect in an implement used by him in the course of his employment?”

1. The State is not liable to an action in its courts for the recovery of damages. It may sue but can not be sued.

Art. IV, Sec. 14, of the Constitution of Indiana; R. S. 1881, sec. 120; 41 Amer. Dec. 549; 18 Amer. Dec. 194; 42 Mich. 422; 46 Mich. 256; 33 La. An. 498; 56 Cal. 401; 6 Ind. 377; 36 Ind. 176; 96 Ill. 503; 1 Tex. 764; 64 Ala. 287; 6 Wheat. 264; 109 U. S. R. 446, 452; 53 Wis. 509; 36 Ohio St. 409, 414; 20 How. 527, 529; 7 Cent. L. Jour. 332; 7 Wall. 122, 126; 17 How. R. 284; 8 Peters, 436, 444; 34 Md. 345; 11 How. R. 272, 290; 3 How. R. 236, 245, 256; 19 Wall. 239; 4 How. 286, 289; 84 N. Y. 273, 280, 281; 9 How. 386, 389; 1 Dill. Mun. Corp., sec. 31; 59 How. Pr. 157; 28 Amer. R. 382, 384; 46 Wis. 250; 6 How. U. S. R. 92, 100-1-2; 5 Wall. 419, 431; 6 Wall. 484, 488; 7 Wall. 152, 154; 10 Wall. 15, 18, 20; 1 Peters R. 318; 5 Peters R. 292; 14 Peters R. 313; 8 Peters R. 436; 11 Wall. 178, 199, 201; 98 U. S. R. 433, 437; 98 U. S. R. 486, 489; 101 U. S. R. 237, 832; 20 Wall. 263; 5 Cent. L. Jour. 227; 4 How. R. 286; 9 How. 386; 24 How. 195; 54 Ala. 67; 16 Wall. 317; 32 N. J. Eq. 428; 12 Amer. R. 519; 59 Tenn. 395; 11 Allen, 162; 30 N. J. Eq. 311; 127 Mass. 43; 7 Wall. 152; 34 Md. 344; 4 Dall. 303; 14 La. An. 636; 3 Rich. (S. C.) 372; 2 Tex. 594, 616; 10 Tex. 315; 5 T. B. Mon. 318; 27 La. An. 681; 63 Amer. Dec. 130; 76 Va. 455; 107 U. S. R. 712.



The fact that the State can not be sued and coerced by action in its courts does not necessarily settle that a party has no claim against the State. It is proper to suppose that the State will satisfy by proper legislative action any just claim against it. *Metz vs. Soule*, 40 Iowa, 236; *Carter vs. Albany*, 43 N. Y. 309; 63 Amer. Dec. 130.

2. For an injury of the kind recited in your question, if jurisdiction was conferred by law upon the courts to hear and decide lawful claims against the State, the State would not be liable. The doctrine of *respondeat superior* does not apply to the State, and if it did, a convict does not come within the rule of *respondeat superior*, because he is not a voluntary servant for hire and reward, nor is the State his master in any ordinary sense.

*Clodfelter vs. The State*, 86 N. C. 51; 41 Amer. R. 440; *Lewis vs. The State*, 96 N. Y. 71; 48 Amer. R. 607; *St. Peter vs. Denison*, 58 N. Y. 416; *Alamango vs. Supervisor of Albany County*, 25 Hun. 551; *Cunningham vs. Moore*, 55 Tex. 373; 40 Amer. R. 812; *Summers vs. Board*, 103 Ind. 262.

In *Clodfelter vs. State*, *supra*, the Court say: "The demurrer to the complaint raises the question of the responsibility of the State for the consequences of the misconduct or negligence of its officers and agents. The plaintiff, a convict, sentenced to hard labor in the State prison for a series of years, was assigned to work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and while engaged in blasting rock, by a premature explosion, sustained an injury in the loss of both of his eyes. The complaint ascribes the explosion to the gross negligence of the supervising manager under whose authority and control he was placed in not supplying water in sufficient quantity to use in the operation and prevent the accident. This is the case made in the complaint, and the liability of the State to make compensation is sustained upon the ground of the coerced labor put upon the plaintiff and the taking from him all volition in avoiding danger and providing for his own safety. The constitutional provision which confers jurisdiction upon this Court to hear claims against the State is confined to such as are legal and could be enforced if the State, like one of its citizens, was amenable to process, and the decision when made is recommendatory merely. The only question, then, presented is,



whether the State, in administering the functions of government through its appointed agents and officers, is legally liable to a claim in compensatory damages for an injury resulting from their misconduct or negligence. That the doctrine of respondeat superior, applicable to the relations of principal and agent created between other parties, does not prevail against the sovereign in the necessary employment of public agents is too well settled upon authority and practice to admit of controversy.

"No government," says Mr. Justice Miller, "has ever held itself liable to individuals for the misfeasance, laches, or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers and agents." *Gibbons vs. United States*, 8 Wall. 269. And Judge Story declares in his work on Agency, sec. 319: "The government does not undertake to guarantee to any person the fidelity of any of the officers or agents whom it employs, since that would involve it in all its operations in endless embarrassments and difficulties and losses, which would be subversive of the public interests.

"Admitting the general principle, the plaintiff's counsel undertakes to withdraw the present claim from its operation, for that the convict was put to work in constructing a railroad, a private enterprise, and not employed at any public work when the accident occurred, and thus the State has voluntarily assumed the responsibilities of one of its own citizens incurred under like circumstances. We can not recognize the distinction as affecting the results, nor feel the force of the reasoning by which it is sustained. We do not perceive why, when convicts are employed in quarrying rock for the construction of the penitentiary itself the rule of liability should be different from that which controls when they are engaged in similar work to aid in the building of a railroad or other less public work. They are in both cases under the control and supervision of managers or overseers appointed by the public authorities, and the protection of law. The substitution of hard labor outside of the walls of the prison when the convict's condition is normal, and he has, in fresh air, pure water and wholesome food, superior advantages over a close confinement, is a humane and ameliorating policy in reference to the convict himself, as well as a more profitable use of his labor for the State and not coming in competition with the trade of

private persons, and yet it is the performance of an imposed service for crime and answers all the purposes of punishment for its commission.

“We are clearly of the opinion that the State has incurred no legal liability for the negligence imputed to the overseer, and he alone, if any one, is answerable for the consequences of his neglect.”

In *Lewis vs. The State*, *supra*, the Court say: “It is now contended by the learned counsel for the appellant that the act of the overseer in compelling the claimant to use the defective ladle, after having been notified of its unsafe condition, was an act of the State, and of gross and inexcusable negligence. It is apparent that even if this is so the claimant must fail unless the doctrine of respondeat superior can be applied to the State, and the State made liable for the negligence or misfeasance of its agents in like manner as a natural person is responsible for the acts of his servants. We are aware of no principle of law, nor of any adjudged case which makes that application, except when the State by its Legislature has voluntarily assumed it. The contrary of this is well settled upon grounds of public policy, and the doctrine is so uniformly asserted by writers of approved authority and the courts that fresh discussion would be superfluous. Story Agency, 7th ed., sec. 319. Indeed the principle upon which the doctrine is founded, that he who expects to derive advantage from an act which is done by another for him must answer for an injury which a third person may sustain from it, excludes such a case as we have before us. The claimant was not a voluntary servant for hire and reward nor was the State his master in any ordinary sense. He was compelled to labor as a means of reformation and to endure imprisonment as a punishment and for the protection of the community. While employed he was subject to such regulations as the keeper charged with his custody might from time to time prescribe, and if in the course of service he sustained injury, it must be attributed to the cause which placed him in confinement. He acquires thereby no claim against the State, nor do the statutes referred to by his learned counsel create any liability on its part.”

Laches is never imputable to government. 14 Amer. Dec. 87, 94, 67, 111, 435; 13 Pa. St. 617; 9 Wheat. 720, 735; 11 Wheat.

174; Story on Agency, sec. 319; 49 Mo. 236; 64 Ala. 287, 298; 95 U. S. R. 316; 98 U. S. R. 486, 489; 4 Mass. 526; 54 Ala. 67; 101 U. S. R. 341; 15 Mo. 604; 7 Mo. 184; 9 Heisk. 528; 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 96 N. Y. 71; 9 Heisk. 100.

The State is not affected by the misfeasance, willfulness, laches or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers. 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 67 Ill. 435; 9 Heisk. 100; McCaslin *vs.* State, 99 Ind. 428; Gibbons *vs.* U. S., 8 Wall. 269; 96 N. Y. 71; 74 Ind. 253; 92 Ind. 107; 75 Ind. 118; 86 N. C. 588; Story on Agency, secs. 303a, 319; 101 U. S. R. 341; 41 Amer. R. 440; 25 Hun. R. 551; 13 Pa. St. 617; 43 Mo. 549; 16 Pa. St. 186, 195; 49 Mo. 236; 54 Ala. 67; 64 Ala. 287, 288; 86 N. C. 51, 53; 7 Col. 3; 7 Cranch. 336; 9 Wheat. 720, 723, 735; 11 Wheat. 184; 20 Md. 1; 64 Ala. 186, 195; 49 Mo. 236; 7 Cal. 317; 7 Cranch. 366; 16 Cal. 623; 16 Cal. 23; 21 Mich. 483; 15 Mo. 604; 70 Mo. 194; 98 U. S. R. 486, 489; 95 U. S. R. 316; Brandt on Suretyship, secs. 475, 476, 477; 19 Wall. 577; 7 Bush. (Ky.) 576; 18 Wall. 662; 8 Cent. L. Jour. 155; 45 Mo. 528; 5 Mason U. S. R. 425, 441; 6 McClean, 130; 8 Lea R. 121; 5 Wait's Actions, 29; 46 Mich. 193.

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The property of the State is not subject to a mechanic's lien or to a lien for materials to a contractor.

The State can not be sued and proceedings can not be maintained against an officer for materials furnished to a contractor in the construction of a State building.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—The property of the State is not subject to a mechanic's lien, or to a lien for materials furnished to a contractor, in the absence of an express statute authorizing such lien. Secrest *vs.* The Board, 100 Ind. 59; Fatout *vs.* Board, 102 Ind. 223; Board *vs.* Norrington, 82 Ind. 190; Kneelands on Mechanic's Lien, sec. 86; Board *vs.* O'Conner, 86 Ind. 531; Lowe *vs.* Board, 94 Ind. 553; Phillips on Mechanic's Liens, sec. 179; State *vs.* Hartford, 59 Conn. 89.

The State can not be sued, and proceedings can not be maintained against an officer to recover for materials furnished to a contractor in the construction of a State building. Secrest *vs.* The Board, 100 Ind. 59; Board *vs.* Gaunt, 76 Va. 455; Dewey *vs.* Garvey, 130 Mass. 86; Shoemaker *vs.* State, 36 Ind. 176; 107 U. S. R. 712.



The State has the right to apply all sums of money due by it to another to the extinguishment of any indebtedness due by such person to the State.

The State has the right to have its debts paid out of the property of its debtor remaining in its hands, and if there is no lien thereon in favor of other creditors, its debt may be discharged in preference to other creditors.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—The State of Indiana possesses the general right to apply all sums of money due by it to another, to the extinguishment of any indebtedness due by such person to the State on any other account. It is but the exercise of the common right which belongs to every creditor to apply the unappropriated moneys of his debtor in his hands in extinguishment of the debts due to him.

The State has the right to have its debts paid out of the property of its debtor remaining in its hands, and if there is no lien standing in the way, its debt may be discharged in preference to other creditors. *Gratiot vs. U. S.*, 15 Peters R. 370; *McKnight's Case*, 98 U. S. R. 186; 13 Ct. of Cl. 306; *Bonafon's Case*, 14 Ct. of Cl. 489; *State vs. Bank of Maryland*, 6 Gill and J. 206; *Taggart's Case*, 17 Ct. of Cl. 322; *U. S. vs. McDaniel*, 7 Pet. 14; 62 Ala. 215; 114 U. S. R. 387.

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The Legislature may lawfully authorize the execution and issue of State bonds to meet a casual deficit in the treasury.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me the question whether or not “the State of Indiana can lawfully issue bonds as provided in Section 1 of an act entitled ‘an act authorizing the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to make an additional temporary loan, and making provision for the funding of the present outstanding temporary loan at a lower rate of interest, and declaring an emergency,’ approved February 21, 1885, in view of Section 5, Article X of the Constitution of the State?”

The section of the Constitution to which you refer is as follows: “No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State except in the following cases: *To meet casual deficits in the revenue*, to pay the interest on the State debt, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or if hostilities be threatened provide for the public defense.” R. S. 1881, sec. 197.

This clause of the Constitution authorizes a debt to be contracted on behalf of the State to meet casual deficits in the revenue.

The Auditor of State in his report to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, filed with the Governor on December 6, 1884, on pages 48, 49 and 50, discloses a deficit in the revenue of the State, and submits the following explanation thereof: "If the valuation of property for taxable purposes remains the same during the years 1886 and 1887 as now, viz: \$797,942,655, and the present tax levy of twelve cents on the one hundred dollars valuation is continued, and the receipts from all other sources remain the same, which is probable, the total amount of revenue collected for each of the years named will be.....\$1,422,361 46

If the current expenses (including \$100,000 for legislative expenses in the years 1885 and 1887), which means the expenses actually necessary to pay the permanent officers, departments and appropriations, it will require the sum of..... 1,338,936 60

Leaving a balance..... \$83,424 86

This does not include a dollar for extraordinary expense or allowance. The incoming Legislature will necessarily have to provide for certain outstanding indebtedness created during the past year, growing out of expenditures made necessary by law, and which have been left unpaid for want of proper authority to meet them. They are as follows:

Purdue University.....	\$20,000 00
Bureau of Statistics.....	6,000 00
Public Printing.....	26,500 00
Supreme Court expenses.....	5,000 00

Total.....	\$57,500 00
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Which if deducted from the balance left in General Fund.....	83,424 86
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Would leave cash balance.....	\$25,924 86
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For the year 1887 the balance will be larger by \$100,000, allowed for legislative expenses, as in that year there will, in all probability, be no legislative session, so that on October 31, 1887, there should be in the treasury a balance of \$125,924.86.



The foregoing is based on the assumption that taxes and revenue of all kinds will be promptly collected, and that the business and conditions of the times will enable the taxpayers to respond to the demands of the tax collectors. It is very evident from the foregoing that steps should be taken to meet the extraordinary expenses already chargeable upon the public treasury, such as the new insane hospitals, loans to the State House fund and other additional expenditures that the General Assembly may create. If these additional charges are to be continued, I would respectfully suggest that the proper officers be authorized by law to make additional temporary loans from time to time, as necessity requires, to meet the outlay.

Since said report was made by the Auditor of State, the original Hospital for the Insane, located at Indianapolis, has been seriously damaged by fire, greatly increasing a demand for additional expenditure, and there was such a deficit in the revenue that a loan became necessary to meet the exigencies of the State.

The General Assembly of Indiana, in Section 1 of said act, recognizes the existence of such deficit when it declares "that for the purpose of carrying on the State government it shall be necessary to meet the appropriations made by the General Assembly, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to make a temporary loan of \$600,000 to meet such appropriations."

It is my opinion that the State of Indiana may lawfully issue and negotiate its bonds under said section of the statute.

The rule applicable to a claim of one individual against another for breach of contract has uniformly been observed as against bodies politic and corporate.

The State, in its contracts with a citizen, is generally subject to the same rules of law and evidence applicable to corporations or persons.

The State has no sovereign power to invalidate its contracts, and the duty is as imperative on the State as on an individual to observe the stipulations of its contracts.

The State may lawfully contract through its officers when authority therefor has been duly conferred.

When the State violates its contract duly made by its authorized agents for the construction of a public work, without fault upon the part of the contractor, it is liable for damages.

The State can not be compelled to proceed with the erection of a public building, or the prosecution of a public work, at the instance of a contractor.

A law of the State suspending or discontinuing a public work under contract, or providing for its performance by different agencies, is not subject to any constitutional objection because the change involves a breach of the contract, as the obligation of the contract is not impaired by the refusal of the State to perform it, the contractor, if not in default, having a just claim against the State for damages, and a remedy by appeal to the Legislature.

The State may provide in its contracts that, in case the execution of a contract should be suspended by the State, no claim for prospective profits or work not done should be allowed.

Such provision would not authorize the entire abrogation of the contract, and would not protect the State from liability for damages, if the contractor is denied the right to complete the work when resumed.

The State can not be sued for such indebtedness, but the contractor must rely on the General Assembly for his indemnification.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me the following question:

*Question 1.*—"Is the State liable for damages in case it shall arrest and suspend the work on certain public buildings for which contract has been lawfully made, and can it lawfully abrogate such contract?"

The rule applicable to a claim of one individual against another, for breach of contract, has uniformly been observed as against bodies politic and corporate whenever the question has arisen for adjudication. *U. S. vs. Smith*, 4 Otto, 217, 218; *U. S. vs. Speed*, 8 Wall. 84, 85; *People vs. Stephens*, 71 N. Y. 527, 549, 550; *Donald vs. State*, 89 N. Y. 36; 74 Ind. 297, 300; 15 Howe, U. S. R. 304; 18 Ga. 65; 99 U. S. R. 628; *Morrison on Banks*, 516, 518; *Thompson's Liability of Officers*, sec. 20.

The State in its contracts with a citizen is generally subject to the same rules of law and evidence as any other corporation or person. *Gray vs. State*, 72 Ind. 567, 579; *U. S. vs. Bank of Memphis*, 15 Pet. 377; *Cotton vs. U. S.*, 11 How. 231; *Floyd Acceptances*, 7 Wall. 666; *Vermilye Co. vs. Adams Ex. Co.*, 21 Wall. 138; *U. S. vs. Cook*, 19 Wall. 594; *Cook vs. U. S.*, 91 U. S. R. 396.

The State has no sovereign power to invalidate its contracts, and its duty is no less imperative to observe the stipulations of its contracts than that of an individual. *Donald vs. State*, 89 N. Y. 36; *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, 4 Wheat. 519; *Fletcher vs. Peck*, 6 Cranch, 137; *State vs. Wilson*, 7 Cranch, 165; *Planters' Bank vs. Sharp*, 6 How. U. S. R. 301; 54 Amer. Dec. 379; 46 Amer. Dec. 447; 25 Amer. L. Reg. pp. 87, 88; 22 Cent. L. Jour. 204.

The sovereign can lawfully contract through its officers, when authority therefor has been duly conferred. "There is not one law for the sovereign and another for the subject, but when the sovereign engages in business and the conduct of business enterprises, and contracts with individuals, whenever the contract in any form comes before the courts the rights and obligation of the contracting parties must be adjusted upon the same principles as if both contracting parties were private persons. Both stand upon equality before the law, and the sovereign is merged in the dealer, contractor and suitor." When the State violates its contract, duly made by its authorized agents for the construction of a public work, without fault upon the part of the contractor, it is liable for damages. *Donald vs. State*, 89 N. Y. 36; 42 Amer. R. 277; *People vs. Stephens*, 71 N. Y. 527, 549; *United States vs. Speed*, 8 Wall. 77; *United States vs. Smith*, 4 Otto, 214; 54 Amer. Dec. 379; 46 Amer. Dec. 447; 25 Amer. L. Reg. 87, 88.

The State can not be compelled to proceed with the erection of a public building, or the prosecution of a public work, at the instance of a contractor. A law of the State suspending or discontinuing a public work under contract, or providing for its performance by different agencies, is not subject to any constitutional objection, because the change involves a breach of the contract. The obligation of the contract is not impaired by the refusal of the State to perform it. The contractor, if not in default, has a just claim against the State for damages, and a remedy by appeal to the Legislature. *Lord vs. Thomas*, 64 N. Y. 107.

The State may provide in its contract, that in case the execution of the contract should be suspended on the part of the State, no claim for prospective profits or work not done should be allowed. *Danolds vs. State*, 89 New York, 36.

But such a provision would not authorize or contemplate the entire abrogation or repudiation of the contract, and would not protect the State from liability for the prospective profits if the contractor is denied the right to complete the work when resumed. *Danolds vs. State*, 89 New York, 36.

The State can not be sued for such indebtedness, but the contractor must rely upon the good faith of the State and sense of justice of the General Assembly for his indemnification. 63 Amer. Dec. 130; 64 New York, 107.



Municipal corporations deriving their authority from the law for receiving and disbursing public funds, are not chargeable as garnishee, in the absence of an express statute authorizing such proceeding.

A school township and its officer, in the control of the common school funds, are not subject to garnishment.

A school fund for the payment of teachers, in the hands of a disbursing officer, is as much the money of the State as if it had not been drawn from the State treasury until paid over by the officer to the person entitled to it. The fund can not in any legal sense be considered a part of his effects.

The salary of a teacher in the common schools of the State is not subject to attachment or garnishment.

The State has undertaken to establish and carry on, at public expense, a system of common schools, and can not permit the wages of teachers in such schools to be intercepted, whereby it may be deprived of their services and the efficiency of the service impaired.

The statute authorizes money in the hands of certain officers, who may collect money by virtue of their office, to be attached, and the right is limited to money and choses in action held by them as such collecting officers, and does not authorize the attachment of school funds.

The money in the hands of a Trustee is subject to garnishment, but a public officer who has money in his hands to satisfy a demand which he has upon him, merely as such public officer, can not for that reason be adjudged to be his Trustee.

*Hon. J. W. Holcombe, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

SIR—You request me to answer this question: "Can the salary of a teacher in the common schools of the State be attached or garnisheed in the hands of a school trustee?"

Municipal corporations, deriving their authority from the law for receiving and disbursing public funds, are not chargeable as garnishee in the absence of an express statute authorizing such proceeding. A school township is a municipal corporation, and such township and its officer in the control of the common school fund are not subject to garnishment. *Secrest vs. Board*, 100 Ind. 59, 62; *Wallace vs. Sawyer*, 59 Ind. 501; *Waples on Attachment*, pp. 230, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238; *Drake on Attachments*, secs. 512, 516a; *Jenks vs. Osceola Township*, 45 Iowa, 554; *Spencer vs. School District*, 11 R. I. 537; *Bradly vs. Town of Richmond*, 6 Vt. 121; *Providence, etc., vs. Virginia, etc., Co.*, 11 Fed. R. 284; 20 Blatchford, 405; *School District vs. Gage*, 39 Mich. 484; *Bivens vs. Harper*, 59 Ill. 21; *Millison vs. Fisk*, 43 Ill. 112; *Clarke vs. Mobile School Commissioners*, 36 Ala. 621; *Tracy vs. Hornbuckle*, 8 Bush. 336; *Bulkey vs. Eckert*, 3 Pa. St. 368; *Mechanics', etc., Bank vs. Hodge*, 3 Robinson (La.) 373; *Clark vs. Great Barrington*,

11 Pick. 260 ; Fourth School District in Rumford *vs.* Wood, 13 Mass. 193, 198, 199 ; Thayer *vs.* Tyler, 5 Allen, 95 ; Calby *vs.* Coats, 6 Cush. 559 ; Hightower *vs.* Slaton, 54 Ga. 108 ; McClellan *vs.* Young, 54 Ga. 399 ; 21 Amer R. 276 ; Hadley *vs.* Peabody, 13 Gray, 200 ; Allen *vs.* Russell, 78 Ky. 105 ; Seely *vs.* Board of Education, 39 Mich. 486.

So long as the school fund for the payment of teachers remains in the hands of a disbursing officer, it is as much the money of the State, as if it had not been drawn from the State Treasury. Until paid over by the officer to the person entitled to it, the fund can not in any legal sense be considered a part of his effects. Drake on Attachments, sec. 512, 6th ed. ; Mechanic's, etc., Bank *vs.* Hodge, 3 Robinson (La.) 373 ; Waples on Attachments, p. 230-1 ; Buchanan *vs.* Alexander, 4 How. U. S. R. 20 ; Board of Public Works *vs.* Gaunt, 76 Va. 455 ; Dewey *vs.* Garvey, 130 Mass. 86 ; 63 Amer. Dec. 692 ; 12 Neb. 616.

It has been repeatedly decided that the salary of a teacher in the common schools of a State is not subject to attachment or garnishment. Tracy *vs.* Hornbuckle, 8 Bush. (Ky.) 336 ; Allen *vs.* Russell, 78 Ky. R. 105 ; Hightown & Co. *vs.* Slaton, 54 Ga. 108 ; Bivins *vs.* Harper, 59 Ill. 21 ; Clarke *vs.* Great Barrington, 11 Pick. 260 ; Hadley *vs.* Peabody, 13 Gray, 200 ; School Dist. No. 4 *vs.* Gage, 39 Mich. 484 ; Bulkey *vs.* Eckert, 3 Penn. St. R. 368 ; Millison *vs.* Fisk, 43 Ill. 112 ; Spencer *vs.* School Dist. 11 R. I. 537.

In Tracy *vs.* Hornbuckle (8 Bush. Ky. 336) the court says : "The amount due appellee as the teacher of a common school could not be attached in the hands of a School Commissioner. Such funds were due from the State to one of its employes, and as the State can not be sued, nor made a garnishee, parties will not be allowed to evade this inhibition by ignoring the State in their suits and proceeding directly against the public officer having the custody of the moneys sought to be reached."

In the case of Allen *vs.* Russell (78 Ky. R. 106, 116) the court says : "The fund attached in the hands of Bowman, being compensation due to Allen from the commonwealth for teaching a common school, was not subject to attachment. Officers of the State intrusted with the funds of the State for public purposes are not subject to garnishment, nor can the compensation of a teacher employed in the service of the public in teaching a common school be attached. The commonwealth has under-



taken to establish and carry on at public expense a system of common schools, and can not permit the wages of teachers in such schools to be intercepted, whereby it may be deprived of their services and the efficiency of the system may be impaired."

Does the statute abrogate this salutary rule and permit the wages of teachers to be garnished in the hands of officers with whom the school fund is intrusted for educational purposes?

The statute is as follows: "Clerks of the circuit courts, sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables and all other officers who may collect money by virtue of their office, and all executors, guardians and trustees shall be subject to garnishment at the suit of any attachment creditors of the person who has money or choses in action in the hands of such officer, executor, administrator, guardian or trustee at the time of the service of such garnishee process, in the same manner and to the same extent as other persons are liable to be garnished in attachment proceedings." R. S. 1881, sec. 942.

This statute authorizes money in the hands of certain officers, who may collect money by virtue of their office, to be reached by process of garnishment, and the right is limited to money and choses in action held by them as such collecting officer. Money in the hands of trustees is subject to garnishment.

A public officer who has money in his hands to satisfy a demand which he has upon him, merely as such public officer, can not for that cause be adjudged to be his trustee. *Chealy vs. Brewer*, 7 Mass. 259; *Hadley vs. Peabody*, 13 Gray, 200; *Providence, etc., Co. vs. Virginia Fire, etc., Co.*, 11 Fed. Rep. 284; *Blatchford*, 405; *Board of Public Works vs. Gaunt*, 76 Va. R. 455.

It is my opinion that the salary of a teacher in the common schools of the State can not be garnished in the hands of a school trustee by a creditor of such teacher.

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A State can not be sued and is not subject to process of garnishment, attachment, trustee process, creditor's bill, or other remedial process, and it can not be indirectly affected by making an officer the nominal garnishee.

Funds in the hands of a State Treasurer, Auditor, agent, or disbursing officer of the State, can not be reached by process against such officer.

Although public funds may be appropriated and placed in the hands of an officer for the payment of those who are creditors of the State, they belong to the State, and not to the creditors, up to the moment when the officer pays them over to the latter.

An officer's salary can not be reached by attachment or garnishment.

An officer, before his salary becomes due, can not encumber, charge, assign or transfer his right to payment.

An assignment by a public officer of the future salary of his office is contrary to public policy and is void.

A claim owing by the State should be paid to the person to whom it is due.

Where a State officer pays the salary of an officer to the assignee thereof upon assignment, or under a power of attorney, such assignment or power of attorney and payment thereunder will estop the officer from making any other claim therefor.

Such assignment would be viewed as authority to receive the money, and not as vesting in the assignee a legal right.

When the legal owner of a claim against the State assents to its payment to an equitable owner, the former is estopped from thereafter asserting such claim against the State.

*Hon. James. H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—1. A State can not be sued, and is not subject to process of garnishment, attachment, trustee process, creditor's bill, or other remedial process, and it can not be indirectly affected by making an officer the nominal garnishee. Funds in the hands of the State Treasurer, Auditor, agent or disbursing officer of the State can not be reached by process directed against such officer. Though public funds may have been appropriated and placed in the hands of an officer for the payment of those who are creditors of the State they belong to the State and not to the creditors up to the moment when the officer pays them over to the latter. *Dewey vs. Garvey*, 130 Mass. 86; *Rodman vs. Musselman*, 12 Bush. 354; *Buchanan vs. Alexander*, 4 How. U. S. R. 20; *Derr vs. Tuley*, 1 McArthur, 187; *Potter & Co. vs. Taylor*, 3 id. 4; *Brown vs. Finly*, 3 id. 77; *Averill vs. Tucker*, 2 Cr. C. C. 514; *Bank of Tennessee vs. Debrell*, 3 Sneed, 379; *Pembraker vs. Tomlinson*, 1 Tenn. Ch. 111; *Rollo vs. Andes Ins. Co.*, 23 Gratt. 509; *Devine vs. Harvie*, 7 T. B. Mon. 439; *Wild vs. Ferguson*, 23 La. An. 752; *Wilson vs. Bank of La. An.*, 55 Ga. 98; *McMeekin vs. State*, 9 Ark. 553; *Dobbins vs. O. and A. R. Co.*, 37 Ga. 240; *Tracy vs. Hornbuckle*, 8 Bush. 336; *Drake on Attachments*, secs. 512, 516a, 6th ed.; *Waples on Attachment*, 230; *McClellan vs. Young*, 54 Ga. 399; *Board of Public Works vs. Gaunt*, 76 Va.

R. 455; 63 Amer. Dec. 692; 12 Neb. 616; 1 N. E. Rep. 892, 895; *Wallace vs. Sawyer*, 59 Ind. 501; *Secrest vs. Board*, 100 Ind. 59, 62.

2. An officer's salary can not be reached by attachment or garnishment. *McMeekin vs. State*, 9 Ark. 553; *Bank of Tennessee vs. Debrell*, 3 Sneed, 379; *Dobbins vs. O. and A. R. R. Co.* 37 Ga. 240; *Tracy vs. Hornbuckle*, 8 Bush. 336; *Dewey vs. Garvey*, 130 Mass. 86; *Walman vs. O'Donnell*, 57 How. Pr. 215; *Keyser vs. Rice*, 47 Md. 203; *Pruitt vs. Armstrong*, 56 Ala. 306; *Thurston vs. Fairman*, 9 Hun. 584; *Remy vs. Gedney*, 51 How. Pr. 217; 2 Cranch C. C. 344; *Buchanan vs. Alexander*, 4 How. U. S. R. 20; *Oliver vs. Atkins*, 11 Lea (Tenn.) 149; 11 Missouri, 59; 6 Vt. 121; 12 Conn. 404; *Drake on Attachments*, secs. 512, 516, 6th ed.; *Bulkey vs. Eckert*, 3 Penn. St. R. 368; *Chenly vs. Brewer*, 7 Mass. 259; *Devine vs. Harvin*, 7 T. B. Mon. 449; *Spaulding vs. Inley*, 1 Root, 551; 63 Amer. Dec. 692; 47 Amer. Dec. 141; 45 Ill. 136; 54 Ind. 508; 1 N. Eastern Rep. 845, note.

The State can not be sued directly or indirectly. An action against its officer to reach funds in his hands is an action against the State and it can not be maintained. 76 Va. 455; 130 Mass. 86; 8 Bush. (Ky. R.) 336; 78 Ky. R. 106, 116; 36 Ind. 175; 107 U. S. R. 712.

3. An officer, before his salary becomes due, can not encumber, charge, assign or transfer his right to payment. An assignment by a public officer of the future salary of his office is contrary to public policy and is void. The common law of England is that an officer can not encumber or assign his future right to salary. Thus it was said by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords in the case of *Hunter vs. Gardner* (5 Wilson & Shaw, 621), after reviewing the English cases on the subject of the assignment of salaries, that "all these cases lay down this principle, which is perfectly undeniable, that neither attachment or assignment is applicable to such cases." In the case of *Liverpool vs. Wright*, 28 L. J. N. S. Ch. 871, Wood, Vice Chancellor, in discussing the same subject, gave as a reason for the rule that "nobody can deal with the fees of a person who holds an office, \* \* \* because the law presumes with reference to an office of trust, that he requires the payment which the law has assigned to him for the purpose of upholding the



dignity and performing properly the duties of that office; and, therefore, it will not allow him to part with any portion of those fees, either to the appointee or to anybody else. He is not allowed to charge or encumber them." The rule and the reason for it have been well stated in *Bliss vs. Lawrence*, 58 New York, 442, thus: "An assignment by a public officer of the future salary of his office is contrary to public policy, and is void. \* \* \* The contrary would permit the public service to be undermined by the assignment to strangers of all the funds appropriated to salaries. \* \* \* Such a condition of things could not fail to produce results disastrous to the efficiency of the public service. \* \* \* The substance of it all is the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of the public service by seeing to it that public salaries really go to those who perform the public service." See also *Thurston vs. Fairman*, 9 Hun. 584; *Remey vs. Gedney*, 57 How. Pr. 217.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Buchanan vs. Alexander*, 4 How. U. S. R. 20, in which money due to seamen for wages was attached in the hands of a disbursing agent, says:

"If the creditors of these seamen may by process of attachment divert the public money from its legitimate and appropriate object, the same thing may be done as regards the pay of our officers and men of the army and navy, and also in every other case where the public funds may be placed in the hands of an agent for disbursement. To state such a principle is to refute it. No government can sanction it. At all times it would be found embarrassing, and under some circumstances it might be fatal to the public service. The funds of the government are specifically appropriated to certain national objects, and if such appropriations may be diverted and defeated by State process or otherwise, the functions of the government may be suspended."

A claim due by the State to a person should be paid to him. 41 Mo. 590.

In rare instances some salaries of officers have been paid upon assignment or under power of attorney. This mode of payment will estop officers thus paid from making any other claim. *Bailey vs. U. S.*, 109 U. S. R. 439; *Stowe vs. U. S.*, 19 Wall. 16; *McKnight vs. U. S.*, 98 U. S. R. 186; *Mackey vs. Cox*, 18 How. 105; *Cowdrey vs. Vanderburg*, 101 U. S. R. 575;

Buffalo Bayou Railroad Case, 16 Ct. Cl. 238; *Bailey vs. U. S.*, 15 Ct. Cl. 511; *Neufchattel Co. Case*, 16 Ct. Cl. 598; 9 Ct. Cl. 98; 16 Ct. Cl. 593.

Such assignment might be viewed as an authority to receive the money, and not as vesting in the assignee a legal right. *U. S. vs. Robeson*, 9 Peters, 241; 1 Parsons on Cont., 6th ed. 223; *Cowdrey vs. Vanderburg*, 101 U. S. R. 572; *Police Jury vs. Britton*, 15 Wall. 566; *Neufchattel Co. Case*, 16 Ct. Cl. 598; *Coke Litt.* 214a; *Daniel on Neg. Inst.*, sec. 1.

So it has been held that when the legal owner of a claim against the State assents to its payment to an equitable owner, the former is estopped from afterwards asserting his claim against the State. *Bailey vs. U. S.*, 109 U. S. R. 439; *Stowe vs. U. S.* 19 Wall. 16; 9 Ct. Cl. 98; 5 Ct. Cl. 362; *Neufchattel Co. Case*, 16 Ct. Cl. 593.

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Where the compensation of an employe of the State is fixed by law, it can not be reduced by a State officer under whom he is employed.

The salary of an officer or employe, as fixed by statute, can not be reduced except by statute duly enacted. The salary attaches to the position.

The fact that an employe takes for a time the reduced compensation, does not estop him from claiming the residue.

While sickness may, in some cases, be a good ground for his removal, yet, if his absence on account thereof has been permitted, his right to his salary is not affected thereby.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—When the compensation of an employe of the State is fixed by law it can not be reduced by a State officer under whom he is employed. The salary fixed by statute can not be reduced except by statute duly enacted. The salary attaches to the position. The fact that the employe takes for a time the reduced compensation does not estop him from claiming the residue. *Kehn vs. State*, 93 New York, 291; *People vs. Board of Police*, 75 New York, 38, 42; *Goldsborough vs. U. S.* Taney's Cir. Ct. Dec. 80; *Montagues, Admr., vs. Massey*, 13 Reporter, 701; *People vs. French*, 13 Rep. 599; *People vs. Board of Police*, 27 Hun. 261; *Wood's Master and Servant*, 205.

While sickness may in some cases be a good ground for his removal, yet when it appears that his absence on account thereof has been permitted his right to the salary is not affected thereby. *O'Leary vs. The Board of Education*, 93 New York, 1; 45 Amer. R. 156; *Sleigh's Case*, 9 Ct. of Cls. 369; 47 Mo. 301; 33 La. An. 870.



Although an officer fails to draw a part of an appropriation made for his salary before the expiration of the fiscal year, such balance may be drawn thereafter.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—The following question is submitted :

*Question.*—“ In case an officer fails to draw a part of an appropriation made for his salary before the expiration of the fiscal year, can such balance be drawn after the expiration of that fiscal year? ”

*Answer.*—Yes.

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Township Assessors are chosen at the April election, and the term of office is four years.

The office of Township Assessor is not created, or the term of service regulated, by the Constitution.

The Legislature may prescribe the terms upon which any office created by it shall be exercised.

It may prescribe the term of service or abrogate the office.

It can not create a term of office for a longer time than four years.

The power to create an office and fix its tenure carries with it the power to provide for the election of officers and the filling of vacancies that may occur.

If a person who has been elected to and has entered upon a full four years' term as Township Assessor dies or resigns, his appointed successor holds until the next succeeding April election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and the person elected as successor to fill such vacancy, if the full term of such dying or resigning officer has not then expired, will hold by virtue of his election for the unexpired term only.

A different rule would apply to an office created by the Constitution, where the tenure of office is prescribed by that instrument.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—You submit to me these questions:

1. “ For what time does an assessor hold his office, and when is he elected? ”

Section 106 of the act of March 29, 1881 (Acts 1881, p. 646; R. S. 1881, sec. 6374), provides: “ There shall be elected at the general election in the year 1882, and every four years thereafter, in each township of the several counties in this State, an assessor for such township, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 57 of the act of April 21, 1881, provides: “ An election shall be held in each township of each county of this State on the first Monday of April, 1882, and every second year

thereafter, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace, township trustees, assessors, constables and such other officers for such township as may be provided for by law." Acts of 1881, p. 495; R. S. 1881, sec. 4735.

The last recited act repeals the former statute so far as there may be any conflict between them. The only conflict between them is as to the time of electing such officer. It follows that township assessors are chosen at the April election, and the term of office is four years.

2. "In case of death or resignation of the assessor, how is the vacancy filled?"

The county auditor fills such vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed holds the office until the next succeeding April election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. R. S. 1881, sec. 6374.

3. "If a person is elected to fill the vacancy, does he hold the office for four years, or for the unexpired term only?"

The office of township assessor is not created, or the term of service regulated, by the Constitution.

Section 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of this State provides: "Such other county and township officers as may be necessary shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 153.

Section 2 of Article XV of the Constitution declares: "When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution it may be declared by law, and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years." R. S. 1881, sec. 224.

The Legislature may prescribe the terms upon which any office created by it shall be exercised. It may prescribe the term of service, or abrogate the office. There is but one limitation upon the power, and that is that no office shall be created the tenure of which shall be longer than four years. *Blake's Case*, 1 Blackford, 483; *Baker, Governor, vs. Kirk*, 33 Ind. 517, 527; *Blackmore vs. Dollin*, 50 Ind. 194, 208; *Jeffreys vs. Rowe*, 63 Ind. 592, 594; 92 New York, 191; 26 Wis. 428; 26 Ark. 139; 2 S. C. R. 81; 71 Me. 361; 36 Amer. R. 325; 52 Miss. 665; 1 Dill Mun. Corp., sec. 229, 3d ed.

The power to create an office and fix its tenure carries with it the power to provide for the election of officers and the filling of vacancies that may occur. *Baker vs. Kirk*, 33 Ind. 517, 527.

The statute provides: "Every person elected to fill any office in which a vacancy has occurred shall hold such office for the unexpired term thereof." R. S. 1881, sec. 5567. If a person who has been elected to, and has entered upon, a full four years' term of the office of township assessor, dies or resigns, his appointed successor holds by virtue of his appointment until the next succeeding April election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and the person elected as successor to fill such vacancy, if the full term has not then expired, will hold by virtue of his election, not for four years from his election, but for the unexpired portion of the dead or resigning officer's full term. *Baker, Governor, vs. Kirk*, 33 Ind.; *Parmater vs. State ex rel. Drake*, 102 Ind. 91; *State ex rel. vs. Mayor*, 28 Ind. 248; *Sackett vs. State ex rel.* 74 Ind. 486; *The State vs. Barlow*, 103 Ind. 563, 565; 64 Me. 596.

If the office of township assessor had been created, and the tenure of office prescribed by the Constitution, a different rule might prevail. *Nelson vs. The Governor*, 6 Ind. 496; *The State ex rel. vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516-523; *Howard vs. State*, 10 Ind. 99-101; *State vs. Long*, 91 Ind. 351; *Douglass vs. State*, 31 Ind. 429; *Beale vs. State*, 49 Ind. 41; *Moses vs. Long*, 64 Ind. 189; 16 Fla. R. 841.

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The office of Township Assessor was created by statute, and not by the Constitution. The Constitution requires township officers to reside within the township in which they hold office.

When the Constitution fully defines the qualifications of an officer, it is not in the power of the Legislature to change or superadd to them.

The courts have maintained the right of the Legislature to impose limitations and qualifications on township officers.

It is a fundamental principle of the Government that a person not an elector of the State is ineligible to hold a public office therein.

An elector is eligible to hold office under the laws of Indiana.

The phrase, "eligible to office," has reference to the qualification to hold the office, and not to the election to such office.

Although a person may be ineligible when elected, yet if he is eligible before the commencement of his term of office, he may qualify and act.



An Assessor's term of office does not commence until the expiration of ten days from the day of such election, and if he has resided in the township fifty-three days prior to the day of election, superadding the ten days elapsing after the election, and before the term of office begins, he acquires the necessary residence of sixty days, and he becomes an elector before the commencement of his term of office, and he can lawfully qualify and hold the office of Township Assessor.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana :*

SIR—I have received your communication with statement of facts and inquiry, as follows :

*Question 1.*—"Suppose a citizen of the United States has resided in a certain county in the State of Indiana for twenty-five years, and has removed to and taken up his residence in an adjoining township in the same county fifty-three days before the day of election in April, and continues to reside therein up to the election and afterwards, can such person qualify and hold the office of Township Assessor if elected in such township?"

*Answer.*—The office of Township Assessor was created by statute and not by the Constitution (R. S. 1881, sec. 6374) but the Constitution declares that township officers shall reside within the township in which they shall hold office. . Art. VI, Sec. 6 of Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 156.

When the Constitution fully defines the qualifications of an officer, it is not in the power of the Legislature to change or superadd to them. Cooley Const. Lim. 78, 5th ed.; Feibleman *vs.* State, 98 Ind. 516, 521, 522; McCrary's Law of Elections, sec. 252.

In case of township officers of statutory creation, although the said clause of the Constitution requires them to reside in the township, yet the courts have maintained the right to impose other limitations and qualifications upon them. The State *vs.* Johnson, 100 Ind. 489; The State *vs.* Covington, 29 Ohio St. 102, 117; Jeffries *vs.* Rowe, 63 Ind. 592.

In the case of Barker *vs.* People, 3 Cow. 686, 703, it was held that "eligibility to office belongs not exclusively or specially to electors enjoying the right of suffrage. It belongs equally to all persons whomsoever, not excluded by the Constitution." See also Salamanca Township *vs.* Wilson, 109 U. S. R. 627; State *vs.* Swearingen, 12 Ga. 23; State *vs.* Blanchard, 6 La. An. 515; *v*Smith *s.* State, 24 Ind. 101; People *vs.* Smith, 23 N. Y. 53.

In other cases it has been held to be a fundamental principle of our Government that a person, not an elector of the State, is ineligible to hold a public office therein, although the Constitution and statutes do not expressly so ordain. *State ex rel. Off vs. Smith*, 14 Wis. 497; *State vs. Trumpf*, 50 Wis. 103; *State vs. Murray*, 28 Wis. 96; *Smith vs. Moore*, 90 Ind. 294, 302; *McCarthy vs. Froelke*, 63 Ind. 507; *McCrary's Law of Elections*, sec. 258; *Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, secs. 56, 57.

There is nothing in the statute or Constitution that declares a minor to be ineligible to office under the laws of the State, yet he can not, during his infancy, qualify and hold a public office. *State vs. Murray*, 28 Wis. 96; *Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, secs. 56, 58; 3 Wend. 438. The same may be said of the eligibility of women to office in the absence of a law conferring the right. *Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, sec. 56.

An alien, until he files his declaration of intention and becomes a voter, can not hold any public office in this State, although there is no express prohibition in the statute or Constitution as to his eligibility except as to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senator and Representative. *McCarthy vs. Froelke*, 63 Ind. 507; *McCrary's Law of Elections*, sec. 258; *Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, sec. 56; 3 Wend. 438.

It is not essential to the solution of the question submitted by you for me to give an opinion as to whether or not residence in the township is the only qualification required for an assessor, or whether he must be an elector in his township, as the facts stated in your question show him to be a resident, and he will become an elector before his term of office can commence.

An elector is eligible to hold office under the laws of Indiana. *McCarthy vs. Froelke*, 63 Ind. 507.

The phrase, "eligible to office," has reference to the qualification to hold the office, and not to the election to such office. It means "legally qualified." *Smith vs. Moore*, 90 Ind. 294.

Although a person may be ineligible when elected, yet if he is eligible before the commencement of his term of office, he may qualify and act.

A person may not have the proper age or residence at the time of the election to render him an elector under the Consti-



tution, yet if he becomes a voter, and the disability is removed before the term of office for which he was elected commences, such person may lawfully qualify and enter upon the duties of such office. *State vs. Murray*, 28 Wis. 96; *State vs. Trumpf*, 50 Wis. 103; *Smith vs. Moore*, 90 Ind. 294; 26 Kan. 52; 40 Amer. R. 301; McCrary's Law of Elections, sec. 258; Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, sec. 78.

The Constitution declares that "every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law." Article II, Section 2, of Const. R. S. 1881, sec. 84.

It will be observed that the Constitution requires a residence in a township of sixty days to render a person an elector.

Section 106 of an act entitled "An Act Concerning Taxation," approved March 20, 1881 (Acts 1881, pages 611-646; R. S. 1881, sec. 6374), referring to the assessor, provides "within ten days after his election he shall give bond," etc.

Thereafter, another statute was enacted, entitled "An act concerning elections and the contest thereof," approved April 21, 1881 (Acts 1881, page 482; R. S. 1881, sections 4735, 4736, 4737), which provides for the election of assessors, and the delivery of certificates of election, and it modifies the foregoing statute by providing: "Such certificates shall entitle the holder to qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which he is elected at the expiration of ten days from the day of such election."

An assessor's term of office does not commence until the expiration of ten days from the day of such election. If the assessor elected has resided in the township fifty-three days prior

to the day of election, superadding the ten days elapsing after the election and before the term of office begins, he acquires the necessary residence of sixty days, and he becomes an elector before the commencement of his term of office, and he can lawfully qualify and hold the office of assessor.

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The statute provides: "Hereafter no person shall be eligible to the office of Township Trustee more than four years in any period of six years."

If the statute was susceptible of the construction that a Trustee can not, under any circumstances, hold the office of Trustee for more than four years in any period of six years, and that the time of five months held under an appointment should be deemed a part of such time, yet the fact of the officer holding the office for five months under appointment and two years by election, would not render him ineligible to a second election as Trustee, but his time as such officer would end when the four years of continuous service would expire.

The statute, however, must be construed in connection with the Constitution which provides: "In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term." Consequently the time of five months held under an appointment is not to be reckoned as any part of the four years during which he may hold his office by election, but he is eligible to the office for two terms by election, and he can hold by virtue of such elections for four years, and the time held under appointment is not to be counted as any part of such four years.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You desire me to answer this question: "Suppose a Township Trustee dies and the vacancy was filled by appointment, and the appointee held by virtue of such appointment for the time of five months, and he was elected trustee at the next succeeding April election and held for the time of two years, is he again eligible to the same office?"

The statute provides: "Hereafter no person shall be eligible to the office of Township Trustee more than four years in any period of six years." R. S. 1881, sec. 5992; The State *ex rel.* Morley *vs.* Johnson, 100 Ind. 489.

If the statute was susceptible of the construction that a trustee can not under any circumstances hold the office of trustee for more than four years in any period of six years, and that the time during which the officer held under appointment should be estimated as a part of such time, yet the fact of the officer holding the office for five months under appointment,

and two years by election; would not render him ineligible to a second election as trustee, but his time as such officer would terminate when the four years of continuous service would expire. *Carson vs. McPhetridge*, 15 Ind. 327.

But this statute must be construed in connection with the Constitution of Indiana, which provides: "In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term." Art. II, Sec. 11 of State Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 11.

The statute must bend to the Constitution and not the Constitution to the statute. It is my opinion that the time of five months held under an appointment is not to be reckoned as any part of the four years during which a trustee may hold his office, but that he is eligible to the office for two terms by election, and that he can hold by virtue of such elections for four years, and the time held under an appointment *pro tempore* is not to be counted as any part of such four years. *Carson vs. McPhetridge*, 15 Ind. 327-330.

The responsibility for the performance of all of the duties in relation to the inspection of oils offered or intended to be offered for sale in this State, is on the Inspector of Oils.

The officer would not be guilty of a misdemeanor unless he purposely and willfully fails and neglects to perform his duties.

All officers of the State must be citizens and residents of the State.

The Inspector of Oils is required to inspect only such oils as are offered or intended to be offered for sale in this State.

Any person knowingly using, for lighting or illuminating purposes, any oil of any kind, except sperm or lard oil, before the same has been duly inspected and approved, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is unlawful for any one to use oil for illuminating or combusive purposes upon passenger railroad cars or on passenger steamboats that will flash when tested, as provided by the statute, and a person using such oil is guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Hon. A. Hagen, State Inspector of Oils:*

SIR—You submit to me the following questions for answer:

*Question 1.*—"In some Congressional districts I could not get a suitable person to serve as deputy on account of the expense of outfit, high bond and insufficient compensation. Will the effort I have made to appoint a suitable person relieve me from further responsibility?"



*Answer.*—The responsibility for the performance of all of the duties of State Inspector of Oils is upon such officer, and if he can not find competent deputies he is not relieved from responsibility, but the duties of the office must be performed by him. R. S. 1881, secs. 5152, 5153. The officer, however, would not be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he purposely and willfully fail or neglect to perform his duties. R. S. 1881, sec. 5161.

*Question 2.*—"Can the State Inspector of Oils appoint a deputy residing outside of this State?"

*Answer.*—No. All officers of the State must be citizens and residents thereof.

The statute authorizes the Inspector or any Deputy Inspector, properly authorized by the Inspector, to inspect and approve oil to be shipped to and sold in this State at points outside of this State. A citizen of this State who may go beyond the State as a Deputy Inspector and remain away for the performance of the duties of his office only, does not thereby change his residence or vacate his office as Deputy Inspector.

*Question 3.*—"Has a railroad company or any other corporation the right to use uninspected oils along their respective lines of road?"

*Answer.*—The statute makes it a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly use for lighting or illuminating purposes any oil of any kind, except sperm or lard oil, before the same has been duly inspected and approved. R. S. 1881, sec. 5156.

It is further provided: "It shall be unlawful to use oil for illuminating or combustive purposes upon passenger railroad cars or upon passenger steamboats, that will flash when tested as hereinbefore provided, at less than three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and any one so using oils shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than \$500." While it becomes a misdemeanor to use oils not inspected, I do not understand that it becomes your duty to inspect all oils used, but only such oils as are offered or intended to be offered for sale for illuminating purposes in this State. R. S. 1881, secs. 5151, 5152.

*Question 4.*—"Does section 5162 of Revised Statutes prevent an inspector from employing an assistant without oath, or must he take an oath and give a bond?"

*Answer.*—Every deputy inspector must take an oath of office and execute a bond. R. S. 1881, sec. 5153.

The inspector may have an assistant, when necessary, to perform manual service in branding barrels, casks, etc., with the inspector's brand, by his direction and in his immediate presence, and it is not necessary that such assistant be sworn. Such acts by the assistant become and are the acts of the Inspector, but the law should be ordinarily followed to the letter, and the Inspector and deputy should perform this service themselves that no fraud or deception may be practiced, or the brands be improperly used. R. S. 1881, sec. 5156.

*Question 5.*—"Can a deputy inspector hold the office of notary public?"

*Answer.*—No. The office of deputy inspector is a lucrative office. R. S. 1881, secs. 5152, 5154. The office of notary public is a lucrative office. R. S. 1881, sec. 5969. And under the Constitution of Indiana one person can not hold two lucrative offices. R. S. 1881, sec. 90.

The statute also provides that no person holding a lucrative office shall be a notary public, and the acceptance of any such office vacates an appointment as notary. R. S. 1881, sec. 5966.

The statute makes it a misdemeanor for a person holding a lucrative office to act as notary public. R. S. 1881, sec. 2021.

When a person duly commissioned to office gives a sufficient bond in due time, takes the oath of office and performs the duties thereof, it is obligatory on the sureties therein, although not formally approved. The attestation is not required for the benefit of the officer and his sureties, but to insure the security of the public.

Where a statute provides that a bond with two sureties shall be given by an officer, a bond signed by one surety only will bind such surety.

1. When a person duly commissioned to office gives a sufficient bond in due time, takes the oath of office and performs the duties thereof, it is obligatory on the sureties therein, although never formally approved, as required by law. The attestation is not required for the benefit of the officer and his sureties, but the approval is required to insure greater security to the public. Brandt on Suretyship, secs. 12, 13, 442, 445; 32 Cal. 145; 8 Iowa, 553; Town of Ashburn vs. Blake, Sup. Ct. Ill.



The title to the office vests on the principle that a party can not be deprived of a legal right by the failure of an officer to do his duty in approving the bond. The courts will consider that as done which ought to be done. *Place vs. Taylor*, 22 Ohio St. 317; *Kellinger vs. Jenkins*, 12 Wend. 306.

The statute expressly provides: "No official bond shall be void because of defects in form or substance, or in the approval and filing thereof, but upon the suggestion of such defects such bond shall be obligatory as if properly executed, filed and approved." R. S. 1881, sec. 5530.

2. Where a statute provides that a bond with two sureties shall be given by an officer, a bond signed by one surety only will bind such surety, if such surety signed the bond, not expecting any other to sign it, or in a form to induce an officer required to approve it, to suppose the one surety intended to be obligated without reference to any other surety, as he perhaps would be if only one surety was named in the bond so executed. *Brandt on Suretyship*, sec. 442. *Westerhaven vs. Cline*, 5 Ohio, 136; *Cincinnati vs. Scott*, 4 Western Law Jour. 528; 1 McVey's Ohio Dig. 94.

But this rests on the legal principle of estoppel, that a party can not be permitted to make his own disregard of the statute the basis for impeaching the validity of his own act. *Baily vs. U. S.*, 109 U. S. R. 439. Section 5530 of Revised Statutes of 1881, quoted above, would also render the bond valid.

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A board of commissioners having the power to make an appointment to office can not appoint one of its own members. Such appointment would be void. A public trust committed to them can not be discharged for their benefit, or to promote their interest, or the interest of either of them.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—When the Legislature devolves upon a board of commissioners the power of making an appointment to office, it can not appoint one of its own members; and such appointment would be void. It is a principle of universal application that a public trust committed to them shall not be discharged for their benefit, or to promote their interest, or the interest of either of them. *The People ex rel. Davis vs. Thomas*, 33 Barb. 287.

A County Auditor can not lawfully borrow money from the school fund; he has no right to make a loan to himself; it is unlawful and against public policy. The general rule is that contracts made in violation of law are void, but the rule will not be extended so as to enable the wrong-doer to take advantage of his own wrong.

The absence of authority in the Auditor to borrow the school fund will not defeat the operation of a mortgage made by him therefor, but such mortgage may be enforced and collected against him.

*Hon. J. W. Holcombe, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—You request an answer to this question: “Can a County Auditor borrow money from the school fund and execute a mortgage to the State, and is such a mortgage valid?”

The County Auditor can not lawfully borrow money from the school fund. He has no right to make a loan to himself; it is unlawful and against public policy. The general rule is that contracts made in violation of law are void, but this rule will not be extended and applied so as to enable the wrong-doer to take advantage of his own wrong.

Such want of authority will not defeat the operation of the mortgage, and is not a valid defense to its foreclosure. *Stockwell vs. State*, 101 Ind. 1; *State vs. Levi*, 99 Ind. 77; *State ex rel. vs. Green*, 101 Ind. 532; *Scatton vs. State*, 51 Ind. 52; *Denig vs. State*, 23 Ind. 416; *New England Fire, etc., Co. vs. Robinson*, 25 Ind. 536; *Behler vs. German, etc., Co.*, 68 Ind. 347, 354; *Smith vs. Bank of the State*, 18 Ind. 327; *Morse on Banks*, 117; *Lester vs. Howard Bank*, 33 Md. 558; *Fisher vs. Murdock*, 20 N. Y. Sup. Ct. R. 485; *United Bank of Baltimore vs. Kotz*, 57 Md. 128; 18 Cent. L. Jour. 379, par. 34.

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The act authorizing the County Commissioners of the several counties of this State to purchase books, stationery, and other articles for the several county officers, and for the conduct of public business, defining and prescribing punishment for violations of the provisions thereof, is in full force and operation.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit the question:

“Is the act authorizing the County Commissioners of the several counties of this State to purchase the books, stationery and other articles for the several county officers, and for the conduct of public business, defining penalties and prescribing

punishment for violations of the provisions of this act by said Commissioners, and by other persons therein named (Acts 1875, p. 31), a valid statute, as it was not approved by the Governor and not delivered to him until March 15, 1885?"

*Answer.*—The Supreme Court of Indiana, in case of Board of Commissioners of Madison County *vs.* Burford, 93 Ind. 383, has held it to be valid and in full force and operation.

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The Governor has the exclusive power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves, commutations and pardons.

Such power the Legislature can not confer on any other officer or person.

The deduction of good time granted by the statute to a convict in the State Prison is not a commutation of punishment in the meaning of the Constitution.

A commutation is a change of one punishment for another and different punishment known to the law. It is not a conditional pardon; it is a change of punishment from a higher to a lower degree in the scale of crimes and penalties fixed by the law, as from hanging to imprisonment.

The statute fixes the good time granted to each criminal according to the term of sentence, and it enters into and becomes a part of the judgment in every case of conviction by operation of the law.

The warden in computing good time granted to a convict acts ministerially, and does not exercise any judicial power.

The Legislature has plenary power to prescribe the punishment for crime and offenses.

The penal code should be founded on principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice.

It is the policy of the law to invite the prisoners to subordination and obedience by the substitution of the benign and persuasive influence of hope for compulsion by the scourge.

The statute granting good time to prisoners is constitutional.

*Hon. A. J. Howard, Warden Indiana State Prison South:*

SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your communication embracing the following inquiry:

*Question 1.*—"An act concerning the behavior of convicts, etc., approved March 8, 1883, provides for a diminution of time from the sentence to be computed by the Warden. Is such a diminution of the sentence a commutation thereof and in conflict with the provision of the Constitution which authorizes the Governor to grant commutations? In other words, is the act unconstitutional and void?"

*Answer.*—The statute to which you direct my attention is as follows:

“SECTION 1. That every convict who is now in, or may hereafter be confined in, the penitentiaries of the State of Indiana, or in the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls, and who shall have no infractions of the rules or regulations of the prisons or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned him, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in the following table for the respective years of his sentence, and pro rata for any part of a year, when the sentence is for more or less than a year.”

Then follows the table referred to in said section.

“SEC. 2. In case any convict shall knowingly violate any of the rules or laws of the penitentiaries of the State, as above provided, and who is entitled to any diminution of his sentence by the provisions aforesaid, he shall forfeit for the first offense (if he has gained that much) two days; for the second offense, four days; for the third offense eight days, and for the fourth offense, sixteen days; and for more than four offenses the Warden shall have the power, at his discretion, to deprive him of any portion or all the good time gained; provided, however, should first or second offense be of a serious character the warden may, at his discretion, deprive him of more than the time specified above, but not to exceed more than eight days for each offense.

“SEC. 3. The Warden, in computing the diminution of time for those convicts now in the penitentiaries, shall allow them the good time granted for the years or year, or part of a year, of their unexpired sentence.” Acts of 1883, pp. 191, 192.

The Governor has the exclusive power to remit fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons.

Such powers the Legislature can not confer upon any other officer or person. *Butler vs. State*, 97 Ind. 337; Art. V, Sec. 17, of Constitution; *Cooley Const. Lim.*, side page 115, 5th ed.; *Lee vs. Murphy*, 22 Gratt. 789, 800; *Re Victor*, 13 R. I. 143.

The deduction of time for good conduct, as provided by said statute, is not a commutation of punishment as contemplated by the Constitution. The Constitution declares: “The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.” Art. I, Sec. 63, of Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 63.



The Legislature has plenary power to prescribe the punishment of crime and offenses. *In re Victor*, 31 Ohio St. 206, 208.

The provisions of said statute, by operation of law, become a part of every judgment against a criminal. *Petition of Cassidy*, 13 Rhode Island, 143.

A commutation is a change of one punishment known to the law for another and different punishment also known to the law. *Ex parte James*, 1 Nev. 319, 321.

A commutation is not a conditional pardon, nor is it simply the substitution of one punishment for another. In its legal acceptation, it is a change of punishment, from a higher to a lower degree in the scale of crimes and penalties fixed by the law. *In re Victor*, 31 Ohio St. 207, 208; *Lee vs. Murphy*, 22 Gratt. 789, 798, 799. Webster's Dictionary defines it to be: "In law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death." "In criminal law, change, substitution. The substitution of one punishment for another after conviction of the party subject to it. The change of a punishment from a greater to a less, as from hanging to imprisonment." *Burrell Law Dictionary*.

It is my opinion that credit for good time, as provided by said statute, is not a commutation of punishment. It is a part of the judgment in every case of conviction by operation of law.

The statute fixes the good time granted to each criminal according to the term of sentence. The Warden, in computing the diminution of time, acts ministerially and does not exercise any judicial power. *Ex parte Cassidy*, 13 R. I. 143.

It has been the policy of the law to invite the prisoner to subordination and obedience, by the substitution of the benignant and persuasive influence of hope, for compulsion by the scourge.

Since 1861 (Acts 1861, p. 166) the law has provided for a reduction of imprisonment for good conduct. The act of 1883 is an amendment thereof and is a transcript of the law that has prevailed in other States on the same subject. I have not observed that the validity of such legislation has been impugned or questioned. I think this legislation is constitutional and should be sustained.



One term of imprisonment can not commence at the expiration of another. The imprisonment commences on the day of his or her conviction.

When there are several convictions, and several terms of imprisonments adjudged, the terms run concurrently, and the defendant can not be sentenced for a term commencing at a future day. Where a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment on two several convictions on the same day, for two years in each case, the terms of imprisonment under both judgments will run together and expire at the same time.

*Miss Anna Dunlop, Superintendent of Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls :*

You inform me that Katie Carroll was, on the 9th day of March, convicted and sentenced by the Putnam Circuit Court to imprisonment for a term of two years in the penal department of the State Reformatory for the crime of grand larceny, and on the same day, and by the same court, she was convicted of the crime of burglary, and sentenced to imprisonment in said department for the term of two years, and you submit the inquiry: "Does the term of imprisonment on the second charge commence after the termination of the imprisonment on the first, or does the imprisonment commence and run on both at the same time?"

There is no statute in this State providing that one term of imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of another. The statute provides that the term of service and imprisonment shall commence on the day of his or her conviction and sentence. R. S. 1881, sec. 6134; *Kennedy vs. Howard*, 74 Ind. 87-9. The result is that where there are several convictions and several terms of imprisonment adjudged, the terms run concurrently, and a defendant can not be sentenced for a term to commence at a future day. *Miller vs. Allen*, 11 Ind. 389; *Kennedy vs. Howard*, 74 Ind. 87; *Griffith vs. State*, 36 Ind. 406, 410; *Prince vs. State*, 44 Texas, 480; *James vs. Ward*, 2 Met. (Ky.) 271; *People vs. Whitson*, 74 Ill. 20, 22; *Ex parte Myers*, 44 Mo. 282; *Son vs. People*, 12 Wend. 348; *Kings vs. Regmain*, 9 Jur. 833; *People vs. Liscomb Co.*, 60 N. Y. 560, 587-8, 590.

The convict to whom you refer, having been sentenced to imprisonment in both cases on the same day, for the term of two years in each case, the terms of imprisonment under both judgments will run together and expire at the same time.

The County Treasurer is entitled to six per cent. fees on all delinquent tax collected between the third Monday in April and the last day of December succeeding, at which last-mentioned time the new tax duplicate must be placed in the Treasurer's hands.

After the transfer of the delinquent tax to the new duplicate such Treasurer is not entitled to any fee for collecting the delinquent part of said duplicate more than he is entitled to by law for collecting the duplicate of the current year. If the delinquent tax and penalty is paid upon demand without levy the Treasurer may charge and receive in addition to the taxes and penalty the sum of twenty-five cents.

When a levy is made and no sale, the Treasurer may charge a fee of fifty cents for the demand.

The Treasurer, for levying and making sale of personal property to pay delinquent taxes, is allowed the same fees and charges as are allowed by law to constables for making levy and sale of personal property on execution.

The Legislature may impose a penalty for the non-payment of taxes. The imposition of penalties is one of the means employed to enforce the prompt payment thereof, and is a legitimate exercise of the taxing power.

As to penalty imposed by statute for the non-payment of taxes, see opinion.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me the question: "What fees do county treasurers get for collecting delinquent taxes?" The fee and salary act of 1879 provides: "County treasurers shall also charge and receive, as a further compensation, at the rate of 1 per centum on the first \$100,000 of taxes by them collected, and on all sums collected in excess thereof one-half of 1 per cent. They shall also receive and retain out of all delinquent taxes collected 6 per centum when paid voluntarily and without levy, and 6 per centum if paid after levy." R. S. 1881, sec. 5928.

By the act of March 29, 1881, it is provided: "But whenever any treasurer fails to collect the delinquent taxes for any year, and the same is carried over to the next year's duplicate together with all penalties and interest, such treasurer shall not be entitled to any fee for collecting the delinquent part of said duplicate more than he is entitled to by law for collecting the duplicate of the current year." R. S. 1881, sec. 6519.

In *Warren vs. Britton* (84 Ind. 14, 23), the Court holds said latter act to be constitutional and says: "As that sentence contains the latest expression of the legislative will on the subject of such fees, it of course repeals by implication so much of Section 30 of the fee and salary act of March 31, 1879 (sec. 5928, R. S. 1881), as is in conflict therewith, and no more."

It is the duty of the Auditor of each county, between the first Monday in June and the last day of December, to make out a duplicate list of taxes assessed in the county to which unpaid delinquent tax is transferred. R. S. 1881, sec. 6417.

It is my opinion that the County Treasurer is entitled to 6 per cent. fees on all delinquent tax collected between the third Monday in April and the last day of December succeeding, at which last-mentioned date the new tax duplicate must be placed in the Treasurer's hands. After the transfer of the delinquent tax to the new duplicate, such Treasurer is not entitled to any fee for collecting the delinquent part of said duplicate more than he is entitled to by law for collecting the duplicate of the current year.

The statute further provides :

"In case such delinquent tax and penalty is paid upon demand, such Treasurer shall charge and receive from such delinquent, in addition to the taxes and penalty, the sum of twenty-five cents, and where a levy is made, he shall charge and receive, in addition to his other costs, the sum of fifty cents for such demand." R. S. 1881, sec. 6427.

Besides the fees provided by said section the Treasurer, for levying and making sale of personal property to pay delinquent taxes, is allowed the same fees and charges as are allowed by law to constables for making levy and sale of personal property on execution (Section 5985), and expenses for taking care of property levied on. R. S. 1881, sec. 6434.

2. "What penalty is annexed to taxes becoming delinquent?"

The Legislature may impose a penalty for the non-payment of taxes. The imposition of penalties for the non-payment of taxes is one of the means employed to enforce the prompt payment thereof, and is a legitimate exercise of the taxing power. 2 Desty on Taxation, 764; Cooley on Taxation, 309, 313, 314.

The statute on the subject is as follows:

"Any person or taxpayer charged with taxes on the tax duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday in April, or may, at his option, pay the first installment on or before such third Monday, and the remaining installment on or before the first Monday of November following; provided, however,



that all road taxes charged shall be included in the first installment; and provided, further, that in all cases where the first installment shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April, the whole amount unpaid shall become due and be returned delinquent, and collected as provided by law; and there shall be a penalty added of ten per cent. upon the amount of any installment not paid when due, which the persons or property assessed shall pay, together with cost of collection; and if such taxes remain delinquent at the succeeding first Monday in November there shall be a penalty of six per centum added to all such taxes that become delinquent at the preceding April and November settlements, and a penalty of ten per centum only shall be added to the current delinquency occurring on the first Monday in November." R. S. 1881, sec. 6426.

Under this section of the statute, if the first installment of tax is not paid on or before the third Monday in April, both installments become due and are returned delinquent and collected as provided by law, and, both installments being due, a penalty of ten per cent. on the amount of each is added, to which the person or property assessed shall pay, together with cost of collection, and if said taxes remain delinquent and unpaid at the succeeding first Monday in November, a penalty of six per centum is added to all of such taxes. If the April installment is paid and the November installment is not paid on or before the first Monday of November, a penalty of ten per centum is added thereto. This construction has been given to the statute by Attorney-General Baldwin (Baldwin's Printed Report of Opinions, page 76), and I am disposed to adhere to it until the courts shall otherwise construe the statute.

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An officer who is paid by salary or fees for his services can not demand additional and private compensation for the discharge of his official duties.

He can not demand or recover extra compensation for the performance of official duty, although it has been promised and he has used more than ordinary diligence in the execution of such duty.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—In answer to your inquiry as to certain officers, I respectfully submit that an officer employed by the public for the performance of a public trust, and is paid by salary or fees for

his services, can not demand additional and private compensation for the discharge of his official duties. *Weaver vs. Whitney*, Hopk. 11.

He can not demand or recover an extra compensation for the performance of official duty, although it has been promised, and he has used more than ordinary diligence in the execution of such duty. *Hatch vs. Mann*, 15 Wend. 44.

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The statute requires the State Inspector of Oils to inspect and test the quality of illuminating oils.

All controversies and disputes arising between the Inspector and manufacturers or dealers, in reference to the correctness of the test and inspection, shall be submitted to the State Chemist, at Purdue University, or of the State University at Bloomington, for decision, and the decision of such Chemist is final.

Purdue and the State University are State institutions, and its officers compensated by funds provided by the State, and there being no fees provided by law for the compensation of said State Chemists, the salaries received must be deemed adequate compensation for their services in making the final tests of oil provided for by law.

*H. A. Huston, Esq., Assistant State Chemist at Purdue University:*

SIR—You submit the question whether or not the State Chemist of Purdue University and the State University receive any pay for inspection of oil under Section 5163 of Revised Statutes of 1881.

The statute requires the State Inspector of Oils to inspect and test the quality of illuminating oils. R. S. 1881, sections 5152, 5151.

The statute further provides: "All controversies and disputes arising at any time between the inspectors and manufacturers or dealers, in reference to the correctness of the test and inspection, shall be submitted to the State Chemist at Purdue University, near Lafayette, or of the State University, at Bloomington, for decision, and the decision of such chemist shall be final." R. S. 1881, sec. 5163.

The statute has not prescribed any fees for the compensation of such chemist for inspection of oil. The Professor of Chemistry at Purdue University is entitled to a fee for analyzing a sample of fertilizers. R. S. 1881, sec. 4898. By an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, certain lands were granted to the State for the endowment, support and maintenance of a college,



and the State of Indiana accepted and claimed the benefit of the provisions of said act of Congress, and assented to all of the conditions and provisions thereof, and the State accordingly established Purdue University, and has set apart for its use the proceeds of said lands so granted to the State.

Acts 1869, p. 24; Acts 1875, p. 120; R. S. 1881, secs. 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4671.

The Legislature has, from time to time, made appropriations for the maintenance of said institution, and said Purdue University is a State institution, and its professors and teachers are compensated by the State out of the income of the proceeds of said grant, and appropriations made by the General Assembly, the compensation being fixed and regulated by its Trustees.

The State University at Bloomington is also a State institution, and its professors and teachers are maintained by public funds, and it appears that the General Assembly has regarded the salary provided for the chemists of said institutions as adequate and sufficient compensation for the service required to be performed by them, as final arbiters, in the inspection of illuminating oils, in case of controversy and dispute between the inspectors and manufacturers or dealers, in reference to the correctness of the test and inspection made by the State Inspector of Oils. The Board *vs.* Gresham, 101 Ind. 53, 56.

The Constitution provides: "No man's particular services shall be demanded without just compensation."

Officers entitled to fees or salaries fixed by law take their offices *cum onere*, and services required and duties imposed for which no special compensation is annexed are official, and not particular within the meaning of the Constitution.

An officer takes his office, subject to the power of the Legislature to add new duties, and such duties must be performed, and he can recover no other compensation than such as the law provides.

When official duties, for which no compensation is prescribed, are imposed upon a public officer, they must be performed gratuitously.

It is the duty of the County Clerk to deliver to the Assessors of his county the necessary blanks furnished by the Adjutant General to enroll soldiers under the act of April 13, 1885, and after a return of the rolls to the Clerk by the Assessors, to prepare duplicate tabular statements thereof by towns and cities, with names arranged in alphabetical order, one to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and the other to be retained in his office, although no compensation is provided by law for such service.

*General George W. Koontz, Adjutant General of Indiana :*

SIR—I have received your communication embracing a statement of facts and inquiry, as follows:

*Question 1.*—"Under the statute entitled 'An act to enroll the late soldiers, their widows and orphans, of the late armies of the United States, residing in the State of Indiana,' approved April 13, 1885 (Acts 1885, p. 232), the Township Assessors, at the time of taking the lists of property for taxation, are required to enroll every person employed in the late armies of the United States of the war of 1812, of the war of the United States with Mexico, of the war of 1861, and of all wars of the United States with Indian tribes, and other persons specified in the several classes residing in his township. It also requires the County Clerk of each county to deliver to the Assessor of his county the necessary blanks therefor, which blanks are furnished by the Adjutant General to the Clerk, and after a return of the rolls to the Clerk, he is required by the statute, within thirty days, to prepare duplicate tabular statements thereof by towns and cities, with names arranged in alphabetical order, one of which is to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and the other to be retained in his office. Some of these officers refuse to perform this duty, and claim that no fees are allowed for their service, and, therefore, they are not bound to do it. Is the Assessor and Clerk bound to perform the duty imposed by the statute?"

*Answer.*—The Constitution provides: "No man's particular services shall be demanded without just compensation." Art. I, Sec. 2, of Constitution of State.

Officers entitled to fees or salaries, fixed by law, take their offices *cum onere*, and services required and duties imposed for which no special compensation is annexed, are official, and not particular, within the meaning of the Constitution. He takes the office subject to the power of the Legislature to add new duties, and such duties must be performed, and he can recover no other compensation than such as the law provides. When official duties, for which no compensation is prescribed, are imposed upon a public officer, they must be performed gratuitously. *Turpen vs. Board*, 7 Ind. 172; *The Board vs. Blake*, 21 Ind. 32; *Bynum vs. The Board*, 100 Ind. 90; *The Board vs. Templer*, 34 Ind. 322; *The Board vs. Gresham*, 101 Ind. 53; *The Board vs.*

Harmon, 101 Ind. 551; Noble *vs.* Board, 101 Ind. 127; 59 Ala. 134; 65 Ga. 81; Converse *vs.* U. S., 21 How. 475; 15 Opinion Attorney General of U. S. 187, 536; Andrews *vs.* U. S., 2 Story, 202; Maxwell Statutes, 432, 2d ed.; Jones *vs.* Carmarthen, 8 M. & W. 605; R. *vs.* Hull, 2 E. & B. 182; R. *vs.* Aldag, 7 E. & B. 799; Arlesford *vs.* Scott, 7 Q. B. D. 210; U. S. *vs.* Brown, 9 How. U. S. R. 487; Territory of Oregon *vs.* King, 1 Oregon, 106; 4 Blackstone Com. 141; 13 Bush. (Ky.) 57; 1 Har. & J. 721, 740.

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A Sheriff is entitled to mileage for one trip only for the service of several subpoenas on the same person at the same time, when he has made but one trip in serving them.

SIR—Where a Sheriff has for service upon one person seven subpoenas in as many cases, and he made but one trip in serving them, he is entitled to mileage for one trip only. Redfield *vs.* Shelby Co., 54 Iowa, 1; The Board Comms. of Marion Co. *vs.* Pressly, 81 Ind. 361.

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An appropriation made by the Legislature for a specific purpose can not be diverted to a different use.

When an appropriation has been made for additional water supply for the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis for fire protection, if boilers are required to furnish the necessary power for running the pump providing the water supply, and to complete and perfect the operation thereof, and without which the pump and other machinery for the water supply are useless, then the boilers become such a necessary part of the water supply that the expense of resetting the old boilers is covered by said appropriation and may be paid therefrom.

*Dr. Thomas H. Harrison,*

*President of Board of Benevolent Institutions:*

SIR—You submit to me the following statement of facts and inquiry: “An appropriation was made by the General Assembly of 1885 for additional water supply for the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis for fire protection, ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary (Acts 1885, p. 186). A new boiler house has been constructed, and it becomes necessary to reset four old boilers in this boiler house, connecting them with the new boilers. The pump used and necessary is connected with pipes to the boilers, and all of said boilers are necessary to use and run the pump to utilize the water supply



for fire protection, and said pump and water supply are useless without the boilers. Can the cost of resetting said boilers be paid out of said appropriation?"

When an appropriation is made by the General Assembly for a specific purpose it can not be used for or diverted to a different purpose. The State *ex rel.* Martin *vs.* Porter, 89 Ind. 260; Ristine *vs.* State, 20 Ind. 328; State *vs.* Ristine, 20 Ind. 345; High on Ex. Rem., sec. 11.

If the boilers are required to furnish the necessary power for running the pump, providing the water supply, and to complete and perfect the operation thereof, and without which the pump and other machinery for the water supply are useless, then the boilers become such a necessary part of the water supply that the expense of resetting the old boilers is covered by said appropriation, and may be paid out of said fund.

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The contract for the construction of the new asylums for the insane must be awarded to be performed according to plans, specifications and notice.

The plans and specifications should be as full and perfect as is usual for persons of competent skill to make them.

The bid must be accompanied with a bond as provided by statute.

The bond prescribed by law is the only bond the bidder may be required to give.

Where the law requires the bonds of bidders to be presented and approved before the letting of a contract, to secure good faith in bids, such bonds should be presented with the bid, and it would be improper for the Board to leave it for consideration until after the opening of bids.

If the Board should leave the bonds without examination until after opening of the bids, and the bond of the lowest bidder is defective, the Board may permit an imperfect or insufficient bond to be then made good, and such bond is valid.

A bond, whether required by statute or not, is good at common law if voluntarily made for a valid consideration.

The bond must secure performance according to plans and specifications. If the specifications embrace a stipulation authorizing changes in the plan, work or material, then the bond is executed with reference to such stipulation, and it becomes a part of the contract of the sureties. Changes in the plan and material, under such circumstances, are not an abrogation of the contract or the substitution of a new one.

The Board, under the discretion conferred by the contract as to changes, can not subvert the whole plan of the structure or depart from the general plan, style, extent and purpose of the original undertaking.

Any material alteration of a contract between individuals, without the consent of the surety, discharges the surety. If the change is unlawful, it becomes the illegal and void act of the officer, and the sureties are not released on a contract with the State.

*Hon. A. G. Porter, Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—You submit to me the following proposition: “The Board of Commissioners for Additional Insane Hospitals have requested me to ask your opinion in writing upon the following question: If the Board, after contracts shall have been entered into between the Board and the contractors for the hospital at Evansville and the hospital at Richmond, respectively, shall alter or modify the contracts by reducing the amount of work to be performed, or change the kind of work and materials in some respects, will the sureties on the bonds of the contractors be held in like manner for the performance of the contracts, as thus changed or modified, as if the contracts had been originally as they shall be when those changes are made?”

The statute provides that the Board shall let the contract upon such plans and specifications as may be agreed upon after proper notice. Acts of 1883, p. 165.

Plans and specifications are necessary and should be as full and perfect as is usual for persons of competent skill to make of such work. *Haughton vs. Bumphaur*, 22 Wis. 301; *Kneeland vs. Milwaukee*, 18 Wis. 431; *Wells vs. Bumham*, 20 Wis. 120; *Kneeland vs. Furlor*, 20 Wis. 460; 2 Dillon Mun. Corp., sec. 466.

The statute further provides that all bids and sealed proposals, contemplated by the act, shall be accompanied by a bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by sufficient freehold surety, with a penalty in a sum not less than double the amount of the bid or proposal, and such bond shall be conditioned and must contain provisions in all respects like those required by law in cases for bidding upon county court houses, and such bond shall require the faithful performance of the work specified, if the contract be awarded under such bid or proposal. Acts of 1883, p. 165.

The statute referred to by said act, on the subject of the erection of a county court house, requires all bonds to be “conditioned for the faithful performance of such work according to the plans and specifications so deposited, and the time, terms and conditions mentioned in said advertisement of letting,” and, “shall guaranty the faithful performance and execution of the work so bid in case the same is awarded to said bidder,



and the contractor so receiving said contract shall promptly pay all debts incurred by him in the prosecution of such work, including labor, materials furnished, and for boarding the laborers thereon." R. S. 1881, secs. 4245, 4246.

The bond prescribed by statute is the only bond a bidder is required to give. *Graham vs. The State*, 9 Cent. L. Jour. 356; *Graham vs. The State*, 66 Ind. 386; *United States vs. Humison*, 10 Cent. L. J. 94; 9 Cent. L. J. 155; *Byers vs. The State*, 20 Ind. 47, 49; *Winter vs. Kinney*, 1 Comst. 365; *Ward vs. Buel*, 18 Ind. 104; *U. S. vs. Tingley*, 5 Pet. 115; *Haw vs. Marchant*, 1 Curtis, 140; *U. S. vs. Bradley*, 10 Pet. 343; *Churchill vs. Perkins*, 5 Mass. 541; *Marshall vs. State*, 8 Blackf. 162.

Such bond should be presented and approved before bidding, and it would be improper for the board to leave it for consideration afterwards, but if the board should leave the bonds without examination until after the opening of the bids, and the bond of the lowest bidder is defective, the board may permit an imperfect or insufficient bond to be then made good, and such bond is valid. *Detroit Free Press Co. vs. Board of Auditors*, 47 Mich. 136, 145.

A bond, whether required by statute or not, is good at common law if made voluntarily for a valid consideration. *Brandt on Suretyship*, secs. 12, 13, 444.

The bid must be made with reference to the plans, specifications and notice. *Naan vs. St. Paul*, 11 Minn. 174; *Hage vs. Philadelphia*, 48 Pa. St. 527; *Benton Co. vs. Templeton*, 57 Ind. 267; *McIntyre vs. Perkins*, 9 Phila. 484; 46 Barb. 254.

The bond must secure performance according to plans and specifications. If the specifications embrace a stipulation authorizing the alterations and changes to which you refer, then the bond given is executed with reference to such stipulation, and it becomes a part of the contract by which the sureties may be bound, and then such changes, if made, are in pursuance of the contract, and not in violation of it.

Such changes do not abrogate the contract or substitute a new one, but they are in the line of the performance of the contract.

A contract for such alterations or changes under such circumstances would be valid, and is embraced by the bond of the sureties, and is binding on them. *Swift vs. The State*, 89 N. Y. 596, 607; *Fleming vs. Village of Suspension Bridge*, 92

N. Y. 368; O'Rielly *vs.* Kerins, 52 Pa. St. 214; Truckee Lodge *vs.* Wood, 14 Nev. 294; Stuart *vs.* Cambridge, 125 Mass. 102; White *vs.* San Rafael, etc., Co., 50 Cal. 417; James River and Kanawa Co. *vs.* Adams, 17 Gratt. 427; Danolds *vs.* The State, 89 N. Y. 36.

The board would not be authorized to abuse the discretion conferred by the contract as to changes by subverting the whole general plan of the structure, and introducing a new style of building which was never contemplated by the contractor.

The changes should not be a departure from the general plan, style and purposes of the original undertaking. 9 Cent. L. Jour. 170.

In Matter of Mariam, 84 N. Y. 596, 607, the Court say: "In the construction of works of this description it frequently becomes necessary to make changes from the original plan, which can not be anticipated, and the reservation is a prudent exercise of care and vigilance under the circumstances of the case."

Any material alterations of a contract between individuals without the surety's consent discharges the surety. No principle of law is better settled than that the undertaking of the surety, being one *strictissimi juris*, he can not, either at law or equity, be bound farther or otherwise than he is by the very terms of his contract. Brandt on Suretyship, secs. 330, 338, 345.

If the contract is with the State, and is unlawfully changed by officers or agents of the State, it is but the illegal and void act of the officer or agent, and does not release the surety on a contract with the State. 49 Mo. 236; 53 Amer. Dec. 502; 64 Ala. 287; 14 Amer. Dec. 87, 94; 95 U. S. R. 316.

But when the right to make necessary, reasonable and proper changes in the plan, material or work of the structure becomes a stipulation covered by the bond of the sureties, then it is a valid provision, binding on the contractor and his sureties.

The Legislature has full power to discharge legal or equitable obligations of the State.

The acts of the Legislature making appropriations are supreme to the limit of the funds and money at its disposal.

The question whether the power of the Legislature was discreetly or properly exercised is not judicial, and the exercise of such power can not be reviewed by the courts.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—The Legislature has full power to discharge legal or equitable obligations of the State. *People vs. Dayton*, 55 N. Y. 367.

The acts of the Legislature making appropriations are supreme to the limit of the funds and money at its disposal. The question whether the power of the Legislature was discreetly or properly exercised is not judicial, and the exercise of such power can not be reviewed by the courts. *The People vs. The Board*, 52 N. Y. 556; *People vs. Dayton*, 55 N. Y. 367; *People vs. Schuyler*, 79 N. Y. 189; 116 U. S. R. 43; 113 U. S. R. 418; *State vs. Draper*, 44 Mo. 245; *Beckman vs. S. & Sch. Co.*, 3 Paige, 45, 73; *Varick vs. Smith*, 5 Paige, 137; *People vs. Smith*, 21 N. Y. 595; *Litchfield vs. Vernon*, 41 N. Y. 123, 134; *R. & S. Co. vs. Davis*, 43 N. Y. 137, 142; *People vs. Flagg*, 46 N. Y. 401; *Brooklyn Comrs. vs. Armstrong*, 45 N. Y. 234; *People vs. How.*, 21 How. 179; *Guilford vs. Super. of Chenango*, 13 N. Y. 143; *People vs. Mayor*, 4 N. Y. 419; *New Orleans vs. Clarke*, 5 Otto, 644.

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All insane persons residing in the State of Indiana, and having a legal settlement in any county therein, are entitled to be maintained, and to receive medical treatment in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the State.

A married woman residing in the State and having a legal settlement therein is entitled to the benefits of the Institution, and the fact that her husband abandons her does not deprive her of such settlement or benefits.

Where a person is of unsound mind and is incapable of managing his estate, it is the duty of the court in the county where such person resides to appoint a guardian.

*Dr. W. B. Fletcher, Superintendent of Insane Asylum:*

SIR—You submit to me the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"There are several female patients here, who are sent in from various counties, whose husbands are not residents of Indiana and who refuse to remove them from the State. In such case can the superintendent refuse to accept them, and has he any power to remove them from the State?"

*Answer.*—The statute provides: "All insane persons residing in the State of Indiana, and having a legal settlement in any county therein, shall be entitled to be maintained and to receive

medical treatment in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the State. R. S. 1881, sec. 2842. *The Board vs. Schmoke*, 51 Ind. 416; *Inhabitants of Hanover vs. Turner*, 14 Mass. 227; *Trustees vs. Demott*, 13 Ohio, 104; *Howard vs. Trustees*, 10 Ohio, 365.

A married woman residing in the State of Indiana and having a legal settlement in any county therein is entitled to the benefits of the institution, although her husband may have abandoned her and left the State, and you have no authority to remove her from the State. *Trustees vs. Demott*, 13 Ohio, 104; *Inhabitants of Hanover vs. Turner*, 14 Mass. 227; *Howard vs. Trustees*, 10 Ohio, 365; *The Board vs. Schmoke*, 51 Ind. 416.

*Question 2.*—"Can the Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane become the guardian of these non-residents? If so, must he be appointed by the court of the county from whence the patient was sent?"

*Answer.*—No one is entitled to the benefits of the Institution who does not reside in the State of Indiana and have a legal settlement in some county therein.

Whenever it is shown to the court that an inhabitant of the county in the State is a person of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own estate, it becomes the duty of such court to appoint a guardian for such person. R. S. 1881, secs. 2545, 2546.

The court of the county in which the insane person was an inhabitant at the time he was sent to the asylum must appoint the guardian.

The Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane is required to furnish the Board of Trustees an itemized statement and estimate of the amount and kind of purchases required for the Institution, which is for the information of the Board. Such statements and estimates are not conclusive on the Board as to the necessity or expediency of the purchase, and are not a limitation on the power of the Board in reference to purchases.

A president and two trustees constitute the Board, and a majority of such number constitute a quorum and can act.

The Board is required to make necessary purchases. A purchase by one member of the Board not previously authorized, or subsequently ratified, is illegal, unauthorized and void.



*Dr. W. B. Fletcher, Supt. Indiana Hospital for Insane:*

SIR—You submit to me the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"Section 2775, R. S. 1881, indicates how supplies shall be purchased. Is that the only way purchases can be made for the Hospital? May the Trustees purchase supplies of quality and quantity not embraced in the statement referred to by said section?"

*Answer.*—The section of the statute to which you refer is as follows: "The Superintendent shall, at or about the close of each month, make out, for the information of the Board, an itemized statement and estimate of the amount and kind of purchases required for the next succeeding month, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to solicit competition among dealers for the sale of such articles and goods as may be required, by publication or otherwise, and to this end they shall keep such statement and estimate open to public inspection, and shall give personal attention to the bids for and the purchase of such articles and goods, and use their best endeavors to obtain them at the lowest public prices." R. S. 1881, sec. 2775.

The itemized statement and estimate of the amount and kind of purchases required are furnished by the Superintendent *for the information* of the Board of Trustees. I do not understand that such statement is a limitation upon the kind, quantity or quality of the goods that may be provided by the Board, but their power is ample to furnish whatever, in the honest exercise of the judgment of the Board, may be necessary for the Institution. But it is the duty of the Board to solicit competition among dealers for the sale of such articles and goods as may be required. While the judgment of the Superintendent expressed in his statement should be ordinarily adopted, in view of the fact of his greater familiarity with necessities and demands of the Institution and the expediency of the purchases, I do not think that such statement is conclusive on the Board as to such necessity or expediency so as to operate as a limitation of the power of the Board.

*Question 2.*—"Is the action or order of any one member of the Trustees a legal order or binding?"

*Answer.*—A President and two Trustees constitute the Board. R. S. 1881, sec. 2768.



The statute requires the Board to make necessary purchases.  
R. S. 1881, sec. 2775.

A majority of said Board is necessary to constitute a quorum and is required for any lawful action (R. S. 1881, sec. 240), and a purchase by one member of the Board, not previously authorized, or subsequently ratified by the Board, is illegal, unauthorized and void.

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An act of the General Assembly, approved February 28, 1855, confers certain rights and privileges and imposes certain duties and burdens on plank, macadamized and gravel roads, and the benefits of said act do not extend to the Central Plank Road Company unless they shall agree to pass free of toll the officers, persons and teams connected with the public asylums of the State and the business thereof.

If the said company has accepted of any of the benefits of said statute, or is organized thereunder, it can not lawfully charge any officer, person or teams connected with the public asylums of the State, and the business thereof, any fee or toll.

The State does not insure against accident or loss by fire, and is not liable in any legal sense for damages to individuals arising from fire.

The appropriation for maintenance or to repair loss by fire was not intended to and does not cover any personal loss of individuals occurring by fire, but the appropriation to repair loss by fire was to restore the Institution so injured.

*Dr. W. B. Fletcher, Superintendent of Indiana Hospital for Insane:*

You submit to me the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"Can the Central Plank Road Company charge any officer, person or teams connected with the public asylum of this State and the business thereof any fee or toll?"

*Answer.*—An act of the General Assembly approved February 28, 1855 (Acts 1855, p. 148), confers certain rights and privileges and imposes certain burdens and duties on plank, macadamized and gravel roads as follows:

Section 1 renders it lawful for any number of persons not less than three to form a company under the act authorizing the construction of plank, etc., roads, as well to purchase and use a part or section of a road already built, or in process of building, as to construct a new road.

Section 2 authorizes plank, etc., road companies, heretofore or hereafter organized, to sell any part or section of their road to any other party or corporation.

Section 3 permits the company to charge toll for certain bridges.

Section 4 authorizes the erection of toll-gates at such points and at such distances from each other as the company may deem proper, and prescribes the toll to be collected.

Section 5 gives to the company ten years instead of four in which to complete the road.

Section 6 authorizes the company to enact by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State in order to regulate travel, and any person violating any ordinance of the company forfeits to the company a sum not exceeding \$100, to be collected by such company in an action of debt before any justice of the peace where the offender may be found.

Section 7 permits the company to erect toll-gates at such convenient points on its road as will best protect the company from imposition and loss, and the company may at any time abandon any part of its road.

The eighth section declares that "*the benefit of the provisions of this act shall not extend to the Central Plank Road Company unless they shall agree to pass free of toll the officers, persons and teams connected with the public asylums of the State and the business thereof, and it is further declared that the Central Plank Road Company shall in no case charge any officer, persons and teams connected with the public asylums of this State and the business thereof any fee or toll contemplated herein.*"

If the Central Plank Road Company has at any time accepted the benefit of the provisions of said act of the General Assembly, then it can not lawfully "charge any officer, persons and teams connected with the public asylums of this State and the business thereof any fee or toll."

If it has at any time since the passage of said act adopted or acted upon and received the benefit of any one of the provisions of said statute, then it can not charge and collect such fees. But I do not possess the necessary information of the facts to advise you definitely on the subject.

*Question 2.*—"During our fire two persons, acting upon my orders, were prevented removing their clothing and lost all. Are the trustees liable to pay damages; if so, out of what fund, maintenance or extra appropriation, to repair loss by fire?"

The State does not insure against accident or loss by fire, and

is not liable in any legal sense for damages therefor. *Summers vs. Board*, 103 Ind. 262. And the appropriation for maintenance, or to repair loss by fire, was not intended to and does not cover any such expense, but the facts stated by you appeal strongly to the sense of justice of the General Assembly for the repair of such loss.

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Lands purchased by the State by sale under a mortgage to secure a loan from the "Indianapolis Fund," under Acts 1832-1833, vested in the State, and the mortgage thereby satisfied *pro tanto*.

Said statute makes no provision for the sale of said land so acquired by the State. A State officer has no authority over real estate owned by the State, except such as has been conferred by positive statute.

Said land does not come within the description of lands authorized to be sold by statutes enacted.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me the following question: "In 1839 a tract of land containing seventy-five and a half acres was mortgaged to the State to secure the payment of a loan from the 'Indianapolis Fund,' under the authority of 'An Act supplemental to an Act to provide for the erection of a State House,' approved February 2, 1833. It was forfeited and bid in by the State in 1840. Afterwards, in 1841, it was sold on credit, forfeited again, and bid in by the State the second time in 1843, since which time it has belonged to the State. It is claimed by the counsel of parties wishing to purchase the land that the law under which the loan was made has never been repealed or amended, and that therefore the Treasurer of State should sell the land in such manner as said act directs. Would a sale so made by the Treasurer of State be legal?"

The statute to which you refer is as follows: "That until the funds in the Treasury derived from the sale of lands donated for the seat of government shall be required to pay for the erection of a State House, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State to loan out said funds, or so much thereof as will not be needed for the current expenses, on the same security as is required in loaning out the funds of the Indiana College, and the Treasurer may provide in the same manner to enforce the payment of said loans after they become due as is provided for collecting the college funds." Acts of 1832-1833, p. 119.



This statute authorizes the loan of said fund and the collection thereof as was provided for the loan and collection of the funds of the Indiana College. Acts of 1822-1823, p. 123; Acts of 1828-1829, p. 137. When the State caused the land mortgaged to secure the fund to be sold, and purchased it in satisfaction of the debt, the debt was practically thereby collected and satisfied *pro tanto*, but this said statute does not provide for the sale of land acquired by such purchase.

An officer of the State has no power or authority over any real estate, owned by the State, except such as has been or may be conferred upon such officer by positive statute. *McCaslin vs. The State ex rel. Auditor*, 99 Ind. 428.

Said land does not come within the description of lands authorized to be sold by any act of the Legislature. 1 Davis Statute of 1876, p. 951; Acts 1875, p. 95; Acts of 1883, p. 170.

I am not aware of the existence of any statute authorizing the sale of said land.

The tax assessed and collected and placed to the credit of the endowment fund of the Indiana University may be lawfully applied to the payment and cancellation of the interest-bearing indebtedness which may be due, or which by the terms of the contract creating such indebtedness may be paid off, when the use of said fund is necessary and required by the State.

If the principal of a bond of the State should be paid with the endowment fund, the accrued interest thereon may also be paid therewith.

When bonds are issued by the State with coupons annexed, after maturity and an unreasonable delay of payment, such coupons become interest-bearing indebtedness, and the endowment fund could be applied to the payment thereof.

When said fund shall be applied to the payment of said indebtedness bonds may be made therefor as provided by statute.

If the State has made provision for the payment of its appropriations and obligations, and is not in need of money, it can not borrow said fund.

The State officers have no authority to borrow said fund for the payment and discharge of appropriations and ordinary indebtedness, but can borrow it to pay interest-bearing indebtedness only.

The State is a preferred borrower of said fund if it elects to take it.

The Auditor must draw a warrant for all money directed by law to be paid out of the State Treasury, and the State Treasurer can not lawfully pay out any of said endowment fund in his hands, except upon such warrant.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit to me for consideration the following statement and question:

*Question 1.*—"Under the provisions of an act entitled An Act to provide for the Permanent Endowment of Indiana University,

and for the investment of the same, approved March 3, 1883, can the State issue bonds for any part of said loan for the purpose of paying the interest on the State's indebtedness, or any part thereof, or shall said money only be borrowed for the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness?"

*Answer.*—The statute (Acts 1883, p. 82) provides for the assessment and collection of a tax to be placed to the credit of a fund to be known as the Permanent Endowment Fund of the Indiana University.

Section 2 provides, "that whenever, after the first day of May, 1884, there shall have been paid into the State Treasury a sum of said permanent endowment fund sufficient to pay off any of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the State, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State to pay off and cancel such indebtedness, and it shall be the duty of said Treasurer of State to continue to pay off and cancel said interest-bearing indebtedness which may be due, or which, by the terms of the contract creating such indebtedness, may be paid off, whenever there is sufficient sum of said permanent endowment fund in the State Treasury to pay off the same out of said permanent endowment fund."

Section 3 provides: "It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State immediately after paying off any of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the State, as provided for in Section 2 of this act, to make and issue to the trustees of said university and to their successors in office a non-negotiable bond of the State in an amount equal to the sum drawn from said permanent endowment fund and used in such payment. Said non-negotiable bond shall be signed by the Governor and Treasurer of State, and attested by the Secretary of State and the seal of the State, and be made payable in fifty years after date, at the option of the State, and said bond shall bear five per cent. interest from date until paid, which interest shall be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November of each year, and the same shall be applied to the current and extraordinary expenses of said university and be paid to the trustees thereof under the same rules and regulations as is now required by law in the payment of the revenues of said university. The non-negotiable bonds provided for in this act, when executed, shall remain in the custody of the Treasurer of State."



It is my opinion that said permanent endowment fund may be lawfully applied in the payment and cancellation of the interest-bearing indebtedness which may be due, or which by the terms of the contract creating such indebtedness may be paid off, when the use of such fund is necessary and required by the State.

Interest-bearing indebtedness of the State, within the meaning of said statute, is an affirmative promise of the State to pay money on which interest may accrue. Interest does not ordinarily bear interest, and under such circumstances it could not be properly designated as "interest-bearing indebtedness" within the meaning of said statute to which said fund could be applied, without the payment and cancellation of the principal of the bond. If, however, the principal of a bond of the State should be paid with said endowment fund, the accrued interest thereon, as an incident thereto, could also be paid with said fund, because the bond could not be paid off and cancelled as prescribed by the statute without the payment of the interest thereon. *Gray vs. The State*, 72 Ind. 568, 579.

But when bonds are issued by the State of Indiana, with coupons annexed for the payment of interest, each coupon after maturity becomes a principal debt, entitled to draw interest (*Gray vs. The State*, 72 Ind. 568, 579), and such coupons at maturity become "interest-bearing indebtedness," and the said endowment fund could lawfully be applied to the payment thereof.

But said endowment fund can not be so applied unless there is a deficit of necessary State funds, and a failure of other proper and sufficient appropriations by the General Assembly therefor. It is the policy of the State to avoid interest-bearing indebtedness, unless absolutely necessary, and so long as it possesses adequate funds in the treasury to meet said indebtedness, it would not be proper or lawful to apply said endowment fund on said indebtedness, and issue interest-bearing bonds therefor.

Whenever the use of said endowment fund shall be necessary, and it shall be applied as commanded by said statute, then it would be lawful to make and execute the necessary bond therefor as prescribed by Sections 2 and 3 of said statute.

*Question 2.*—"If the State has made provision for the payment of its appropriations and obligations, and is in no need of money, can it make a loan as provided in Section six (6)?"

*Answer.*—No. Under such circumstances I do not think that the said endowment fund could be borrowed under Sections 2, 3 or 6 of said statute. Section 6 I more fully explain hereafter.

*Question 3.*—"If the general fund becomes exhausted and needs money to pay its appropriations and obligations, can the State make a loan and give a bond as provided in the said act?"

It would be lawful to apply said permanent endowment fund to the payment and cancellation of the interest-bearing indebtedness, as prescribed by Sections 2 and 3 of said act, and explained above, and to issue the bonds of the State therefor, as provided therein, when said fund shall be so applied.

I do not think that Section 6 of said act, in itself, confers on the State officers authority to borrow said fund for the payment and discharge of appropriations and indebtedness, unaided by some other statute authorizing a loan.

It is as follows: "If at any time hereafter the State shall need the loan of any part or of all of said permanent endowment fund, the State shall be a preferred borrower of so much of said fund as shall not be loaned at the time."

This statute confers on the State a privilege only. The effect of it is, that in case the General Assembly shall at any time by express statute authorize a loan to be made to the State, the State shall be a preferred borrower of said fund.

No loan can be made to the State without express authority therefor. The General Assembly of the State of Indiana, at its session in 1885, did provide for loans to the State, and the execution of proper bonds therefor.

The State would have been a preferred borrower of said endowment fund, if it had elected to take the same at the rate of interest prescribed by said statute, or it could lawfully procure the money at a lower rate of interest from other sources.

It is my opinion that Section 6 of said statute does not authorize the State officers to borrow said money and execute bonds therefor, but there must be some other statute directing and authorizing the loan, and then the State, if it elects to take said fund, would be preferred as a borrower thereof.

*Question 4.*—"Can the Treasurer of State, under the provisions of the act, pay off interest-bearing indebtedness of the State without a warrant from the Auditor of State?"

*Answer.*—Sections 2 and 3 must be construed in connection with other statutes on the same subject. The statute declares it to be the duty of the Auditor of State to draw warrants for all moneys directed by law to be paid out of the Treasury. R. S. 1881, sec. 5611; Subdivision 8, secs. 5638, 5639; *State vs. Porter*, 89 Ind. 260; *May vs. Rice*, 91 Ind. 546; *Rice vs. State ex rel. Drapier*, 95 Ind. 33; *Ristine vs. State*, 20 Ind. 328; *The State vs. Ristine*, 20 Ind. 245.

The Treasurer of State is expressly prohibited from paying any money out or transferring any money from the Treasury of State except upon the warrant of the Auditor of State. R. S. 1881, secs. 5638 and 2056; *State vs. Porter*, 89 Ind. 260.

The State Treasurer can not lawfully pay out any of said fund except on the warrant of the Auditor of State.

The statute authorizes the redemption of real property sold under a judgment, decree or other judicial proceeding.

A sale of land by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, under a mortgage to the State, to secure the University Fund, is not a sale upon a judgment, decree or judicial proceeding.

The Auditor is bound to a strict observance of the requirements of the statute regulating such sales, and a failure to do so renders the sale void.

There is no redemption of lands after a lawful sale under such mortgages by the State officers. The purchaser is entitled to a deed upon compliance with the terms of sale.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—I have received your communication in which you request me to answer the following question:

*Question 1.*—"Has the mortgagor of property to the College Fund, which has been forfeited to the State for non-payment of interest and sold for the principal, interest, cost and damages by the Auditor and Treasurer of State at public sale, as provided in the State University Act, the right of redemption? If so, upon what conditions can the mortgagor redeem the same?"

There is nothing in the statute to which you refer that authorizes the redemption of lands sold by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and I am not aware of any statute that confers

the right. On the contrary, the statute directs the execution of a deed to the purchaser upon compliance with the terms of the sale. R. S. 1881, secs. 4612, 4616, 4617; Acts 1883, pp. 170-1.

The statute authorizes the redemption of real property under a judgment, decree or other judicial proceeding. R. S. 1881, sec. 772.

A sale of land by the Auditor and Treasurer of State is not a sale upon a judgment, decree or judicial proceeding. *Bonnell vs. Ray*, 71 Ind. 141-145; *Beneful vs. Aughe*, 93 Ind. 401, 407.

It is a sale under a naked power, not coupled with an interest, and the Auditor is bound to a strict observance of the requirements of the statute regulating such sales. If there is a failure to pursue the directions of the statute, the sale will be void. *Beneful vs. Aughe*, 93 Ind. 401, 467; *Brown vs. Ogg*, 85 Ind. 234.

In the absence of a statute conferring the right of redemption, a sale by virtue of a mortgage to the State for the University Fund gives an absolute title. *Schnantz vs. Schellhaus*, 37 Ind. 85; *Bönnell vs. Ray*, 71 Ind. 141.

It is the duty of the County Superintendent to examine all proper applicants for license to teach in the common schools, and grant it to such persons as may be qualified, and issue a certificate of such action.

When a new superintendent is elected and qualified, his predecessor is no longer an officer, *de jure* or *de facto*, and all acts performed by him as such superintendent after the termination of his office are illegal and void.

*Hon. J. W. Holcombe, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—You submit to me the following statement, and request my opinion thereon:

“The term of A, as County Superintendent, expired on the 2d day of June, 1885, and B, his successor, was duly elected and qualified on said day, and took possession of his office. A, held a teacher’s examination May 29, 1885, and after the expiration of his term of office he granted a license to several persons as teachers, and issued to each a certificate evidencing such license. B, when installed in office, demanded the manuscript of said candidates from A, that he might examine and pass upon them. A, refused to surrender the manuscripts, but destroyed them.”



*Question.*—"Is the grant of license by A, and the issue of certificate by him, under such circumstances, legal?"

*Answer.*—The statute provides that: "The Township Trustees of the several townships of each county shall meet at the office of the County Auditor of such county, on the first Monday of June, 1873, and biennially thereafter, and appoint a County Superintendent, who shall be a citizen of such county, whose official term shall expire so soon as his successor is appointed and qualified." R. S. 1881, sec. 4424. It is the duty of the County Superintendent to examine all proper applicants for license to teach in the common schools, and grant it to such persons as may be qualified, and issue a certificate of such action. Acts 1883, p. 130.

The power and authority of an outgoing Superintendent ends when his successor is elected and qualified. When a new superintendent is elected and qualified, his predecessor is no longer an officer, *de jure* or *de facto*, and all acts performed by him as such Superintendent, after the termination of his office, are illegal and void. *Everroad vs. Flatrock Township*, 49 Ind. 451; *Steinback vs. State*, 38 Ind. 483; *Caillard vs. Anceline*, 10 Mart. 479; 13 Amer. Dec. 338; *Galbraith vs. Sidener*, 28 Ind. 142, 150.

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The Township Trustees of the several townships of each county meet on the first Monday in June and appoint a County Superintendent.

The County Auditor has the casting vote in case of a tie.

The President of city and town School Boards can not participate in such election.

*Hon. J. W. Holcombe, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—You submit to me this question: "Do Township Trustees alone elect a County Superintendent, or can presidents of city and town school boards vote for such an officer?"

The only statute on the subject of which I am aware is Sec. 4424 of Revised Statutes of 1881, which expressly declares that "The Township Trustees of the several townships of each county shall meet at the office of the County Auditor of such county on the first Monday of June, 1873, and biennially thereafter, and appoint a County Superintendent."

It is my opinion that Township Trustees alone vote in the election of a County Superintendent, and the County Auditor has the casting vote in case of a tie, and the president of city and town school boards can not participate in such election.



As a general rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights or imposing burdens they are not to be construed as embracing the State, unless it is expressly mentioned. And the statute authorizing the allowance of interest on claims does not apply to the State.

Ordinarily a State is not bound to pay interest unless it expressly contracts to do so, nor unless authority therefor is conferred by statute.

The Board may lawfully pay to the contractor the loss incurred by him in the payment of interest on funds borrowed by him to enable him to proceed to do the work exacted by the Board, during the time the State was unable to comply with its contract, and pay estimates, ascertained and due, if such loss was incurred upon the promise of the Board to make restoration thereof if he would proceed with the work; provided however, that such loss does not exceed six per cent. upon the fund borrowed, nor on a greater amount than that due to the contractor by the State and remaining unpaid. Such agreement is not one to pay to the contractor interest upon the money due by the State to him, but to pay necessary loss and damage incurred and paid by the contractor.

The appropriation made by the Legislature to build said asylums, and said contract to pay the contractor his loss out of said fund, is not a debt within the meaning of Article X, Section 5, of the Constitution.

The public revenues may be appropriated in anticipation of their receipt.

*Hon. D. L. Skinner, Commissioner for Additional Hospitals:*

SIR—I have received your communication, embracing a statement of facts and inquiry as follows:

In the month of September last, it was reported to the Board of Commissioners for Additional Hospitals for the Insane that the condition of the general fund would not permit further payment of estimates due contractors for the erection of buildings until the treasury had been replenished by collections to be made in the future. At this time the buildings were in such condition that to stop construction would have been very detrimental to the interests of the State, entailing loss which might be obviated by the continuance of the work. To accomplish this we said to the contractors that if they would continue the work, as they doubtless could by borrowing the necessary sums, as would enable them to proceed, that the Board would see that no loss by reason of interest should be sustained by them. While we hesitated to make this agreement, fearing it was beyond our power to create an interest-bearing obligation, the urgency of the situation was such that in serving the best interests of the State we were constrained to do as was done. It should be kept in view that the expenditures thus provided for were safely within the appropriations made by the Legislature.

The statute provides: "On money due on any instrument in writing, on an account stated from the day of settlement,

or an account closed upon the day an itemized bill shall have been rendered and payment demanded, or on money had and received for the use of another and retained without his consent, interest shall be allowed at the rate of six dollars a year on one hundred dollars." R. S. 1881, sec. 5200.

As a general rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights or imposing burdens, they are not to be construed as embracing the State unless it is expressly mentioned.

The Board *vs.* Blake, 21 Ind. 32, 33; State *vs.* Board, 36 Ohio St. 409; State *vs.* Kinne, 41 N. H. 238; State *vs.* Cappeller, 39 Ohio St. 207, 213; 1 Kent. 460; 8 Amer. R. 456; 15 Amer. Dec. 379, 380, 383, 399; State *vs.* Hartford, 50 Conn. 89; 47 Amer. R. 622; Lowe *vs.* Board, 94 Ind. 531; Board *vs.* O'Conner, 86 Ind. 531; Secrest *vs.* Board, 100 Ind. 59; State *vs.* Shelton, 47 Conn. 400, 404, 405; 1 Black. Com. 262; Smith's Com. on Statutes, sec. 431. Broom's Leg. Max. 69, 70, 71, 72; Bishop on Written Laws, secs. 103, 142; Sedgwick on Statutory Const. 105, 106, 395; High on Ex. Rem., sec. 129; Troy, etc., Co. *vs.* Comth. 127 Mass. 43, 46; 18 Amer. Dec. 194; 26 Amer. Dec. 33, 36; Ohio *ex rel.* *vs.* Cin. R. Co. 37 Ohio St. 176; Savings Bank *vs.* United States, 19 Wall. 239; 1 Peter's R. 318; 5 Peter's R. 292; 14 Peter's R. 415; U. S. *vs.* Herron, 20 Wall. 251, 263; 5 Cent. L. Jour. 226; 7 Cent. L. Jour. 232; 6 Peter's R. 666; 4 Mass. 522, 528; State Treasurer *vs.* Weeks, 4 Vt. 215; People *vs.* Gilbert, 18 John, 227; 10 Cent. L. Jour. 218; 1 Tex. 764; 54 Miss. 562, 563, 565.

In the case of Gray, Governor, *vs.* The State *ex rel.* Coghlin, (72 Ind. 567), the Court held, that bonds and coupons of the State bear interest after maturity, although there was no provision in the contract conferring such right.

Ordinarily a State is not bound to pay interest unless it expressly contracts so to do, nor unless authority therefor is conferred by statute.

The State *vs.* The Board, 36 Ohio St. 409, 414; Attorney General *vs.* Cape Fear Navigation, 2 Iredell Eq. 444; State *vs.* Thompson, 5 Eng. Ark. 61; Auditorial Board *vs.* Arles, 15 Tex. 72; Green *vs.* State, 53 Miss. 148; People *vs.* Bartlett, 1 Scam. 67; Tilson *vs.* United States, 100 U. S. R. 43; Gordon *vs.* United States, 7 Wall. 188; United States *vs.* McKee, 91 U. S. R. 442, 450; 7 Opinion Attorney General of United States, 523; 5 Opinion Attorney General United States, 105;

9 Opinion Attorney General United States, 57; County of Pike *vs.* Hasford, 11 Ill. 170; Pekins *vs.* Reynolds, 31 Ill. 530; 10 Opinion of Attorney General, 55; 14 Opinion of Attorney General, 30; 7 Opinion of Attorney General, 523; 6 Opinion of Attorney General, 533; 5 Opinion of Attorney General, 72, 105, 138, 351; 4 Opinion of Attorney General, 136, 292; Deveraux C. C. R. 95.

It would be prejudicial to public interest to allow creditors to receive interest as a reward of negligence in presenting claims for payment. 5 How. U. S. R. 382, 399; 7 Opinion of Attorney General, 599; 8 Opinion of Attorney General, 1.

The case of Gray *vs.* The State, *supra*, does not pass upon the statute providing for interest upon claims as to its operation upon the State. In the case of the State *vs.* The Board (36 Ohio St. 409, 414), the Court held that a statute similar to the one quoted above did not apply to the State, and that the State was not liable for interest upon any claim against her in the absence of a promise expressed or implied to do so.

In case of the United States *vs.* McKee, 91 U. S. R. 442, interest was allowed because of the peculiar language of the statute authorizing the court to pass upon it. One of the judges, however, dissented on the ground that interest is not recoverable against the government.

Some cases have held that interest is recoverable after the liquidation of a claim against the State. 51 Wis. 407; 3 Yeates, Pa. 102.

But it is my opinion that a claim against the State ought not to bear interest unless there is some express or implied promise to pay it.

Your statement of facts assumes that the State had violated its contract with the contractor in failing to pay the estimates fixed, ascertained and due to him, and that it was not able to promptly pay the same, and it became necessary for the contractor to borrow money to enable him to proceed and perform the work according to the command of the Board. That he borrowed money not exceeding the amount due him from the State, and paid interest thereon to enable him to perform the required work.

That the contractor acted upon the agreement and promise of the Board to restore to him his actual loss on account of interest paid by him on such borrowed money.



I do not understand that you agree to pay to the contractor interest upon the money due by the State to him, but to pay necessary loss incurred and paid by the contractor.

The Legislature has made an appropriation for the construction of said asylum, and said loss must be paid out of such fund. The contract to pay such loss to the contractor is not a debt within the meaning of Sec. 5, Art. X, of the Constitution.

The public revenue may be appropriated in anticipation of its receipt. *State vs. Clinton*, 28 La. An. 400; *State vs. Parkinson*, 5 Nev. 15; *Valparaiso vs. Gardner*, 97 Ind. 1.

It is my opinion that you may lawfully pay to the contractor the loss incurred by him in the payment of necessary interest on funds borrowed by him to enable him to do the work exacted by the Board during the time the State was unable to comply with its contract, if such loss was incurred upon the promise of the Board to make restoration thereof; provided, however, that such loss does not exceed six per cent. upon the fund borrowed, nor on a greater amount than that due to the contractor by the State, and remaining unpaid.

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The statute making an appropriation for the payment of John Martin for work and labor and materials furnished in the construction of a new hospital for the Department of Insane Women, having been duly enacted and signed by the presiding officers of the House and Senate, and delivered to the Governor and filed by him in the office of the Secretary of State without objection thereto, became a law, although not signed by him.

No money can be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

The State Treasurer is prohibited by statute from paying any money out of or transferring any money from the Treasury of State, except upon the warrant of the Auditor.

The Auditor of State can not lawfully draw a warrant upon the Treasurer of State unless there is money in the Treasury belonging to the fund upon which it is drawn to pay the same, and it can be drawn only in conformity to appropriations made by law, and on money actually in the Treasury subject to the payment thereof.

The statute makes a valid appropriation for the payment of a certificate or warrant issued by the Commissioners for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane to John Martin.

The only condition annexed to the payment thereof is the presentation and surrender to the Treasurer of State of the certificate or warrant issued on the second day of November, 1881, to said Martin.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You have submitted to me the following inquiry:

*Question.*—"Am I, as Auditor of State, authorized to issue a warrant upon the Treasurer of State in favor of John Martin under the provisions of an act entitled 'An act making an appropriation for the payment of John Martin for work and labor and materials furnished in the construction of the new Hospital for the Insane Department for Women' (which was received by the Governor on the 11th of April, 1885, and not signed by him, the General Assembly having adjourned on the 13th of April), but filed by him in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 13th of April, 1885, for the payment of the amount named in said act?"

*Answer 1.*—A statute may become valid without the signature and approval of the Governor. The Constitution of Indiana provides: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned to the Governor." Article V, Sec. 14, Const.; R. S. 1881, sec. 140.

Said bill will become a law, unless the Governor within five days next after the adjournment of the General Assembly files his objections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State.

The filing of the bill in the Secretary's office does not waive or abrogate the right of the Governor to veto the bill at any time within the five days prescribed by the Constitution, and until the expiration of said time it does not become a law. The bill is not yet a law upon which you are authorized to act.

*Answer 2.*—No money can be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law. Article X, Sec. 3 of Constitution; R. S. 1881, secs. 195, 2052. It is the duty of the Auditor of State to draw warrants on the Treasurer for all moneys directed by law to be paid out of the Treasury. R. S. 1881, sec. 5611; Subdiv. 8, secs. 5638, 5639.



The Treasurer of State is expressly prohibited from paying any money out of or transferring any money from the Treasury of State except upon the warrant of the Auditor of State. R. S. 1881, sec. 5638; *State vs. Porter*, 89 Ind. 260.

The Auditor of State can at no time draw a warrant upon the Treasurer of State unless there be money in the Treasury belonging to the fund upon which the same is drawn to pay the same, and in conformity to appropriations made by law, and on money actually in the Treasury subject to the payment of the same. R. S. 1881, secs. 5639, 2052; *May vs. Rice*, 91 Ind. 536; *Rice vs. State ex rel. Drapier*, 95 Ind. 33; *Ristine vs. State*, 20 Ind. 328; *The State vs. Ristine*, 20 Ind. 345; *State vs. Porter*, 89 Ind. 260.

Section 1 of the act to which you refer makes a valid appropriation of \$55,616.68 for the payment of a certificate or warrant issued to John Martin by the Commissioners for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, if it shall become a law.

The only condition annexed to the payment thereof by the statute is that prescribed by Section 2, which directs that "the Treasurer of State be and is hereby authorized to pay said sum to said John Martin upon the presentation and surrender of the certificate or warrant issued on the 2d day of November, 1881, to said Martin."

It is my opinion that you are authorized and required by said bill, if it becomes a law, to issue your warrant upon the general fund to John Martin for the amount of said appropriation, if there is money in the Treasury belonging to said fund. If there is no such fund in the Treasury, you are not authorized to issue said warrant.

I think your warrant to be drawn therefor should recite and incorporate the condition prescribed by the second section of said statute, and the Treasurer will be required to pay said warrant upon the presentation and surrender by said Martin of the said certificate or warrant issued on the 2d day of November, 1881, to him by the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home have the general supervision of the institution and of all of its affairs.

The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, superintends the care, management, training and instruction of the inmates, and the management of its finances.

The Superintendent may, under the direction of the Board, appoint a matron and a steward and employ such help as may be needed.

The appointing power is vested exclusively in the Superintendent, and the confirmation or rejection of such appointments remains with the Board of Trustees.

If the Board rejects or refuses to confirm any appointment made by the Superintendent, he shall make other suitable appointments subject to the confirmation of the Board.

The Superintendent has full power to remove any teacher, employe or attendant either with or without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

*Hon. Ben. L. Smith,*

*President of Board of Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans' Home:*

SIR—You refer to me for consideration the following question:

“Does the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home have the absolute power to appoint matron, steward, surgeon and teachers of the institution?”

The Board of Trustees have the general supervision of the institution and all of its affairs. R. S. 1881, sec. 2814; Acts of 1883, pp. 43, 44; Acts of 1885, p. 104.

It is the duty of the Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to superintend the care, management, training and instruction of the inmates of said institution and the management of its finances. R. S. 1881, sec. 2813; Acts of 1885, p. 104.

“The Superintendent may, under direction of the Board, appoint a matron and a steward and employ such help as may be needed.” R. S. 1881, section 2821.

The act of 1885 provides that: “Said Superintendent shall have full power to remove any teacher, employe, or attendant either with or without the consent of the Board of Trustees, and nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with his authority as such Superintendent.” Acts of 1885, p. 104.

It is my opinion that the appointing power is vested exclusively in the Superintendent, and the confirmation or rejection of such appointments remains with the Board of Trustees. If the board shall reject, or refuse to confirm any appointment made by the Superintendent he shall make other suitable appointments, subject to the confirmation of the board.

The reports of the State Normal School are published annually through the Commissioners of Public Printing and by the Public Printer.

The expense of such publication, except as to those embraced in the Documentary Journals, must be paid out of appropriations made to the Institution.

*Joseph Gilbert, Secretary Indiana State Normal School :*

SIR—I received your communication embracing the following inquiry :

*Question.*—"A bill is presented to the Normal School by William B. Burford, State Printer, for printing the annual reports of the Indiana State Normal School. Should the printing of the reports for the past year be paid for in the old way or from the new appropriation?"

*Answer.*—The General Assembly, by an act approved March 5, 1885 (Acts 1885, pp. 42, 48), appropriated for the State Normal School at Terre Haute, \$7,000 for the fiscal year beginning the 1st day of November, 1884, and ending the 31st day of October, 1885, and \$10,000 for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1885, and ending October 31, 1886, and \$10,000 for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1886, and ending October 31, 1887. Acts 1885, pp. 182, 188, 190.

The statute requires the reports of the State Normal School to be published annually through the Commissioners of Public Printing and by the Public Printer. Acts 1885, pp. 215, 217, secs. 6, 9.

The said statute further provides :

"The expense of the printing and binding of the Governor's message, and reports of the Secretary of State, State Board of Equalization, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, State Board of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Librarian, State Geologist, Bureau of Statistics, Documentary Journals, Horticultural Society, State Board of Health, Mine Inspector, Adjutant General, Fish Commissioner, School Laws, Acts of the Legislature, House and Senate Journals, shall be paid out of the Printing Fund proper; provided, all other reports required to be printed and published under the provisions of this act, shall be paid for out of the funds appropriated for such institutions, and all stationery and expenses so incurred shall be done under the contract and supervision of the Board of Public Printing and Binding and Stationery. Acts 1885, pp. 215, 217, 218, sec. 10.



This statute repealed all other laws in conflict with it, and went into effect April 13, 1885.

The expense of printing and binding the reports of said Institution, except those embraced in the Documentary Journals, if the work has been executed during the present fiscal year, and after the passage of said act, must be paid out of appropriations made to your Institution for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1884, and ending October 31, 1885.

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The statute of 1883, so far as it required the Superintendent of the Indiana Reform School for Boys to prepare a monthly estimate of the amount required and necessary for the expenses of the Institution for the succeeding month, and the approval thereof by the Board of Control, and the payment thereof in advance by the Treasurer of State, is not abrogated by the act of 1885.

It is the duty of the Superintendent to make monthly estimates of the expenses of the succeeding month, and the Board of Control to approve thereof, and to make a monthly account current of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and such account current and vouchers are to be spread on the records of the Institution.

The account current and the original bills, receipts and vouchers for expenditures must be returned to the Auditor of State for settlement, and the unexpended balance of receipts, revenues and appropriations held by the Institution are to be paid into the State Treasury, and the Institution will take a quietus therefor.

Upon presentation of such estimate and settlement of the preceding month with the Auditor of State, the Auditor will draw his warrant for the payment of such estimate.

The unexpended money returned to the Treasury by the Superintendent is not discharged from the operation of the statute appropriating the same, but the Institution may continue to make monthly estimates when necessary and required for the use thereof, and draw the amount in advance not exceeding \$50,000 during the fiscal year.

*Hon. T. J. Charlton, Superintendent of  
Indiana Reform School for Boys:*

SIR—You submit to me the following question: “Heretofore all of our purchases have been made for cash and the money drawn therefor under Section 6 of the statute enacted in 1883. (Acts 1883, p. 21, sec. 6.) Does the House Bill No. 327, enacted by the General Assembly of 1885, entitled ‘an act making appropriations for State government and its institutions, directing the application of such appropriations, requiring accounts to be kept by the fiscal years of the State, repealing

inconsistent laws and declaring an emergency,' approved March 5, 1885, change the time and mode of drawing said money, and settlement to be made by the Indiana Reform School for Boys?"

Section 6 of the acts of 1883 (page 21) to which you refer, is as follows: "All purchases of supplies for the institution shall be made by the superintendent at the best advantage for the State, and he shall take vouchers for the same, but such vouchers shall not be passed to his credit until approved by the board. Previous to the regular monthly meeting of the board he shall prepare an estimate of the amount necessary for the expenses of the succeeding month, which shall be approved by the board. Said estimates, together with a monthly account current of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and the vouchers for said expenditures, shall be spread on the records of the institution and then be filed with the Auditor of State, whereupon said Auditor shall draw his warrants on the State Treasury in favor of the superintendent for the amount of said estimate, to be paid out of the appropriation for said institution." Under this section of the statute the Indiana Reform School for Boys was authorized to draw the amount of the estimate of necessary expenses of the institution for the succeeding month, prepared by the superintendent and approved by the Board of Control.

Upon presentation of said estimate to the Auditor of State for payment, the Superintendent was required to file with the Auditor of State an account current of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and the vouchers for said expenditures, approved by said Board. The amendment of 1885, referred to by you in your inquiry, appropriates, "For the maintenance and repairs of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, \$50,000." Said statute further provides: "All appropriations made to any and all the public institutions of whatever kind herein named, and all expenditures made by and on account of said institutions, shall be entered and shown on their books respectively, by years conforming to the fiscal year of the State; At each monthly or quarterly settlement with the State Auditor, the original bills, receipts and vouchers for expenditures made, shall be returned to said State Auditor, and all unexpended balances of receipts, revenues or appropriations shall be paid into the State Treasury and a proper receipt and quietus given by the Treasurer and Auditor of State for the



same, and all such receipts and expenditures shall be fully shown in an annual report to be made to the Governor, between the close of the fiscal year and the last day of December next following."

The statute of 1883, so far as it required the Superintendent to prepare a monthly estimate of the amount required and necessary for the expenses of the institution for the succeeding month, and the approval thereof by the Board of Control, and the payment thereof in advance by the Treasurer, is not abrogated by the said act of 1885.

But it is still the duty of the Superintendent to make such monthly estimates of the expenses of the succeeding month, and the Board of Control to approve thereof, and to make a monthly account current of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and such account current and vouchers are to be spread on the records of the institution. And such account current and the original bills, receipts and vouchers for expenditures are to be returned to the Auditor of State for settlement, and the unexpended balance of receipts, revenues and appropriations held by the institution are to be paid into the State Treasury, and the institution will take a quietus therefor. Upon presentation of such estimate and settlement of the preceding month with the Auditor of State, the Auditor will draw his warrant for the payment of such estimate. The unexpended money returned to the Treasury by the Superintendent is not discharged from the operation of the statute appropriating the same, but the institution may continue to make monthly estimates when necessary and required for the use thereof, and draw the amount in advance, not exceeding \$50,000 during the fiscal year.

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An annual report is made by the officers of Purdue University regarding its progress, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed to be useful, one copy of which is to be transmitted by mail to all other colleges which may be endowed under the act of Congress. The report is to be printed by the Printing Board, and the cost thereof, except as to such number of the reports as may be required for the Documentary Journals, paid out of funds appropriated to the Institution.

*Hon. William R. Myers, Secretary of State :*

SIR—You submit to me the question: “Is an annual report made by the officers of Purdue University and printed, or is it made and printed biennially only?”

*Answer 1.* An annual report should be made. The act of Congress donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the terms of which were accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, provides that “An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail, free, by each to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.” Acts of 1885, p. 106.

*Answer 2.* The statute expressly provides that the annual report of Purdue University shall be published by the Printing Board. Acts 1885, pp. 215, 217. sec. 9.

The cost thereof is to be paid out of funds appropriated to such institution, except as to such number as may be embraced in the Documentary Journals, which must be paid out of the State printing fund. Act 1865, pp. 215, 217, 218, sec. 10.

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A witness before a legislative committee has no legal right to be attended by, or to the aid of, counsel on his examination.

SIR—A witness summoned before a legislative committee has no constitutional or legal right to be attended by, or to the aid of, counsel on his examination.

The Constitution provides: “In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed, to be heard by himself and counsel, etc. Art. I, sec. 13, of Const., R. S. 1881, sec. 58.

This provision has no application to a mere witness, who is not a party. *People ex rel. McDonald vs. Keeler*, 99 New York, 464; *matter of McCarthy*, 29 Cal. 395; *matter of Haley*, 7 Wis. 630.

The State can not be sued, except under the circumstances provided by the Constitution of the United States.

The consent of the Attorney General, by appearing to an action and answering the complaint against the State, does not bind it.

Any stipulations of the Attorney General, waiving the rights of the State in any action or judgment, are illegal and void.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—You submit the question:

*Question.*—"Can the appearance of the State be entered as a defendant to an action to settle a question of title?"

*Answer.*—The State can not be sued only under the circumstances provided by the Constitution of the United States. R. S. 1881, sec. 120, art. IV, sec. 24 of State Constitution.

The mere consent of the Attorney General by appearing to the action and answering the complaint in the name of the State does not bind it. *Ex parte Dunn*, 8 South Car. 207.

Any stipulation by him waiving rights of the State in any action or judgment is illegal and void. *State vs. Lancaster Bank*, 8 Neb. 218; *State vs. California Mining Co.*, 15 Nev. 234; *Same vs. Same*, 15 Nev. 259; *State vs. California Mining Co.*, 15 Nev. 308; *Same vs. Same*, 15 Nev. 312; 98 U. S. R. 225; 98 U. S. R. 433, 438; 106 U. S. R., p. 217; 114 U. S. R. 270, 288; 33 La. An. 263; 33 La. An. 709; 99 Ind. 343; 2 Den. 26; 2 Hill, 135.

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Eighty pounds of mineral coal mined without and sold within the State, or eighty pounds of coal mined within the State, must be given and taken as a standard bushel, and such weight is a legal tender to fulfill any contract made for the delivery of coal.

*Hon. Wm. A. Peele, Jr., Chief of Bureau of Statistics:*

You ask this question: "How many pounds of coal constitute a bushel?"

The statute provides that eighty pounds of mineral coal mined without and sold within the State, or eighty pounds of coal mined within the State, shall be given and taken as a standard bushel, and such weight shall be considered a legal tender to fulfill any contract made for the delivery of coal. (Acts 1885, p. 78.) This statute supercedes and in effect repeals any other statute on the subject.

Money paid by the Treasurer of State without authority of law is not a voluntary payment, and may be recovered by the State.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—Money can not be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law. Money paid by the Treasurer without authority of law is not a voluntary payment, and may be recovered by the State. *People vs. Chapman*, 61 Cal. 263.

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It is the duty of county treasurers to make out and transmit a monthly statement to the Treasurer of State on the first Monday of December of each year, and on the first Monday in each month thereafter until the first Monday in April, showing the amount of money on hand, subject to be drawn by the Treasurer of State.

The Treasurer of State may at any time, if he shall deem it necessary that any money or moneys in the treasury of any county belonging or due to the State, as shown by said reports, or that may in fact be in the county treasury during said designated time, from and including the first Monday in December to and including the first Monday in April thereafter, should be paid into the treasury of the State, may so direct the treasurer of such county, and it is the duty of the county treasurer to transmit the same under the direction of the Treasurer of State.

If the County Treasurer fails to comply within ten days after the requisition is made on him, suit may be instituted on his bond therefor.

It has been held that such money in the county treasury may be reached by proceedings in mandamus to compel the county treasurer to transfer the money to the State treasury.

*Hon. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of State:*

SIR—You refer to me for my consideration the following statement and inquiry:

“Large appropriations have been made by the last General Assembly for the construction of the new Insane Asylums, which draw strongly on the funds of the State, and the Benevolent Institutions of the State must be sustained, and all of the necessary expenses of the State for which appropriations have been made should be paid. To answer all requisitions upon the Treasury, it became necessary for me to direct the County Treasurers to pay into the State Treasury any money in their hands belonging or due to the State. Some County Treasurers refuse to comply. What course can I pursue against such treasurers in the matter?”



1. It is the duty of each County Treasurer in this State to make out a monthly statement to the Treasurer of State, commencing on the first Monday of December of each year, and on the first Monday in each month thereafter until the first Monday in April, and transmit the same by mail, showing as nearly as practicable the amount of money on hand subject to be drawn by the Treasurer of State, and the Treasurer of State may at any time, if he shall deem it necessary, that any moneys in the treasury of any county belonging or due to the State as shown by said reports, or that may in fact be in the County Treasury during said designated time from and including the first Monday in December to and including the first Monday in April thereafter, should be paid into the Treasury of State, he may so direct the treasurer of said county, and it is the duty of such County Treasurer to forthwith transmit the same under the direction of the Treasurer of State. If the County Treasurer shall fail to comply within ten days after the requisition is made upon him, then suit may be instituted against him on his bond, and ten per cent. damages upon the amount of money in his hands subject to such order, and all accruing costs thereon shall be recovered of such County Treasurer. R. S. 1881, sec. 5642; *State vs. Houston*, 23 Cent. L. Jour. 22, by Sup. Ct. of Ala.

2. It has also been held that the money being in the county treasury proceedings by mandamus will lie to compel the county treasurer to transfer to the State Treasury the State's proportion of taxes collected by such county treasurer. *State vs. Staley*, 38 Ohio St. R. 259.

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The clause of the Constitution that provides "all courts shall be open," and "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase" was taken substantially from *Magna Charta*, which assailed the existing evil of holding courts in clandestine sessions, and of paying fines to the king and his officers for delaying and expediting law suits, and it has no reference to the exercise by government of the power of legitimate taxation, or to cost of litigation imposed by law upon the unsuccessful party, and the statute authorizing the imposition and collection of such cost is constitutional. Fines, forfeitures and cost in criminal cases are not debts within the constitutional prohibition of imprisonment for debt.

The costs in a case for the violation of municipal ordinances or laws is not a debt. It is an incident to the fine, and for the non-payment thereof imprisonment may be imposed.



*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—1. The Metropolitan Police Act, providing for the imposition of cost on convicted persons and the payment thereof into the treasury of the cities, covered by said act, is not in conflict with Section 12 of Article I of the Constitution, which provides that "all courts shall be open;" "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase." R. S. 1881, sec. 57.

This clause was taken in substance from Magna Charta. History shows that its chief purpose was to assail the existing evil of anciently holding courts in clandestine sessions, and of paying fines to the king and his officers for delaying or expediting lawsuits, and it has no reference to the exercise by sovereignty of the power of legitimate taxation, or to cost of litigation imposed by law on the unsuccessful party, and the statute is constitutional. *Harrison vs. Willis*, 7 Heisk. 35; 19 Amer. R. 604; *Swann vs. Kidd*, 22 Amer. Law Reg. 595, par. 4, by Sup. Ct. of Alabama; *Pierce vs. Hallet*, 13 Rhode Island, 363; 12 Neb. 171; *State vs. Commissioners*, 4 Neb. 537; 19 Amer. R. 641; *Townsend vs. Townsend*, 7 Tenn. (Peck) 1-15; *Grisel vs. Taylor*, 37 Ind. 390; *State vs. Board*, 66 Ind. 217; *State vs. Record*, 56 Ind. 107; *State vs. Denny*, 67 Ind. 148; *Carr vs. State*, 81 Ind. 342; *Louisville, etc., Co. vs. Francis*, 65 Ind. 39; *State vs. Verwayne*, 44 Iowa, 621; *State vs. Central Co.*, 43 Iowa, 611; *Adea, etc., Co. vs. Zoys*, 41 Iowa, 536; *Cooley on Tax*, 23, 319, 320, 373, 374; 37 Ill. 82; 21 Ark. 319; 23 Ark. 614; 51 Me. 599; 57 Me. 517; 61 Me. 431; 11 Leigh. 334; 2 Sneed, 567; 5 Sneed, 475; 4 Sneed, 470; 16 Wis. 558; 45 Ga. 355, 364, 509.

2. Fines, forfeitures and costs in criminal cases are not debts within the constitutional prohibition of imprisonment for debt. *Lee vs. State*, 75 Ala. 29; *State vs. Leach*, 75 Ala. 36. The cost in a case for the violation of municipal ordinances or laws is not a debt. It is an incident to the fine, and for the non-payment thereof imprisonment may be imposed. *McCool vs. State*, 23 Ind. 128. 130-1; *Tuly vs. Logansport*, 53 Ind. 508; *Dent vs. State*, 42 Ala. 514.

In the absence of legislative authority, one who, when sued by the State, seeks by set-off to assert a claim against the State, can not have a judgment for a balance in his favor.

A counter-claim is available only to the extent necessary to defeat the claim of the State.

There is no statute authorizing a judgment against the State.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—In the absence of legislative authority, one who, when sued by the State, seeks by set-off to assert a claim against the State, can not have a judgment for a balance in his favor. A counter-claim is available only to the extent necessary to defeat the claim of the State.

Authority to render a judgment against the State in one of its own courts can not be implied, but must be express. Nor can it be claimed under general laws in which the State is not named. *Commonwealth vs. Owensboro, etc., Co.*, 81 Ky. R. 572; *Tate vs. Salmon*, 79 Ky. R. 540; *People vs. Miles*, 56 Cal. 401; *People vs. Dennison*, 84 New York, 272; *Board vs. Govt.*, 76 Va. R. 455; 28 Amer. R. 382; 12 Amer. Dec. 153; 28 Amer. R. 382; *State vs. Baltimore, etc., Co.*, 34 Md. 374; *Folus vs. State*, 54 Miss. 562; 63 Amer. Dec. 13; *State vs. Corbin*, 16 S. C. 533; *Denny vs. State*, 67 Ind. 148; *Sinking Fund Comrs. vs. Northern Bank of Kentucky*, 1 Met. (Ky.) 174.

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The act entitled "An act defining felonies and prescribing punishment therefor," approved June 10, 1852, fixes the punishment for one who is an accessory to a felony after the fact, and said provision of said statute is not repealed by the act of 1881.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana :*

DEAR SIR—You submit to me for answer the following question: "Can a person, under the laws of this State be charged, convicted and punished as an accessory after the fact?"

The act entitled, "An act defining felonies and prescribing punishment therefor," approved June 10, 1852, provides: "Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or grandparent, child or grandchild, brother or sister, by consanguinity or affinity, or master or apprentice, to any person guilty of any felony, who shall, after the commission of such crime,

harbor, conceal or assist any such offender, with intent that he shall escape from detection or punishment, shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State's prison not less than one, nor more than five years." 2 R. S. 1876, p. 447, sec. 50.

The criminal code of 1881 provides: "Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or grandparent, child or grandchild, brother or sister, by consanguinity or affinity, or master or apprentice, to any person guilty of any felony, who shall, after the commission of such crime, harbor, conceal, or assist any such offender, with intent that he shall escape from detection or punishment, shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, and he may be charged, indicted, tried, convicted, and punished, though the principal be neither charged, indicted, or tried." R. S. 1881 Sec. 1789.

It will be observed that the two acts are similar in all respects, with the exception that the latter act does not fix the punishment for the violation of its provisions, but provides that an accessory after the fact "may be charged, indicted, tried, convicted and punished, though the principal be neither charged, indicted or tried."

The former act, defining who shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, fixes a punishment, and the two acts are not in conflict or inconsistent.

The latter act has reference to the proceedings in such cases where the principal is neither charged, indicted nor tried. That it was not intended to repeal the former act, and that it has reference to the proceedings, is indicated by the title of the act, which is, "An Act Concerning Proceedings in Criminal Cases." Acts 1881, p. 114.

The repealing clause to the act of 1881 provides: "All other laws within the purview of this act, and inconsistent with the provisions thereof, are hereby repealed." Acts 1881, p. 173, sec. 323.

Mr. Bishop, in his work on Statutory Crimes, in the discussion of the repeal of criminal statutes, at Section 152, says: "Of course such a clause does not repeal an act which is not inconsistent, though relating to the same subject matter. When the provisions are in direct conflict the repeal necessarily takes place. But, in such a case, the repeal is effected only to the extent of the repugnance. And if, for example, there is a

general statute, and then comes another more specific one, with this repealing clause in it, the specific and general are not in repugnancy, but, in obedience to a principle already considered, they may be construed together and both will stand."

Mr. Sedgwick, in his work on Statutory and Constitutional Law, on page 127, says: "So, in this country, on the same principle, it has been said that laws are presumed to be passed with deliberation, and with full knowledge of all existing ones on the same subject; and it is, therefore, but reasonable to conclude that the legislature in passing a statute did not intend to interfere with or abrogate any prior law relating to the same matter unless the repugnancy between the two is irreconcilable; and hence a repeal by implication is not favored; on the contrary, courts are bound to uphold the prior law, if the two acts may well subsist together."

The two acts are not inconsistent, and one is not in conflict with the other, and they may well subsist together.

It is my opinion that the former act is still in force, and that a person violating its provisions may be punished as an accessory after the fact.

The personal property of persons residing in this State, and all personal property having a situs in this State, owned within the State by persons not residing in it is subject to taxation.

Personal property is assessed to the owner where he has his domicile, except where it is otherwise expressly provided by statute.

When a person has no domicile within the State, he is not assessable here for any mere personal tax not connected with actual presence of property or business within the jurisdiction of the State, though he may formerly have been domiciled in the State, and may at the time be within it.

It is a general rule that in order to gain a residence in a particular place a man must fix his domicile there with the intention of remaining permanently, or for some indefinite time, and with no present intention or fixed purpose of making that place a temporary abiding place only, or to return to his former place of abode.

It is a maxim that every man must have a domicile somewhere, and he can have but one domicile at one and the same time.

To effect a change of domicile there must be intention and act united, the fact of residence and the intention of remaining.

The existing domicile always continues until another is acquired, so that by the acquisition of another the former is relinquished.



- If a seaman without family or property sails from the place of his nativity, which may be considered his domicile of origin, although he may return only at long intervals, or even be absent many years, yet if he does not by some actual residence or other means, acquire a domicile elsewhere, he retains his domicile of origin.
- If a person goes abroad with his family and lives in a foreign city, but with the intention at some time of returning, it does not deprive him of his domicile of birth, or the authorities of the place of domicile of the right to tax him.
- If a person, before the time of making an assessment, has left the State with the intention of not returning, he is still taxable at the place of his domicile in it unless he has actually acquired a domicile in another State, or has at least fixed upon one and is *in itinere* thither.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State :*

SIR—You submit to me this question: “Can a person who has resided in this State, but has gone abroad to a foreign country with his family, where he has lived for two years past, but with intention of returning, be taxed in this State?”

The statute provides that the real and personal property of persons residing in this State shall be subject to taxation, also all personal property owned within this State by persons not residing in it. R. S. 1881, secs. 6270, 6271.

Personalty is to be assessed to the owner where he has his domicile, except where it is otherwise expressly provided by statute. Cooley on Taxation, 372, 2d ed.

When one has no domicile within the State he is not assessable here for any mere personal tax not connected with actual presence of property or business within the jurisdiction of the State, though he may formerly have been domiciled in the State, and may at the time be within it. *Foresman vs. Byrne*, 68 Ind. 247. But when a person is actually domiciled in the State some latitude in determining where he shall be taxed is allowable.

It is a general rule that in order to gain a residence in a particular place a man must fix his domicile there with the intention of remaining permanently, or for some indefinite time, and with no present intention or fixed purpose of making that place a temporary abiding place only, or to return to his former place of abode. *Whitney vs. Sherborn*, 12 Allen, 111; *Wilbraham vs. Ludlow*, 99 Mass. 587; *Fry's Election Cases*, 71 Penn. St. 302; 10 Amer. R. 698; *Astley vs. Capron*, 89 Ind. 167, 177; *Culbertson vs. Board*, 52 Ind. 361, 367, 368, 369; *McCullum vs. White*, 23 Ind. 43, 44; *Maddox vs. State*, 32 Ind. 111; *McCrary*

Amer. Law of Elections, secs. 38. 36 Amer. R. 216, 217; *State vs. Daniels*, 44 N. H. 383; *Leading Cases on Elections*, 468, 470, 373; *Contested Elections*, 91; *State vs. Moore*, 14 N. H. 454; *Alston vs. Newcomer*, 42 Miss. 186; *Johnston vs. People*, 94 Ill. 506; *Sprague vs. Houghton*, 2 Scam. 377; 10 Biss. C. C. R., 128.

It is a maxim that every man must have a domicile somewhere, and he can have but one domicile at one and the same time. To effect a change of domicile there must be intention and act united, the fact of residence and the intention of remaining. The factum and animus must concur in order to establish a domicile or residence. The existing domicile always continues until another is acquired, so that by the acquisition of another the former is relinquished. *Culbertson vs. The Board*, 52 Ind. 361, 366, 368, 370; *Astly vs. Capron*, 89 Ind. 168, 177, 178; *Cooley Const. Lim.*, side page 600; 43 Amer. Dec. 597; 2 Kent Com. 431; *Inhabitants of Stockton vs. Staples*, 66 Me. 197; *Crawford vs. Wilson*, 4 Barb. 504; *McCollum vs. White*, 23 Ind. 43, 44; *Maddox vs. State*, 32 Ind. 111; *Estate of Heron*, 6 Phila. R. 90; *Graham vs. Public Administrator*, 4 Bradf. 127; 5 Met. (Mass.) 589, 598; *Jenison vs. Hapgood*, 10 Pick. 98; *Bulky vs. Williamstown*, 3 Gray, 493; *Harvard College vs. Gore*, 5 Pick. 370; *Holmes vs. Green*, 7 Gray, 299, 301; 6 How. 163; 8 Ala., N. S. 159; *Story Conflict Laws*, sec. 44; 17 Pick. 231; 27 Miss. 704; *Leach vs. Pillsbury*, 15 N. H. 137; *McKowen vs. McGuire*, 15 La. An. 637; *State vs. Daniels*, 44 N. H. 383; *Inhabitants of Abington vs. Inhabitants of North Bridgewater*, 23 Pick. 170; *Kenna vs. Brockhaus*, 10 Biss. Circuit Court, 128.

If a seaman, without family or property, sails from the place of his nativity, which may be considered his domicile of origin, although he may return only at long intervals, or even be absent many years, yet if he does not, by some actual residence or other means, acquire a domicile elsewhere, he retains his domicile of origin. *Thorndyke vs. Boston*, 1 Met. 242, 245; *Cabbot vs. Boston*, 12 Cush. 52; *Lee vs. Boston*, 2 Gray, 484; *Bulkly vs. Williamstown*, 3 Gray, 493; *Daniel vs. Sullivan*, 46 Ga. 277; *Kilburn vs. Bennett*, 3 Met. 199; *Grant vs. Jones*, 39 Ohio St. 506; *Matter of Nichols*, 54 N. Y. 62; *Foster vs. Hall*, 4 Hurph. 345; *Culbertson vs. The Board*, 52 Ind. 361.

If a person goes abroad with his family and lives in a foreign city, but with the intenton at some time of returning, it does

not deprive him of his domicile of birth, or the authorities of the place of domicile of the right to tax him. *Sears vs. Boston*, 1 Met. 250; *Otis vs. Boston*, 12 Cush., 44; *Carnoe vs. Freetown*, 9 Gray, 357; *Borland vs. Boston*, 132 Mass. 89; *Culbertson vs. The Board*, 52 Ind. 361.

So if a person before the time of making an assessment has left the State with the intention of not returning, he is still taxable at the place of his domicile in it, unless he has actually acquired a domicile in another State, or has at least fixed upon one and is *in itinere* thither. *Borland vs. Boston*, 123 Mass. 89; *Carlton vs. Longmeadow*, 12 Allen, 598; *Culbertson vs. The Board*, 52 Ind. 361.

Where a person is taxed for his personalty at the place of his domicile, it is in general immaterial that some or the whole of it is at the time out of the State. *Kirtland vs. Hatchkiss*, 100 U. S. R, 491; *Commonwealth vs. Hays*, 8 B. (Mon.) 1; *Goldgart vs. People*, 106 Ill. 25; *Horne vs. Green*, 52 Miss. 452; *Foresman vs. Byrnes*, 68 Ind. 247; *Lose vs. State*, 72 Ind. 285; *Friffith vs. Watson*, 19 Kan. 23.

The State Board of Equalization meets on the third Monday in June.

The duration of the session can not exceed forty days. Railroad companies and counties may appear before the Board by agent or counsel, or any citizen and taxpayer may appear and be heard as to the assessment or revision and equalization of the assessment.

The law in prescribing the time when the Board shall assemble gives all the notice required, and the proceeding by which the valuation is determined is due process of law.

A statute for raising public revenue by the assessment and collection of taxes, which gives notice of the proposed assessment to any railroad company by requiring it at a time named to present a statement of its property to a designated official charged with the duty of receiving the statement, which fixes time and place for public sessions of the Board at which the statement is to be considered where the official valuation is to be made, and where the party interested has the right to be present and to be heard, does not deprive such party of property without due process of law.

The Constitution and statute of the State require all property to be assessed at its fair cash value.

The fact that one kind of property is to be ascertained by one officer or Board, and the value of another kind of property by another officer or Board, each clothed with the duty and responsibility of ascertaining the actual value, can not be held to operate a deprivation of legal protection to the owners of either kind of property. The State Board in one case, the assessors and county boards in the other, are but different instrumentalities through which the



same result is reached, the fair and just valuation by reference to the same standard, and, therefore, the equal and uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation.

The mode provided for the valuation of railroad property for taxation under the statute is due process of law, and the action of the Board being final, without appeal, is not a denial of "the equal protection of the law," and is not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The State Board of Equalization is required to assess railroad property denominated by statute "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property.

The provision of the Constitution requiring the General Assembly to provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and to prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, precludes discrimination in favor of or against any class of property or persons whatsoever, and therefore really can not be favored in taxation or the property of railroads disfavored.

For the purpose of equalization the Board is required to consider the following classes of property separately, namely: Railroad property, lands, town and city lots, and upon such consideration determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of each of said classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State as may be deemed by the Board to be equitable and just. Such rates being in all cases even and not fractional, and such rates as finally determined by said Board shall not be combined.

Counties shall be equalized by adding to the aggregate value of the lands and town and city lots in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too low such rate per centum as will raise the same to its proper proportionate value, and by deducting from the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too high, such per centum as will reduce the same to its proper value.

To equalize is to make equal, to cause to correspond, or be like in amount or degree as compared with something; and the assessment roll of each county should be compared with the assessment of each and all the others, and thus make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in the respective rolls.

In making the equalization, the Board can not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation in the State, and it can not increase the aggregate valuation except in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to a just equalization, and not exceeding one per cent. on such aggregate assessed valuation.

It is the duty of county auditors to make out and transmit to the Auditor of State an abstract of assessment, as provided in section 6407 of R. S. of 1881.

In case of the failure on the part of any county auditor to furnish the proper returns of the assessment of his county to the Auditor of State prior to or during the meeting of the Board of Equalization in each year, said Board may, by order, authorize the Auditor of State to equalize the assessment of such county when full returns have been received by him.

It is the duty of a township assessor to make a return to the county auditor on or before the first Monday of June of the year in which the assessment is made.

A failure to complete and return the assessment in time does not affect its validity.



After a return is made by the assessor, if the county board of equalization shall find the aggregate assessment is too high or too low, or is generally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equalize the same, it may set aside the assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment.

The assessment should be completed and returned before a termination of the session of the county board of equalization, that the board may perform the functions prescribed for it by law.

Upon making a new assessment and change in valuations notice should be given as directed by Section 6387 of R. S. 1881.

The term "lands" in the tax act means and includes not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures, trees and other fixtures of whatever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto.

As to how real estate should be assessed by township assessor, see opinion.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, President of the State Board of Equalization:*

SIR—Several questions have been submitted to me by the State Board of Equalization for consideration and answer, and I respectfully respond to them as requested.

#### NOTICE TO COMPANIES AND COUNTIES.

*Question 1.*—"What notice is required to be given, if any, to railroad companies and counties of the proceedings of the Board that they may appear and have a hearing as to the matters affecting them?"

*Answer.*—It is founded in the simple philosophy derived from the experience of ages, that the payment of taxes has to be enforced by summary and stringent means against a reluctant and often adverse sentiment, and to do this successfully, other instrumentalities and other modes of procedure are necessary than those belonging to courts of justice.

The existence of government depending on the prompt and regular collection of revenue, must, as an object of primary importance, be insured in such way as the wisdom of the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature is clothed with plenary power on the subject. R. S. 1881, sec. 193; Cooley on Taxation, 47, 48, 49, 2d ed.; Franklin Co. *vs.* Railroad, 12 Lea R. 522, 534; Chattanooga *vs.* Railroad Co., 7 Lea R. 566.

The statute requires railroad companies to furnish to the county auditors of the respective counties in which the railroad may be located, a statement or schedule showing the property owned by them, which is laid before the State Board of Equalization. R. S. 1881, secs. 6361, 6367, 6371.

Such companies are also required to furnish to the Auditor of State at the same time a schedule of its property. R. S. 1881, sec. 6369.

The statute has fixed the time for the meeting of the State Board of Equalization on the third Monday in June. R. S. 1881, sec. 6402.

The duration of the session can not exceed forty days. R. S. 1881, sec. 6405.

The county auditor is required to prepare an abstract of the assessment of property and transmit the same to the Auditor of State to enable the Board to equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property within the State. R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

Railroad companies and counties may appear before the Board by agent or counsel, or any citizen and taxpayer of the State may appear and be heard as to the assessment, or revision and equalization of the assessment. Kentucky Railroad Cases, 115 U. S. R. 321, 333-4; State Railroad Tax Cases, 92 U. S. R. 575; 81 Ky. R. 492, 512; Mayor *vs.* Davenport, 92 N. Y. 604, 613; In Matter of Application of Hermene *vs.* Board, 71 N. Y. 481, 488.

The law, in prescribing the time when the Board shall assemble, gives all the notice required, and the proceeding by which the valuation is determined is due process of law.

Proceedings to raise the public revenue by assessment and collection of taxes does not imply or require the right to such notice and hearing as are considered to be essential to the validity of judgments of judicial tribunals. Notice by statute is generally the only notice given, and is sufficient in the absence of a statute requiring other notice.

A statute for raising public revenue by the assessment and collection of taxes which gives notice of the proposed assessment to any railroad company, by requiring it at a time named to present a statement of its property to a designated official charged with the duty of receiving the statement, which fixes time and place for public sessions of the Board at which the statement is to be considered, where the official valuation is to be made and where the party interested has the right to be present and to be heard, does not deprive such party of property without due process of law. Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases, 115 U. S. R. 321, 332; In Matter of Hermene *vs.* Board, 71 N. Y. 481, 488; State Railroad Tax Cases, 92 U. S. R. 576, 609;

*Hagne vs. Reclamation District*, 111 U. S. R. 704, 710; *Cooley on Taxation*, 364, 365, 420, 421, 2d ed.; *Methodist Pr. Church vs. Baltimore*, 6 Gill, 391; *O'Neal vs. Bridge Company*, 18 Md. 126; *State vs. Renigon*, 41 N. J. 98; *Cin. N. O., etc., Co. vs. Commonwealth*, 81 Ky. R. 492; *County of Santa Clara vs. Southern Pacific R. Co.*, 18 Fed. R. 385.

ASSESSMENT BY BOARD NOT IN CONFLICT WITH FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*Question 2.*—"Under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States can there be two different tribunals, one for the assessment of real estate and the other of railroad property?"

*Answer.*—The Constitution of Indiana directs the General Assembly to provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and to prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal. R. S. 1881, sec. 193.

There is nothing in the Constitution of Indiana that requires taxes to be levied by a uniform method upon all descriptions of property. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the legislative power, and there is nothing to forbid the classification of property for purposes of taxation and the valuation of different classes by different methods. The rule of equality in respect to the subject only requires the same means and methods to be applied impartially to all the constituents of each class, so that the law shall operate equally and uniformly upon all persons in similar circumstances. There can be no objection, therefore, to the discrimination made as between railroad companies and other corporations in the methods and instrumentalities by which the value of their property is ascertained. The different nature and uses of their property justify the discrimination in this respect which the discretion of legislation has seen fit to impose. The fact that the Legislature has chosen to call railroad property, for purposes of taxation, real estate, does not identify it with farming lands and town lots in such a sense as imperatively to require the employment of the same machinery and methods for all, in the process of valuation for purposes of taxation. The mode provided for the valuation of railroad property for taxation under the statute, is due process of law, and the action of the Board being final, without appeal,



is not a denial of "the equal protection of the laws," and is not in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. *Kentucky Railroad Cases*, 115 U. S. R. 321, 337, 338; *Missouri vs. Lewis*, 101 U. S. R. 22, 30; *Hager vs. Reclamation District*, 111 U. S. R. 701; *San Francisco, etc., vs. The State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 12; *The Central Pacific Railroad Co. vs. The State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 35; *Cincinnati, etc., Co. vs. The Commonwealth*, 81 Ky. R. 492; *State vs. Railroad Cases*, 92 U. S. R. 576; *State Board of Assessors vs. State*, 23 Cent. Law Jour. 69, par. 25, by Ct. of App. of N. J.

The Constitution and statutes of the State require all property to be assessed at its fair cash value. The fact that one kind of property is to be ascertained by one officer or board, and the value of another kind of property by another officer or board, each clothed with the duty and responsibility of ascertaining the actual value, can not be held to operate a deprivation of legal protection to the owners of either kind of property. The State Board in one case, the Assessors and County Boards in the other, are but different instrumentalities through which the same result is reached, the fair and just valuation by reference to the same standard, and therefore the equal and uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation. *San Francisco, etc., Co. vs. State Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 12, 30, 31; *State Board of Assessors vs. State*, 23 Cent. Law Jour. 69, par. 25, by Ct. of App. of N. J.

#### MODE OF EQUALIZATION.

*Question 3.*—"How shall the Board proceed in the equalization of property under the statute?"

The State Board of Equalization is required to assess railroad property denominated by statute as "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property in the State. R. S. 1881, secs. 6406, 6407, 6408, 6409, 6410.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specially exempted by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 193.



This provision of the fundamental law precludes discrimination in favor of or against any class of property or persons whatsoever, and therefore realty can not be favored in taxation, or the property of railroads disfavored. *Cin. N. O. etc., Co. vs. Commonwealth*, 81 Ky. R. 492, 501, 502; *Prim vs. Bellville*, 59 Ill. 142; *Bureau Co. vs. Railroad Co.* 44 Ill. 229; *Chicago, etc., R. Co. vs. Boone County*, 44 Ill. 240; *Law vs. The People*, 87 Ill. 388; *Chicago, etc., Co. vs. Livingston Co.* 68 Ill. 458.

It has been held that the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing "equal protection of the laws," secures the same right to uniformity in the rate of assessment and taxation to citizens and railroad corporations. 18 Fed. Rep. 385; *Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases*, 115 U. S. R. 321.

For the purpose of properly equalizing the valuation of real property and railroad property within the State, the county auditor is required to make out and transmit to the Auditor of State an abstract showing an assessment of property, real and personal, and an abstract of railroad property as returned by railroad companies to the county auditors. R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

For the purpose of the equalization of the valuation of property as listed and assessed in the different counties, the Board is required to consider the following classes of property separately, namely: Railroad property, lands, town and city lots, and upon such consideration determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of each of said classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State, as may be deemed by the Board to be equitable and just, such rates being in all cases even and not fractional; and such rates, as finally determined by said Board, shall not be combined. R. S. 1881, sec. 6408.

"Counties shall be equalized by adding to the aggregate value of the lands and town and city lots in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too low, such rate per centum as will raise the same to its proper proportionate value, and by deducting from the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too high, such per centum as will reduce the same to its proper value." R. S. 1881, sec. 6409.

In *Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. The State Board of Equalization*

(56 Cal., 194-196) the court says: "In the first place the section in question provides for a State Board of Equalization, and also for county boards of equalization. They are all to be boards of equalization. To equalize is to make equal, to cause to correspond, or be like in amount or degree, as compared with something. The meaning of the term is to be borne in mind. It was eminently wise on the part of the framers of the Constitution to limit the powers of the State Board in respect to equalization, as we think they did do by the section under consideration to the equalization of the assessment rolls of the various counties, by comparing the assessment roll of each county with the roll of each and all the others, and thus make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in the respective rolls." See, also, *State vs. Allen*, 43 Ill. 456; *Smith vs. Board*, 30 Iowa, 531; *People vs. Nichols*, 49 Ill. 517; *Weehawken Township vs. Roe*, 36 N. J. Law 86; *Tallmadge vs. Board*, 21 Barb. 611; *Billinger vs. Gray*, 51 N. York, 613; *Hambleton vs. Dempsey*, 20 Ohio, 168; *Mayor, etc., vs. Davenport*, 92 N. Y. 604; *Cooley on Taxation*, 421, 422, 2d ed.; *Kimball vs. Merdle*, S. L and T. Co., 1 Bradw. 209; 1 *Desty on Taxation*, 496, 498, 499, 500, 501; *Bucks vs. The People*, 78 Ill. 560.

Sections 6408 and 6409 (R. S. 1881) requiring the Board to determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of different classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State, as may be deemed equitable and just, and providing for the equalization of counties, are to be construed with and subject to the limitation imposed by Section 6406, which is as follows: "It shall be the duty of said Board in each year in which the real estate is appraised, to examine the abstracts of all the real property assessed for taxation in the several counties of this State, as returned to the Auditor of State, and it shall equalize the assessments as hereinafter provided. Said Board shall not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation in the State; neither shall it increase said aggregate valuation, except in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to a just equalization, and not exceeding one per cent. on such aggregate assessed valuation; but this rule shall not apply to railroad property."

## COUNTY AUDITOR MUST REPORT ASSESSMENT TO STATE AUDITOR.

*Question 4.*—"Are county auditors required to report the assessment of property to the Auditor of State for the use of the State Board of Equalization?"

The statute expressly declares that "for the purpose of properly equalizing the valuations of real property and railroad property within the State, it shall be the duty of county auditors, on or before the 10th day of June of each year, upon the receipt of the assessment books, to make out, and transmit to the Auditor of State, an abstract of the assessment of property, showing the number, value and average value of each class or kind of enumerated property as shown by the assessment, the value of each item of enumerated property, and total value of personal property; the value of all land in each civil township without improvements, the value of improvements thereon, and the value of such lands with improvements, the value of all city or town in-lots and out-lots without improvements, the value of improvements thereon, and the value of such lots with improvements, and the length of the main track or tracks, the length of the side track or tracks, the number or descriptions, and the value and average values of each separate item of railroad property. Such abstract shall be arranged in such manner as to show, by civil townships, the number of acres, value, and average value of improved lands, and, in like manner, the number of acres, value, and average value of unimproved lands, the total number of acres, and the total value, and average value per acre of all lands, the number, value, and average value of improved town or city lots, the number, value, and average value of unimproved town or city lots, the total number of lots, total value, and average value of all lots; and the total value of all property, real and personal. Said abstract shall be made out on blanks, which it shall be the duty of the Auditor of State to furnish the county auditors for that purpose. The value to be given in said abstract shall be the assessed valuation, except in the case of railroad property, denominated 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock,' the value of which shall be given as returned by the railroad companies to the county auditors. The county auditors shall, at the same time, and accompanying the said abstracts, furnish a detailed statement of the railroad property, denominated 'railroad



track' and 'rolling stock,' reported by each road located in or through their counties. If there are any roads so located that have not made their reports, as required by this act, the county auditors shall report the facts, giving the name of such railroads." R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

#### BOARD MAY AUTHORIZE STATE AUDITOR TO COMPLETE EQUALIZATION.

*Question 5.* "If the county auditors fail to make reports to the State Auditor in time, how can the equalization be completed?"

*Answer.*—The statute provides: "In case of the failure on the part of any county auditor to furnish the proper returns of the assessment of his county to the Auditor of State prior to or during the meeting of the Board of Equalization in each year, said Board may, by order, authorize the Auditor of State to equalize the assessment of such county when full returns have been received by him." R. S. 1881, sec. 6407.

#### RETURN BY ASSESSOR AND RE-ASSESSMENT.

*Question 6.*—"When is the township assessor required to make a return of his assessment, and will a failure to make a return in time affect such return, and can a county board of equalization require a new assessment?"

*Answer.*—It is the duty of a township assessor to make a return to the county auditor on or before the first Monday in June of the year in which the assessment is required to be made. R. S. 1881, secs. 6385, 6390. But the statute expressly provides that "A failure to complete or return an assessment of property, real or personal, by the assessor, within the time required by this act, or any informality or irregularity in making the assessment, or in the tax lists, or errors of any kind therein, shall not vitiate the same, but the same shall be as legal and valid as if completed and returned in the time required by law, and such informalities or irregularities may be corrected at any time after such return is made. If any property is listed or assessed on or after the first day of June, and before the return of the assessor's books, the same shall be as legal and binding as if listed and assessed before that time. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to release such assessor



from any penalty imposed upon him by law for his neglect or failure to make his return within the period prescribed by this act." R. S. 1881, sec. 6394.

A similar statute has been held valid. *Wright vs. Miller*, 87 Illinois, 582, "After a return is made by the assessor, if the county board of equalization shall find the aggregate assessment is too high or too low, or is generally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equalize the same, it may set aside the assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment, with instructions to the assessors to increase or diminish the aggregate assessment of their respective townships in such amount as the board may deem right and just and consistent with law." R. S. 1881, sec. 6400.

The assessment should be completed and returned before a termination of the session of the county board of equalization, that the board may perform the functions prescribed for it by law.

If a new assessment shall be made under section 6400 affecting valuations, notice should be given as provided by section 6387 of R. S. 1881.

#### MEANING OF TERM "LANDS."

*Question 7.*—"Does the term 'lands,' as used in the law creating the board of equalization, cover and include buildings and other improvements thereon?"

The word "land" is a generic term, and in its legal acceptation comprehends every species of ground or earth, and all buildings, structures and fixed improvements thereon, and embraces an indefinite extent upward, and downward to the globe's center.

Hence the law maxim, *cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum et ad inferos*, or, more curtly expressed, *cujus est solum ejus est altum*. He who possesses land possesses that which is above and within it. *Coke Litt.* 4a; 2 *Blk. Com.* 17, 18; *Broom's Legal Maxims*, 349; 3 *Kent. Com.* 401; *Mott vs. Palmer*, 1 N. Y. 564, 569; *Commissioner's Attachment*, 2 *Abb. Pr. R. N. S.* 83, 86; *Green vs. Armstrong*, 1 *Den.* 550, 554; *Baker vs. Johnson*, 2 *Hill*, 342, 348; *State vs. Pollmeyer*, 33 *Ind.* 402.

The statute providing for the assessment and equalization of taxation defining the term "lands" provides: "The terms 'real

property,' 'real estate' and 'lands', wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include, not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures, trees and other fixtures of whatever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto." R. S. 1881, sec. 6272.

#### APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

*Question 8.*—"How should real estate be assessed by the township assessor?"

*Answer.*—The statute directs that lands, and the improvements and the buildings thereon or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their full fair cash value, estimated at the price they would bring at a fair voluntary sale, taking into consideration the fertility of the soil, the vicinity of the same to railroads, macadamized roads, clay roads, gravel roads, turnpike roads, State or county roads, cities, towns, villages, navigable rivers, water privileges on the same or in the vicinity of the same, the location of the route of any canal or canals, with any other local advantages of situation. Inlots and outlots in all towns, cities, or villages, with the improvements thereon or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their full fair cash value as aforesaid, taking into consideration all the local advantages, upon actual view of the premises.

When a building or structure is located on the right of way of any canal, railroad or other company, leased or granted for a term of years to another, the same shall be valued at such price as such building or structure and lease or grant would sell for at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

In valuing any real property on which there is a coal or other mine, or stone or other quarry, the same, if land and the mine or quarry are owned by the same person, shall be valued at such price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell for at a fair voluntary sale for cash. Where the mine or quarry is owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the land such land shall be valued exclusive of the mine or quarry, as other lands are valued, and the mine or quarry, and all improvements and leasehold and appurtenances shall be valued separately from the land, according to the fair cash value thereof. R. S. 1881, secs. 6379, 6380, 6381.

The children of deceased soldiers and seamen only may be admitted to the Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

*Hon. Ben. L. Smith, President of Board of Trustees of Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home, etc.:*

SIR—You submit for my opinion the following inquiry:

*Question*—"Under section 2827 R. S. 1881, are the Board of Trustees authorized to admit a child into the institution whose father is living? Also, one whose father and mother are both living?"

*Answer*.—The section of the statute to which you refer is as follows:

"The necessitous persons admitted to the Home shall be in the following order: *First*—Totally disabled soldiers and seamen. *Second*—Partially disabled soldiers and seamen. *Third*—Orphans under fifteen years of age of deceased soldiers and seamen, without father or mother. *Fourth*—Orphans under fifteen years of age of deceased soldiers and seamen, whose mothers are living. *Fifth*—Widows of deceased soldiers and seamen."

The first section of the same act declares the purpose of the Home to be "for the maintenance of sick and disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, and their *orphans* and widows." R. S. 1881, sec. 2822.

The *children of deceased* soldiers and seamen only may be admitted to the institution.

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The General Assembly has a right to prescribe the duties and powers of Justices of the Peace and may lawfully require, and does require, them to take an oath of office and execute bond, and if the bond becomes insufficient they may be required to execute new bond as a condition for continuance in office. When duly elected and qualified a Justice can lawfully enter upon the duties of his office, and he holds for four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The right to hold over is not terminated by the election of a successor, but he must have been elected and qualified.

If a Justice of the Peace is not elected his own successor, but another person is elected who fails to qualify, such Justice holds over until his successor is elected and qualified, and he is not required to give additional bond as a condition for his continuance in office, except where it may become insufficient or his sureties may petition the court for a release therefrom.

The sureties on his bond while holding over are liable for his official acts.

If a Justice of the Peace is elected as his own successor he must take the oath of office and execute a new bond. The Legislature may impose this as a condition for his recognition as an officer *de jure*.

As against the public, officers can not found a valid title or right to hold over upon their own neglect of duty. If a person is elected as his own successor, and he fails and refuses to qualify by taking the oath of office and executing bond as required by law, the failure of a successor as contemplated by law arises from his own omission of duty, and he can not take advantage of his own wrong.

The failure of a public officer, who is elected his own successor, to give bond within the time prescribed by law, renders him liable to a proceeding for the forfeiture and vacation of the office, and does not *per se* operate his instantaneous removal from it, and if within a reasonable time thereafter, he being without fault, he shall qualify before steps are taken to declare and fill a vacancy, he may hold the office. A Justice of the Peace elected to succeed himself, who fails and refuses to take an oath of office and give bond, is an officer *de facto* and not an officer *de jure*, and his office may be declared vacant by *quo warranto*, and his successor appointed by the Board of Commissioners and commissioned by the Governor.

The Board of Commissioners may declare his office vacant and appoint his successor, subject to the explanation of his rights stated in the opinion.

A Justice of the Peace who is elected to be his own successor, but fails to take the necessary oath and execute bond as required by law, if he continues to exercise the functions of the office, his official acts, so far as they affect the public or third persons, who have an interest in the thing done, until he shall be ousted, are as valid as the acts of an officer *de jure*, and in an action on a bond given, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, neither he nor his sureties can be heard to question his right to the office. Until the office shall be declared vacant he is an officer *de facto*, and he and his sureties are bound by his official acts.

An officer *de facto* is one whose acts, though he is not a lawful officer, the law upon principles of policy and justice will hold valid so far as they involve the interests of the public or third persons.

Although the acts of an officer *de facto* are valid, so far as they affect the public or third persons who have an interest in them, the principle is otherwise, when his acts are for the benefit of himself, or called in question by the State.

A commission is valid only so far as it may be authorized by law, and the record of the Board of Commissioners appointing a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy should recite the facts that the Governor who issues the commission may determine whether such vacancy exists.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you invite my opinion upon certain legal questions, and, in obedience to your request, I humbly submit my conclusions in response thereto.

*Question 1.* “When a term of office of a Justice of the Peace has expired and the person elected at the regular township election to succeed such Justice fails or refuses to qualify, does



the Justice of the Peace hold over until the next regular township election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or is there a vacancy which the Board of Commissioners are authorized to fill by appointment?"

*Answer.* The Constitution provides "A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the voters in each township in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 174; Art. VII, sec. 14, of Constitution.

The Legislature having the right to prescribe the duties and powers of a Justice of the Peace, it requires him, before he enters upon the discharge of his official duties, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office (R. S. 1881, sec. 5519), and to execute an official bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and the payment to the proper persons of all moneys that may come into his hands as such Justice. R. S. 1881, sec. 1421.

A Justice of the Peace being a ministerial as well as a judicial officer, the General Assembly may impose upon him the duty to execute a bond before exercising the functions of the office, and in case his bond becomes insufficient it may require him to execute a new bond as a condition for his continuance in office. R. S. 1881, secs. 5538, 5540, 5541, 5547, 5552; *Steinback vs. State*, 38 Ind. 483; *Baker vs. Wambaugh*, 99 Ind. 312; *Naugle vs. State*, 85 Ind. 469; *Beebe vs. Robinson*, 52 Ala. 66; *Thompson vs. Holt*, 52 Ala. 41; *People vs. McKinney*, 52 New York, 374; *Murfree on Official Bond*, secs. 35, 208; *Morrel vs. Sylvester*, 1 Greenleaf R. (Me.) 248; *People vs. Taylor*, 57 Cal. 620; *Sooy vs. State*, 38 N. J. L. 320; *Branham vs. Long*, 78 Va. 352; *Foster vs. Justice*, 9 Ga. 185; *Douglass vs. Neil*, 7 Heisk. 438-446; *Ross vs. Williamson*, 44 Ga. 501; *State vs. Matthews*, 7 Kan. 327; *Matter of Attorney General*, 14 Fla. 277; *Pearson vs. Wilson*, 57 Miss. 848-861; *State vs. Johnson*, 26 Ark. 281; *Wapello vs. Bingham*, 10 Iowa, 39; *State vs. Hadley*, 27 Ind. 496; *State vs. Johnson*, 100 Ind. 489; *State vs. Bemenderfer*, 96 Ind. 374-376; 1 *Dillon Municipal Corporation*, sec. 214, 3d ed.; *State vs. Covington*, 29 Ohio State, 102.

When duly elected and qualified by taking the necessary oath and the execution of the proper bond, he can lawfully

enter upon the duties of his office, and he holds his office under the Constitution for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. R. S. 1881, sec. 225; Art. 15, sec. 3 of Constitution; *Maugle vs. State*, 85 Ind. 469; *Baker vs. Wambaugh*, 99 Ind. 312.

If the office is lawfully occupied by a qualified incumbent whose title has not been defeated, it is not vacant. The right to hold over is not defeated or terminated by the election of a successor, but he must have been elected and qualified, and the sureties on the original bond of such officer holding over are liable for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. *Gasman vs. State*, 106 Ind. 203; *Urmston vs. State*, 73 Ind. 175; *Tully vs. State*, 1 Ind. 500; *Stewart vs. State*, 4 Ind. 396; *Allen vs. State*, 8 Ind. 484; *Butler vs. State*, 20 Ind. 169; *State vs. Berg*, 50 Ind. 496; *Elam vs. State*, 75 Ind. 518; *Steinbeck vs. State*, 38 Ind. 483; *State vs. Lusk*, 18 Mo. 333; *State vs. Bermenderfer*, 96 Ind. 374; *Comth vs. Haney*, 9 Pa. 51; *People vs. Whitney*, 19 Cal. 49; *People vs. Tilton*, 37 Cal. 49; *People vs. Bissell*, 49 Cal. 407; *Johnson vs. Mann*, 77 Va. 265; *Vaughan vs. Johnson*, 77 Va. 300; *Kilpatrick vs. Smith*, 77 Va. 347; *People vs. Barnett*, 100 Ill. 332; *State vs. How*, 25 Ohio St. 588; *People vs. Osborn*, 7 Col. 606; *State vs. Wills*, 8 Nev. 105.

If a Justice of the Peace is not elected as his own successor, but another person is elected, who fails to qualify, such Justice of the Peace holds over until his successor is elected and qualified; and there is no statute requiring him to give an additional bond as a condition for his continuance in office, except where it may become insufficient, or his sureties may petition the court for a release therefrom. R. S. 1881, secs. 5538, 5541, 5545 and 5552.

If, however, he is elected as his own successor, he must take the oath of office and execute a new bond. The Legislature may impose this as a condition for his recognition as an officer *de jure*. *Baker vs. Wambaugh*, 99 Ind. 312; *Beebe vs. Robinson*, 52 Ala. 66; *Thompson vs. Holt*, 52 Ala. 41; R. S. 1881, secs. 1427 and 1421; *State vs. Hadley*, 27 Ind. 496; *Wapello vs. Bingham*, 10 Iowa, 39; *Thompson vs. Holt*, 52 Ala. 491; *Douglass vs. Neil*, 7 Heisk, 438, 446; *Pearson vs. Wilson*, 57 Miss. 848, 861; 81 Ind. 110; 38 Ind. p. 489.

The statute provides: "If any officer of whom an official bond is required, shall fail, within ten days after the commence-

ment of his term of office and receipt of his commission or certificate, to give bond in the manner prescribed by law, the office shall be declared vacant." R. S. 1881, sec. 5527.

As against the public, officers can not found a valid title or right to hold over upon their own neglect of duty. If a person is elected to be his own successor, and he fails and refuses to qualify by taking the necessary oath and executing a bond as prescribed by law, the failure of a successor as contemplated by the law arises from his own omission of duty; and he can not take advantage of his own wrong, or reap official fruition from his willful violation of law. 1 Dillon Mun. Corp. sec. 221, 3d ed.; *People vs. Bartlett*, 6 Wend. 422.

In the case of the People on the relation of Garmo and others *vs. Bartlett* and others (6 Wend. 422), upon information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against certain officers, who were required by law to hold, and who failed to hold an election, whereat successors could be elected, and as the officers claimed to hold over until their successors were elected and qualified, the Court says: "The plea sets out a good title for one year, but no more. The defendants were called upon directly to show by what title they held and exercised the offices of trustees after May, 1829. To say that they were duly elected in 1828 is no answer without something more. By the statute the trustees hold till the first Monday of May succeeding their election, and until the new trustees take the oath of office. It was the duty of the defendants to have notified and held an election on the first Tuesday of May, 1829, and though this might have been subsequent to the expiration of their offices, yet the statute provides that they shall hold until the election shall be held and the new trustees shall take the oath. It might happen that the new trustees would all decline to take the oath, and then the defendants would be legally in office for the year 1829, but the Court will not presume such a state of things. It is not enough to say that there has been no election, and therefore they hold. There could be no regular election without a previous act by the defendants giving notice of such an election. If there was no election, the defendants are chargeable with the omission, and thus they hold by their own wrong. In substance, therefore, the plea is defective. The replication shows the fact that the defendants, in violation of their duty,



neglected and refused to notify an election in 1829, or to preside at such election. The rejoinder protesting against the wrong of defendants and their neglect of duty admits that they inadvertantly omitted to give notice, etc.; that is, they forgot it. Forgetfulness is no excuse for the non-performance of a public duty, and particularly where those who thus forget their duty are to hold an office in consequence of such forgetfulness. The protestation does not aid them; in this suit it is an admission of the allegation protested against. The defendants were, however, trustees *de facto*, and for certain purposes their acts are good. Their title could not be inquired into collaterally, but in this proceeding they are required to give an account to the people, and must show a good title, not a colorable one. Their title, according to their own showing, rests upon their own neglect. If it be admitted for one election, the defendants may be trustees for life. The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment of ouster against defendants."

Some courts have held under a statute similar to our own, that a failure to qualify within the time prescribed by statute, rendered the office vacant, unless the person's failure was without fault on his part. *Wapello vs. Bingham*, 10 Iowa, 39; *Matter of office of Attorney General*, 14 Fla. 277; *Ross vs. Williamson*, 44 Ga. 50; *State vs. Matthews*, 7 Kan. 327; *State vs. Johnson*, 26 Ark. 281; 1 *Dillon Mun. Corp.* sec 214, 3d ed.; *People vs. Tyler*, 57 Cal. 620.

Our courts, in the construction of the statute, hold that the failure of a public officer, who is elected his own successor to give bond within the time prescribed by law, renders him liable to a proceeding for the forfeiture and vacation of the office, and does not *per se* operate his instantaneous removal from it, and if within a reasonable time thereafter, he being without fault, he shall qualify before steps are taken to declare and fill a vacancy, he may hold the office. *Smith vs. Cronkhite*, 8 Ind. 134; *State vs. Hadley*, 27 Ind. 496; *People vs. McKiney*, 52 N. Y. 374; *Sprowl vs. Lawrence*, 33 Ala. 674; *State ex rel. vs. Peck*, 30 La. An. 280, 281; *State ex rel. vs. Johnson*, 100 Ind. 489.

A Justice of the Peace elected to succeed himself who fails and refuses to take an oath of office and give bond, is an officer *de facto*, and not an officer *de jure*, and his office may be declared vacant by the proper court, in a proceeding by information



against him, and a successor be appointed, or the board of commissioners may appoint his successor (Baker *vs.* Wambaugh, 99 Ind. 312, 314, 316), subject to the following explanation of the rights of the parties:

1. "When it appears, *prima facie*, that acts or events have occurred subjecting an office to a judicial declaration of being made vacant, the authority authorized to fill such vacancy, supposing the office to be vacant, may proceed, before procuring a judicial declaration of the vacancy, and appoint or elect, according to the forms of law, a person to fill such office; but if, when such person attempts to take possession of the office, he is resisted by the previous incumbent, he will be compelled to try the right, and oust such incumbent, or fail to oust him, in some method prescribed by law."

2. "If such elected or appointed person finds the office in fact vacant, and can take possession uncontested by the former incumbent, he may do so, and so long as he remains in such possession he will be an officer *de facto*, and should the former incumbent never appear to contest his right, he will be regarded as having been an officer *de facto* and *de jure*, but should such former incumbent appear after possession has been taken against him, the burden of proceeding to oust the then actual incumbent will fall upon him, and if in such proceeding it is made to appear that facts had occurred before the appointment or election justifying a judicial declaration of a vacancy, it will be then declared to have existed, and the election or appointment will be held to have been valid." State *vs.* Jones, 19 Ind. 356, 358; Baker *vs.* Wambaugh, 99 Ind. 312, 316.

A Justice of the Peace who is elected to be his own successor, but fails to take the necessary oath and execute bond as required by law, to render him an officer *de jure* for his second term, if he continues to exercise the functions of the office, his official acts, so far as they affect the public, or third persons, who have an interest in the thing done, until he shall be ousted, are as valid as the acts of an officer *de jure*, and in an action on a bond given conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, neither he nor his sureties can be heard to question his right to the office. Until the office shall be declared vacant, he is an officer *de facto*, and he and his sureties are bound by his official acts. Sprowle *vs.* Lawrence, 33 Ala. 675; Baker *vs.* Wambaugh, 99 Ind. 312; Gosman *vs.*

The State, 106 Ind. 203; Exp. Johnson, 15 Neb. 512; State *vs.* Petersdorf, 33 La. An. 141; Johnson *vs.* McGinley, 76 Me. 432; State *vs.* Wells, 8 Nev. 105; Cooper *vs.* Moore, 44 Miss. 386; Burton *vs.* Patton, 62 Amer. Dec. 194; Pearce *vs.* Hawkins, 58 Amer. Dec. 54; Shelby *vs.* Alcorn, 36 Miss. 274; Harbaugh *vs.* Windsor, 38 Me. 337.

An officer *de facto* is one whose acts, though he is not a lawful officer, the law upon principles of policy and justice will hold valid, so far as they involve the interests of the public and third persons. This is done where the duties of the officer were exercised: (1) Without a known appointment or election, but under such circumstances of reputation or acquiescence as were calculated to induce people, without inquiry, to submit to or invoke his action, supposing him to be the officer he assumed to be; (2) Under color of a known and valid appointment or election, but where the officer has failed to conform to some precedent requirement or condition, as to take an oath, give a bond, or the like; (3) Under color of a known election or appointment void because the officer was not eligible, or because there was want of power in the electing or appointing body, or by reason of some defect or irregularity in its exercise, such ineligibility, want of power or defect being unknown to the public; (4) Under color of an election or appointment by or pursuant to a public unconstitutional law, before the same is adjudged to be such. State *vs.* Carroll, 38 Conn. 449; Kimball *vs.* Alcorn, 45 Miss. 151.

Although the acts of an officer *de facto* are valid in so far as they affect the public or third persons, who have an interest in them, the principle is otherwise when his acts are for the benefit of himself, or called in question by the State. Kimball *vs.* Alcorn, 45 Miss. 151; People *vs.* Albany, etc., Co. 55 Barb. 344.

*Question 2.*—"In certifying an appointment of justice of the peace to the Governor for a commission, is it necessary that the record show that the vacancy to be filled was such a one as the board of commissioners were authorized to fill by an appointment?"

*Answer.*—A commission issued is valid only so far as it may be authorized by law (Hench *vs.* The State, 72 Ind. 297; Plowman *vs.* Thornton, 52 Ala. 569; *Ex parte* Harris, 52 Ala. 87;

Thompson *vs.* Holt, 52 Ala. 49; Beebe *vs.* Robinson, 52 Ala. 66; Duane *vs.* McDonald, 41 Conn. 517; State *vs.* McNeely, 24 La. An. 19); and it is proper that the record of the Board of Commissioners making an appointment of a justice of the peace to be commissioned by the Governor under the statute (R. S. 1881, sec. 5564) should contain such a recitation of facts that the Chief Executive may determine his authority to act, and the facts recited should show a vacancy upon which the Governor is authorized to act.

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The State University, State Normal School, Purdue University, Hospital for Insane, Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Blind, State Prison North, State Prison South, Reform School for Boys, Reformatory for Women and Girls, Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, are required by law to report to the Governor their proceedings and condition, that the officers, the General Assembly and the public may know and understand their progress, efficiency and performance of duty, as commanded by statute, and exacted and expected by the people, who prompted and caused their creation.

These reports are embraced in the Documentary Journal, printed and distributed by the State.

The number of Documentary Journals to be printed is 1,600 copies.

The expense of printing and binding the Documentary Journals is paid by the State out of the printing fund proper, and no part of such expense is borne by such institutions.

Some of these institutions are the offspring of public beneficence, serving the sweet and lofty uses of charity, bringing amelioration or relief and hope to misfortune, and are linked with the tender chords of throbbing sympathy to a sensitive people; and information as to their condition should be spread with no meager or parsimonious hand.

To disseminate and popularize intelligence, the law has provided for the publication of 2,000 copies of said reports for distribution.

The total number to be printed for each institution for distribution, and the Documentary Journals, is 3,600.

All copies of reports printed for distribution, and not embraced in the Documentary Journals, must be paid for out of funds appropriated for such institutions.

*Hon. William R. Myers, Secretary of State:*

SIR—I have received from you the following communication and inquiry: "I desire to call your attention, for the purpose of obtaining an opinion, to Sections 10 and 11 of an act to provide for the public printing, binding and stationery, approved April 13, 1885." Acts 1885, p. 215.

In section 10 of said act it is provided that the expense of printing and binding the "Documentary Journal" of the State "shall be paid out of the printing fund proper," and Section 11 of said act designates the number of copies of each report to be published, included in which are the following:

State University, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

State Normal School, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Purdue University, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Hospital for Insane, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Institution for the Blind, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

State Prison South, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

State Prison North, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Reform School for Boys, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Reform School for Women and Girls, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

Feeble-Minded Children and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 2,000 copies; Documentary Journal, 1,600 copies.

The act provides that the expense of printing and binding the above named reports shall be paid out of the funds appropriated for such institutions.

The question, therefore, is, "Are the institutions named required to pay for the copies which go into the Documentary Journal, and how many copies are to be printed altogether, including those for distribution and the Documentary Journal?"

The institutions enumerated in your communication are required by law to report to the Governor their proceedings and condition, that the officers, the General Assembly and the public may know and understand their progress, efficiency and performance of duty, as commanded by statute, and exacted and



expected by the people of the State, who caused and prompted their creation. R. S. 1881, secs. 4585, 4586, 4554, 2771, 2776, 2837, 6137, 6211, 6201, 2823.

These reports become public and permanent records of those institutions, and to render them secure and accessible, they are embraced in the Documentary Journal printed and distributed by the State. The number of Documentary Journals to be printed is 1,600 copies.

The expense of printing and binding the Documentary Journal is paid by the State out of the printing fund proper, and no part of such expense is borne by said institutions. Acts 1885, pp. 217, 218, sec. 10.

Some of these institutions are the offspring of public beneficence, serving the sweet and lofty uses of charity, bringing amelioration or relief and hope to misfortune, and are linked with tender chords of throbbing sympathy to a sensitive people, and all of said institutions mentioned by you are invested with a most exalted public interest, and information as to their condition should be spread with no meager or parsimonious hand.

With a view to disseminate and popularize intelligence, the law has provided for the publication of copies of said reports for distribution, and it is my opinion that the statute plainly commands that each of said institutions shall have 2,000 copies of their reports respectively, for distribution, and that number is no part of the required copies for the Documentary Journal.

The total number of copies of reports to be printed for distribution, and the Documentary Journal of each institution, is 3,600. All copies of said reports printed for distribution, and not embraced by the Documentary Journal, must be paid for out of the funds appropriated for such institutions. Acts 1885, p. 215, 217, 218.

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A person who has assumed to act as an officer under revenue laws, and has made collections, he can not, when the State calls on him for payment, say that he was not duly elected or appointed, but acted as an usurper without right. He can not deny his official character.

If an officer *de facto* has received money for the State, he can not pause and question the right of the State to receive it. He can not retain even an unconstitutional tax collected by him, but he must account as in other cases.

Where an officer is prosecuted for embezzlement he can not question the validity of a law under which the money was received, or the ownership of such money.

An officer who has collected taxes, not having possession of the tax duplicate, is liable to account therefor.

It is no defense to the sureties of an officer *de facto* that he is not also an officer *de jure*. Sureties who have signed a bond acknowledging the right of a person to an office and to discharge its duties, and such person has acted under his bond and has collected money, they are estopped to deny that he was legally elected or commissioned or sworn, or that he was ineligible, or that the bond was approved, or that the taxes were legally assessed, or the legality of ordinances or laws under which a collection was made. They can not say that taxes stated in the tax warrant and paid over had been levied on persons and property not subject to taxation. Having received the money the officer must pay it over, and he or his surety can not say that it has been illegally levied and collected.

No official bond is void because of defects in form or substance, or in the approval or filing thereof.

A tax collector has no authority to receive anything in payment but money, and can not receive the promissory note of individuals in payment.

Bank checks or certificates of deposit are only conditional payment, and the tax will remain in force if the check is dishonored.

If a treasurer has received from a taxpayer a promissory note for the amount of tax due by him, for which the officer has given to him a receipt and returned them as paid, and in his settlement the officer is charged therewith, the officer can recover on such note.

If a county treasurer shall by mistake charge himself with and account for any tax that has not been paid to him, such tax is deemed to be due to him personally and may by him be collected.

While as against the State, an officer has no right to receive anything in payment of taxes except money, yet if he receives something else in payment and returns them as paid, as between the State and the officer, the officer must make the amount good.

An entry that the tax has been paid does not estop the State to show that it is unpaid.

The sureties on an official bond taken and acknowledged as contemplated by Section 5533 of R. S. 1881, as between such sureties and the State are deemed to be principals, and the surety in such bond can not set up any defense to an action on the bond which would not be available as a defense to the principal on the bond.

*Hon. James H. Rice, Auditor of State:*

SIR—In answer to your communication, I respectfully submit that if a person has assumed to act as an officer under revenue laws, and has made collections, he can not be permitted, when the State calls upon him for settlement and payment, to say that he was not duly elected or appointed, but has acted as a mere usurper, without right. He is precluded from denying his official character. *Johnson vs. Wilson*, 2 N. H. 202, 206; *Horn vs. Whitaker*, 6 N. H. 88; *Sandwich vs. Fish*, 2 Gray, 298, 301; *Barrington vs. Austin*, 8 Gray, 444; *Wendell vs. Fleming*, 8 Gray, 613; *Cheshire vs. Howland*, 13 Gray, 321; *Williams-*

town *vs.* Willis, 15 Gray, 427; Borden *vs.* Houston, 2 Tex. 594; Billingsly *vs.* State, 14 Md. 369; Lincoln *vs.* Chapin, 132 Mass. 470; Jones *vs.* Scanland, 6 Humph. 195; State *vs.* Cunningham, 8 Blkf. 339; Mowbray *vs.* State, 88 Ind. 324; Inhabitants of Lincoln *vs.* Chapin, 132 Mass. 470.

To the extent that he has acted, the State may properly adopt his agency, and require him to give to taxpayers who have recognized his authority the benefit of their payments. United States *vs.* Morris, 2 Brock. 96; Bell *vs.* Railroad Co., 4 Wall. 598; State *vs.* Cunningham, 8 Blkf. 339; Church *vs.* Stirling, 16 Conn. 387; Commonwealth *vs.* Philadelphia, 27 Pa. St. 497; Wentworth *vs.* Gore, 45 N. H. 160; Wescott *vs.* Moon, 50 Me. 347.

The principles here stated are applicable not merely to the case of a defect in the official authority, but to the case also in which defects, either technical or substantial, might have been urged to the tax the officer has enforced and collected. If he as officer *de facto* has received money for the State, it is not his privilege to pause and question the right of the State to receive it.

An officer has no right to retain even an unconstitutional tax collected by him, but he must account as in other cases. If he actually received the money as treasurer he can not deny that it is the money of the State. State *vs.* Tumey, 81 Ind. 559; State *vs.* Cunningham, 8 Blkf. 339; Stucky *vs.* Board, 27 Ind. 251, 252; Hadley *vs.* State, 66 Ind. 272; Nixon *vs.* State, 96 Ind. 111, 114; Mowrey *vs.* State, 88 Ind. 324; Williams *vs.* Holden, 4 Wend. 223; Moore *vs.* Allegheny City, 18 Pa. St. 55; People *vs.* Cooper, 10 Ill. App. 384; Coons *vs.* People, 76 Ill. 383; Lovington *vs.* Trustees, 99 Ill. 564; Berrien Co. Treasurer *vs.* Bunbury, 45 Mich. 79; Lincoln *vs.* Chapin, 132 Mass. 470; Commonwealth *vs.* Philadelphia, 27 Pa. St. 497; Waters *vs.* State, 1 Gill. 302; Smyth *vs.* Titcombe, 31 Me. 272; Oneal *vs.* School Commissioners, 27 Md. 227; State *vs.* Baltimore, etc., Co., 34 Md. 344; 40 Wis. 103-469; 34 Mich. 228; 55 New York, 180; 18 Geo. 65; 1 Lea (Tenn.) 96; 52 Cal. 198; 47 Tex. 583; 48 Tex. 120; 1 Gill. (Md.) 302; 6 Ala. 579; 24 N. J. L. 764; 80 N. C. 145; 99 Ill. 564; 1 Lea (Tenn.) 296; 47 Wis. 251; State *vs.* Paulding, 20 Amer. L. Reg. 109; Boone Co. *vs.* Jones, 54 Iowa, 699; Oldtown *vs.* Blake, 74 Me. 280; Cromin *vs.* Stodard, 97 N. Y. 271; People *vs.* Johr, 22 Mich. 461.



In a criminal prosecution of an officer for embezzlement of money collected by him for the State he can not question the validity of the law under which the money was received by him or the ownership of such money. *State vs. Spaulding*, 20 Amer. L. Reg. 109; *State vs. Tumeys*, 81 Ind. 559; *Woodward vs. State*, 103 Ind. 127.

An officer who has collected taxes without having possession of the proper tax duplicate is nevertheless liable to account. *Governor vs. Montgomery*, 2 Swan, 613; *Tyler vs. Old Port Building Association*, 87 Ind. 323.

It is no defense to the sureties of an officer *de facto* that he is not also an officer *de jure*.

Sureties who have signed a bond acknowledging the right of a person to an office, and to discharge its duties, and such person has acted under his bond and as such officer has collected money, they are estopped to deny that he was legally elected, or commissioned or sworn, or that he was ineligible, or that the bond was approved, or that the taxes were legally assessed, or the legality of ordinances or laws under which a collection is made. He can not say that the taxes stated in the tax warrant and paid over had been levied on persons and property not subject to taxation. Having received the money *colore officii*, it is the duty of the collector to pay it over, and he or his surety can not say that it has been illegally levied or collected. *Jones vs. Scanland*, 6 Humph. 195; *Boone Co. vs. Jones*, 54 Iowa, 699; *Brandt on Suretyship*, secs. 13, 445, 446, 447, 448, 452, 453, 455, 458, 459; *State vs. Cunningham*, 8 Blkf. 339; *Mowbray vs. The State*, 88 Ind. 324; *State vs. Carroll*, 38 Conn. 449; *Sprowle vs. Lawrence*, 33 Ala. 675.

No official bond is void because of defects in form or substance, or in the approval or filing thereof. R. S. 1881, secs. 5530; 32 Cal. 145; 8 Iowa, 553; *Brandt on Suretyship*, secs. 12, 13, 442, 445; 5 Ohio, 136; *People vs. Johr*, 22 Mich. 461; *State vs. Carroll*, 38 Conn. 449; *Kimball vs. Alcorn*, 45 Miss. 151; *Sprowle vs. Lawrence*, 33 Ala. 675.

A tax collector has no authority to receive anything in payment of taxes but such money as at the time is legal tender, or at least passes current. *McLanahan vs. Syracuse*, 18 Hun. 259; *Staly vs. Columbus*, 36 Mich. 38; *Richards vs. Stogsdel*, 21 Ind. 74.

Money is always understood in the tax laws when nothing



else is mentioned. *Johnson vs. U. S.*, 5 Mason, 425; *United States vs. Morgan*, 11 How. 154; *Miltenberger vs. Cooke*, 18 Wall. 421; *Hartford vs. Franey*, 47 Conn. 76; *Dickson vs. Gamble*, 16 Fla. 687; *Jones vs. Wright*, 34 Mich. 371; *Loftin vs. Watson*, 32 Ark. 414; *West Baton Rouge vs. Moores*, 27 La. An. 459.

As between the officer and the State, he has no right to receive the promissory notes of individuals in payment of taxes. *Dickson vs. Gamble*, 16 Fla. 687; *Doran vs. Phillips*, 47 Mich. 228; *State vs. Sneed*, 9 Baxt. 472; *Bank of Orange Co. vs. Wakeman*, 1 Cow. 45 and note; *Elliot vs. Miller*, 8 Mich. 132. Bank checks or certificates of deposit are only conditional payment, and the tax will remain in force if the check is dishonored. *Kahl vs. Love*, 37 N. J. L. 5; *Alkan vs. Bean*, 8 Biss. 83; *The Board vs. Jenal*, 14 Neb. 254; *Hartford vs. Franey*, 47 Conn. 76; *McLanahan vs. Syracuse*, 18 Hun. 259; *Elliot vs. Miller*, 8 Mich. 132.

If, however, a treasurer has received from a taxpayer a promissory note for the amount of tax due by him, for which the officer has given to him a receipt, and returned them as paid, and in his settlement the officer is charged therewith, the officer can recover upon such note. *Elson vs. Speaker*, 100 Ind. 374; *Elliot vs. Miller*, 8 Mich. 132; *Dickson vs. Gamble*, 16 Fla. 687.

Whenever any county treasurer shall, by mistake, have charged himself with, and accounted for, any tax that shall not have been paid to him, such tax is deemed and taken as due to him personally, whether in or out of office, and may be by him collected in the same way that other taxes due and unpaid are collected, and the same will bear legal interest, and may be collected in the same manner as the original lien. R. S. 1881, sec. 6453.

An officer has no right to receive for taxes anything that the law has not authorized to be received therefor, but if he chooses to receive something else in payment and receipts for the taxes and returns them as paid, as between the State and the officer, the officer must make good the amount in an action by the State against him. *The People vs. Wight*, 34 Mich. 371; *State vs. Township of Columbus*, 36 Mich. 38; *The People vs. Pritchard*, 19 Mich. 470; *Bank of Orange Co. vs. Wakeman*, 1 Cow. 45 and note.

An entry that a tax has been paid does not estop the State to show that it is unpaid. *Olmsted Co. vs. Barber*, 31 Minn. 256.

The sureties in an official bond taken and acknowledged as contemplated by Section 5533 of R. S. of 1881, as between such sureties and the State, are deemed and taken to be principals, and it is not competent for any surety in such bond to set up as a defense to an action brought for a breach of the condition thereof, any matter which would not be available as a defense to the principal in such bond. R. S. 1881, sec. 5534.

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The Senate may elect a temporary presiding officer when the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate.

In case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or inability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Senate becomes acting Governor until the vacancy be filled.

The Lieutenant Governor is a State officer, and when during a recess of the General Assembly a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

An office should be filled by appointment only until the voters can themselves fill it at a regular election.

In case of a vacancy, permanent or temporary, in the office of Governor, the duties of that office devolve on the Lieutenant Governor, and he becomes acting Governor, but this does not create a vacancy in the latter office.

When there is an actual vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, it should be filled by the people at the next general election.

In many cases a person elected to fill a vacancy in an office created by the Constitution holds for the full term prescribed by the Constitution, but the Constitution expressly imposes a limitation upon the duration of the office of Lieutenant Governor, held by a person elected to fill a vacancy, and he will hold for the unexpired term only of his predecessor, whose vacancy he was elected to fill.

*Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana:*

SIR—I have received your communication, in which you request my opinion upon certain legal questions, and appreciating their importance, I proceed to answer them, in the order in which they are submitted.

*Question 1.*—In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, should there be an election to fill such vacancy at the next succeeding general election?

*Answer*—The office of Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution of Indiana, becomes an essential factor in the proper administration of the affairs of the State. He is elected for the term of four years (R. S. 1881, sec. 128), and by virtue of his office he is President of the Senate, with a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate and vote on all subjects, and whenever the Senate shall be equally divided he shall give the casting vote. R. S. 1881, sec. 147.

Section 10 of Article IV of the Constitution provides that "each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, the President of the Senate excepted." R. S. 1881, sec. 106. This clause of the Constitution is to be considered in connection with section 11 of Article V of the Constitution, which provides: "Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the occasion." R. S. 1881, sec. 137. This clause presupposes that there is a Lieutenant Governor.

Under this provision of the Constitution the Senate may elect a temporary presiding officer when the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate.

Section 10 of Article V of the Constitution provides: "In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor, and the General Assembly shall by law provide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation or inability both of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a Governor be elected." R. S. 1881, sec. 136.

In pursuance of said clause of the Constitution, the General Assembly of 1867 enacted the following statute: "In case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or inability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled, and if there be no President of the Senate, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a President thereof." R. S. 1881, Sec. 5559.



This provision of the statute is operative only when there is a vacancy in the offices of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and in such event the President of the Senate shall become acting Governor until the vacancy be filled, and such vacancy should be filled at the next ensuing November election. R. S. 1881, sec. 4678.

The Lieutenant Governor is a State officer. He is elected by the whole people of the State. He presides over a branch of the General Assembly that legislates for the whole State, and upon the removal, resignation or death of the Governor he becomes acting Governor of the State. The Constitution requires him to sign all bills and joint resolutions enacted by the General Assembly. R. S. 1881, sec. 121. He is a member of the State Board of Equalization that passes on the taxes of the State. Sargent S. Prentiss, who possessed a national reputation as an orator and lawyer, in a speech in the General Assembly of Mississippi, defined a State officer to be as follows: "On the other hand, I understand a State officer to be one whose jurisdiction extends over the State, and the exercise of the duties of which will operate equally upon all the citizens of the State. Thus the Governor, the Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals and other Circuit Courts, are all State officers, because their action is general and not confined to any particular county or portion of the State. It is not the mode of election which gives character to the office, but the duties appertaining to it and the extent of their exercise. For instance, a Judge of the Supreme Court—it will be admitted, I presume—is a State officer, though he is elected only from a particular district, but the exercise of the duties of his office extends over the whole State." *Life and Times of S. S. Prentiss*, p. 113, 114.

I think it may be safely assumed that a Lieutenant Governor is a State officer. The Constitution declares "when during a recess of the General Assembly a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of judge of any court, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified." R. S. 1881, sec. 144.

It is the policy of the law that when the regular order is broken by a vacancy, the office in which it occurs shall not remain



unfilled longer than necessary, but such office, as far as possible, should be bestowed upon the incumbent by the voters, and an office should be filled by appointment only until the voters can themselves fill it at a regular election. The State *ex rel.* Ault *vs.* Long, 91 Ind. 351, 356; *Parmater vs. State*, 102 Ind. 90.

The Constitution provides: "All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law." R. S. 1881, sec. 95.

The Statute provides: A general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1882, and biennially thereafter on the same day, at which election all existing vacancies in office, and all offices the terms of which will expire before the next general election thereafter, shall be filled unless otherwise provided by law. R. S. 1881, sec. 4678.

It has been urged that, in some instances, the Lieutenant Governor has succeeded to the office of Governor by the resignation or death of the Governor, and a vacancy was thereby created in the office of Lieutenant Governor, which was not filled by appointment or election, and that such practice ought to control the decision of the question presented by your inquiry.

Section 10 of Article V of the Constitution provides that, "In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor." R. S. 1881, sec. 136.

Section 23 of Article V provides: "The Lieutenant Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and any person acting as Governor shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor." R. S. 1881, sec. 149. The Lieutenant Governor, in entering upon the duties of Acting Governor, is not required to take an additional oath of office. Justices' Opinion, 70 Me. 570, 593-4.

The Lieutenant Governor becomes acting Governor upon the death or resignation of the Governor by virtue of the Constitution, and the duties of Governor devolve upon him, and he is entitled to the emoluments of the office, and his performance of its duties does not operate as a resignation or vacation of

the office of Lieutenant Governor. *Chadwick vs. Earhart*, 11 Oregon, 389-394; *The People ex rel. Church vs. Hopkins*, 55 N. Y. 74. The constitution of the State of Oregon provides that "in case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Secretary of State." In *Chadwick vs. Earhart*, *supra*, the court in construing this clause of the Constitution said: "If the nomination or appointment to an office be by *descriptio personarum* of one who holds some office, by the title of which he is described, and who on some contingency is to enter and fill another office, the answering the description at the time the contingency arises designates him as the person who is to enter and fill the office, and when as thus designated he enters into the office, he holds it in his natural and not in his official capacity. This seems to be the principle which applies when the office of Governor devolves on the Secretary of State on the happening of any of the events specified in the Constitution.

"Now as two offices may remain distinct which are not incompatible though the officer is the same person, it would seem that the same principle should govern the holding of the office of Governor by the Secretary of State." The fact that a Lieutenant Governor may become acting Governor by virtue of the Constitution, does not create a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, to be filled by election or otherwise. This construction has been placed on the Constitution of this State by Governors Morton and Baker, as executive officers of Indiana.

Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution provides: "The executive powers of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years." R. S. 1881, sec. 127.

In October, 1860, Henry S. Lane was elected Governor, and Oliver P. Morton was elected Lieutenant Governor, and they were duly installed on the 14th of January, 1861. On the 16th of January, 1861, Governor Lane was elected United States Senator, and resigned the office of Governor, and Lieutenant Governor Morton became acting Governor, and continued in office during the residue of the term.

In October, 1864, Governor Morton was elected Governor

and held the office until the 23d of January, 1867, exercising the duties of the office for six years, when he was elected a Senator of the United States. If he had been Governor during his first term instead of Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor, he would not have been eligible to a second term of office.

Conrad Baker was elected Lieutenant Governor, and when Governor Morton resigned the office of Governor, he as Lieutenant Governor, became acting Governor on the 24th of January, 1867, and served during the remainder of the term, and all bills of the General Assembly of 1867 that came to his hands were signed by him: "Conrad Baker, Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor." All of which appears on the original bills on file in the office of the Secretary of State. This was the only session of the Legislature during the time that he was Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor.

Governor Baker acting on the theory that during the residue of Governor Morton's term he was Lieutenant Governor only, acting as Governor, became a candidate for Governor, and in 1868 was elected and became Governor, and held the office during the term of four years, making a total of six years of administration. If he had been Governor during the unexpired term of Governor Morton, instead of Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor, the Constitution that declares that the Governor "shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years," would have rendered him ineligible during the last two years of his occupancy of the office. *Gasman vs. State*, 106 Ind. 203; *Carson vs. McPhitridge*, 15 Ind. 327; *Parmater vs. State*, 102 Ind. 90.

I think it very evident that the Lieutenant Governor creates no vacancy in his office by acting as Governor. If, in the history of the State, there have been vacancies in the office of Lieutenant Governor, that were not filled by election, this construction of the Constitution and statutes by the State officers, while entitled to respectful consideration, can never abrogate their text; it can never fritter away their obvious sense; it can never narrow down their true limitations; it can never enlarge their natural boundaries, and repeated violations of a plain law, can not give construction to it. *May vs. Rice*, 91 Ind. 546, 556; *People vs. Allen*, 42 N. Y. 378, 384; *Oakey vs. Aspinwall*,



3 Comst. p. 568; *Sadler vs. Laugham*, 43 Ala. 311; *Newell vs. People*, 3 Seld. 94, 95; *Chesapeake, etc., Co. vs. Miller*, 19 W. Va. 408; *Greencastle Township vs. Black*, 5 Ind. 557, 564-5; *State vs. Ristine*, 20 Ind. 349, 350; *Harrison vs. Wills*, 7 Heisk, 35; 19 Amer. R. 604; *Ristine vs. State*, 20 Ind. 328, 337; *Coo-ley Const. Lim.* 43, 44, 69 and 70.

In case of a vacancy, permanent or temporary, in the office of Governor, the duties of that office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, but this does not create a vacancy in the latter office. The case, however is different when the Lieutenant Governor is removed, dies or resigns. In such case there is an actual vacancy in that office, which should be filled by the people at the next general election.

*Question 2.* If there should be an election to fill such vacancy, for what time would the person elected hold?

In many cases, a person elected to fill a vacancy in an office created by the Constitution, holds for the full term prescribed by the Constitution. *State ex rel. vs. Long*, 91 Ind. 351; *The Governor vs. Nelson*, 6 Ind. 497; *The State vs. Allen*, 21 Ind. 516, 523; *Baker vs. Kirk*, 33 Ind. 517, 528; *Gasman vs. State*, 106 Ind. 203.

But the Constitution expressly provides that "the official term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall commence on the second Monday in January in the year 1853, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter." R. S. 1881, sec. 135. This clause imposes a limitation upon the duration of the office held by a person elected to fill a vacancy, and commands an election of a Lieutenant Governor at the November election in the year 1888, who takes his office on the second Monday of January, 1889, and the person elected in 1886 will hold for the unexpired term of his predecessor, whose vacancy he was elected to fill. *Parmater vs. State*, 102 Ind. 90.

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A tax is not a lien unless it is expressly made so by the law which imposes it, and the time when the lien will attach must be determined by the statute, and when liens are expressly created they are not to be enlarged by construction.

The Legislature may make the lien a first claim on property, with precedence over all other claims and liens whatsoever, whether created by judgment, mortgage, execution or otherwise, and whether arising before or after the assessment of the tax.



A lien for taxes attaches on all personal property on the first Monday in April of each year for the taxes of such year.

Taxes of former years do not become a lien by operation of the Statute on the personal property of succeeding years, but a lien is created on such personal property when a list of delinquents with the amount due by each is duly certified to be correct by the County Auditor, as prescribed by Section 6427 of R. S. 1881, and delivered to the County Treasurer and the lien operates from the time of delivery, and such lien is superior to a mortgage subsequently made, or an execution subsequently levied on such personal property.

Whenever the Treasurer has reasons to believe that any person charged with tax is about to remove from the County without payment of his tax, he may, at any time, levy such tax and charges by distraint and sale of personal property—but otherwise he can not make a levy until the tax is delinquent, and the tax duplicate becomes his warrant to make such collection of taxes.

It is made the duty of the Treasurer to levy and collect all delinquent taxes placed on his duplicate, as well before as after his return of settlement, and his duplicate becomes his warrant therefor.

A wheat crop sown in the fall of 1885 and reaped in 1886 is subject to a specific lien under the statute for the taxes of 1885 and 1886, senior to any lien created thereon by mortgage.

*Hon. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of State:*

SIR—You submit this question:

*Question*—“A is owing State and county taxes for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. In September, 1885, he sowed a crop of wheat. In January, 1886, he executed a chattel mortgage to B on said wheat crop.”

*First Inquiry*—“Which is the senior lien on said wheat crop, the taxes or the chattel mortgage?”

*Second Inquiry*—If taxes constitute a senior lien, is such lien senior to the mortgage for all taxes or only for the taxes of 1885?”

*Answer*—A tax is not a lien unless it is expressly made so by the law which imposes it, and the time when the lien will attach must be determined by the statute, and when liens are expressly created, they are not to be enlarged by construction. *Tompkins vs. Little Rock, etc. Co.* 18 Fed. Rep. 344; *Hime vs. Comes*, 19 Wall. 659; *Cooley on Tax.* 444, 445, 446, 447, 2d ed.

The Legislature may make the lien a first claim on property with precedence over all other claims and liens whatsoever, whether created by judgment, mortgage, execution or otherwise, and whether arising before or after the assessment of the tax. *Cooley on Tax.* 445, 2d ed.; *Isaacs vs. Decker*, 41 Ind. 410:

*Bodertha vs. Spencer*, 40 Ind. 353; *Peckham vs. Millikan*, 99 Ind. 352, 356; *Wallace's Estate*, 59 Pa. St. 401; *Dungan's Appeal*, 68 Pa. St. 204; *Lydecker vs. Palisade Tax Co.* 33 N. J. Eq. 415; *Cooper vs. Corbin*, 105 Ill. 224; *Trustees vs. Trenton*, 30 N. J. Eq. 667; *Patterson vs. O'Niel*, 33 N. J. Eq. 386; 2 *Desty on Taxation*, 732.

In *Mesker vs. Kock* (76 Ind. 68, 74) the Court, in construing the statute in 1 R. S. 1876, p. 114, said: "The appellant insists that there is no lien upon personal property for taxes unless the duplicate is in the hands of the treasurer, and, as he purchased the property in question after it had been returned, he took it divested of any such lien. In this he is mistaken. The statute creates a lien on personal as well as real property for all taxes charged to the owner until paid." It is as follows:

SEC. 170. "All the property, both real and personal, situated in any county, shall be liable for the payment of all taxes, penalties, interest and costs charged to the owner thereof in such county, and no partial payment of such taxes, penalties, interest or costs shall discharge or release any part or portion of such property until the whole be paid, which lien shall in no wise be affected or destroyed by any sale or transfer of any such personal property." Thereafter the said statute construed, as aforesaid, by the Court, was amended, limiting the operation of the lien on personal property, which provides: "Such lien shall in no wise be affected or destroyed by any sale or transfer of any such personal property, and shall attach on the first day of April annually for the taxes of such year." R. S. 1881, Sec. 6447.

The taxes of 1885 became a lien on said property, by operation of the statute, when the wheat was sown, and such lien has precedence over any mortgage subsequently executed, but the taxes of prior years did not by operation of the statute become an immediate lien on said personal property, unless the proper warrant was in the hands of the treasurer, which would create a lien on said property.

The wheat crop sown in 1885, and maturing in the summer of 1886, is subject to a specific lien for taxes of years 1885 and 1886, and such lien has precedence over any lien or claim created by said mortgage.

After the third Monday of April of each year the treasurer shall cause a list to be made of the delinquents, with the amount

due from each, which list shall be certified to be correct by the county auditor, and he shall then proceed with such list, which, when so certified, shall be a sufficient authority and have the same force and effect as an execution, and after demand for the amount of such delinquent tax and the penalty thereon of the person delinquent, he may proceed to make a levy upon sufficient personal property to pay such taxes, penalty and the cost of sale. R. S. 1881, sec. 6427; *Standard Oil Co. vs. Bretz*, 98 Ind. 232, 235.

Whenever the treasurer has reason to believe that any person charged with tax is about to remove from the county without payment of his tax, he may, at any time, levy such tax and charges by distraint and sale of personal property, but otherwise he can not make a levy until the tax is delinquent. R. S. 1881, sec. 6433; *Veit vs. Graff*, 37 Ind. 253; *Barker vs. Norton*, 19 Ind. 146.

The tax duplicate becomes the treasurer's warrant to make such collection of taxes. R. S. 1881, secs. 6417, 6418, 6419, 6422, 6424, 6426, 6433; *Barker vs. Norton*, 19 Ind. 146; *Veit vs. Graff*, 37 Ind. 253; *McNeil vs. Farneman*, 37 Ind. 203; *Ewing vs. Rolesson*, 15 Ind. 27; *Noland vs. Busby*, 28 Ind. 154; *The Standard Oil Co. vs. Bretz*, 98 Ind. 232, 235.

The County Auditor is required to set down on such duplicate in one column, the State, county, school, township, road and all other taxes, and he shall set down in a separate column the amount of taxes on all property returned delinquent, specifying the years and the amount remaining unpaid with the proper penalty on the same, added. R. S. 1881, sec. 6418. It is made the duty of the Treasurer to levy and collect all delinquent taxes placed on his duplicate, as well before as after his return of settlement, and the duplicate becomes his warrant therefor. R. S. 1881, secs. 6417, 6418, 6419, 6422, 6424, 6426, 6427, 6433; *Ewing vs. Rolesson*, 15 Ind. 27; *Noland vs. Busby*, 28 Ind. 154; *the Standard Oil Company vs. Bretz*, 98 Ind. 232, 235.

When a list has been made of delinquents, with the amount due by each, duly certified to be correct by the County Auditor, as prescribed by section 6427 of R. S. 1881, such list has the same force and effect as an execution. *Virden vs. Bowen*, 55 Miss. 1; *Cooley on Tax*. 438, 2d ed.

When an execution against the property of any person is de-



livered to an officer to be executed, the goods and chattels of such person within the jurisdiction of the officer are bound from the time of the delivery, (R. S. 1881, sec. 686; *Johnson vs. McCland*, 7 Blackford, 501; *Coner vs. Wilson*, 14 Ind. 465,) and said delinquent list becomes a lien on the personal property of the debtor from the time of the delivery thereof to the officer; and the Treasurer's lien is superior to a mortgage subsequently made or an execution subsequently levied. *Noland vs. Busby*, 28 Ind. 154; *McNeil vs. Farneman*, 37 Ind. 203; *Barker vs. Morton*, 19 Ind. 146; *Veit vs. Graff*, 37 Ind. 253, 256; *Evans vs. Bradford*, 35 Ind. 527; *Peckham vs. Millikan*, 99 Ind. 352, 356; *Bodertha vs. Spencer*, 40 Ind. 353; *Isaacs vs. Decker*, 41 Ind. 410.

Whether or not the taxes existing for years prior to 1885 were a lien on the wheat crop, having precedence of the mortgage lien, depends upon facts not recited or explained in your communication as to the proper return of the delinquent list, and the delivery thereof to the Treasurer and his possession and custody of such records when the wheat was sown, or prior to the execution of the mortgage. If the delinquent list, duly certified, was in the hands of the Treasurer when the wheat was sown, or prior to the execution of the mortgage, in such case the delinquent taxes for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 became a lien on said crop prior to that of the mortgage.

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A town or city may not by ordinance impose a punishment upon an individual for an act for which he may be punished under the statute.

A town or city may enact ordinances defining and prohibiting nuisances not within the statutory definition, and for which no punishment is prescribed by statute, and punish the offender.

A town or city may enact and enforce necessary ordinances for the abatement and removal of a nuisance to protect the public health, and such proceeding is not the infliction of a punishment on the individual within the meaning of the statute, and is not prohibited by section 1640 R. S. 1881.

*Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary of the State Board of Health:*

SIR—I have received your communication in which you submit to me the following questions:

*Question 1.*—"Can a city maintain an action for the abatement of a nuisance under ordinance, as provided for in section 2066, R. S. 1881?" Acts 1881, pp. 174, 208, sec. 157.



*Question 2.*—"Does the section, by implication or otherwise, conflict with section 1640, R. S. 1881?" Acts 1881, pp. 114, 127, sec. 67.

*Answer.*—I will answer these questions together. Section 1640 of the Revised Statutes provides: "Whenever any act is made a public offense against the State by any statute, and the punishment prescribed therefor, such act shall not be made punishable by any ordinance of any incorporated city or town; and any ordinance to such effect shall be null and void, and all prosecutions for any such public offense as may be within the jurisdiction of the authorities of such incorporated cities or towns, by and before such authorities, shall be had under the State law only."

In the case of *Jett vs. City of Richmond*, 78 Ind. 316, the Supreme Court has held the statute quoted to be constitutional, and said: "The purpose of the above provision is apparent. It is to prevent persons being punished twice for the same offense, once under the State law, and again under a city or town ordinance."

Section 2066 of Revised Statutes of 1881 provides: "Whoever erects, continues, uses, or maintains any building, structure, or place for the exercise of any trade, employment, or business, or for the keeping or feeding of any animal, which, by occasioning noxious exhalations or noisome or offensive smells becomes injurious to the health, comfort, or property of individuals or the public; or causes or suffers any offal, filth, or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place, to the damage or prejudice of others or the public; or obstructs or impedes, without legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor, or collection of waters; or unlawfully diverts any stream of water from its natural course, or state, to the injury of others; or obstructs or encumbers, by fences, buildings, structures, or otherwise, any public grounds; or erects, continues, or maintains any obstruction to the full use of property, so as to injure the property of another, or essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the Board of Trustees of towns, and the Common Councils

of cities from enacting and enforcing such ordinances within their respective corporate limits as they may deem necessary to protect the public health and comfort.”

This statute was approved April 7, 1881. Section 1640 was thereafter enacted and approved April 19, 1881. So far as section 1640 and the proviso of Section 2066 may be in conflict, the proviso is thereby repealed.

It is my opinion that a town or city may not by ordinance impose a punishment upon an individual for an act for which he may be punished by the statute, but a town or city may enact and enforce necessary ordinances for the abatement and removal of a nuisance to protect the public health and comfort. Such proceeding is not the infliction of a punishment on the individual by ordinance within the meaning of the statute and is not prohibited by Section 1640, R. S. 1881.

Cities and towns should possess some summary power on the subject for the protection and preservation of the public health.

A person who erects, continues or maintains a public nuisance, as defined by statute, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished under Section 2066 of the statute. A city or town may enact ordinances defining and prohibiting nuisances not within the statutory definition, and for which no punishment is prescribed by statute, and punish the offender.

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- If a person who has been elected to and has entered upon a full four years' term as Township Assessor dies or resigns, his appointed successor holds until the next succeeding April election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and the person elected as successor to fill such vacancy, if the full term of such dying or resigning officer has not then expired, will hold by virtue of his election for the unexpired term only. Id.
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- An elector is eligible to hold office under the laws of Indiana. Id.
- The phrase, "eligible to office," has reference to the qualification to hold the office, and not to the election to such office. Id.
- Although a person may be ineligible when elected, yet if he is eligible before the commencement of his term of office, he may qualify and act. Id.
- An Assessor's term of office does not commence until the expiration of ten days from the day of such election, and if he has resided in the township fifty-three



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- The Board of Health may promulgate and enforce such reasonable regulations for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases as may be deemed advisable by them, and any person or officer of a corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing to comply with the requirements of such regulations, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Id.
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- The Legislature has plenary power to prescribe the punishment for crime and offenses. Id.
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- It is the policy of the law to invite the prisoners to subordination and obedience by the substitution of the benign and persuasive influence of hope for compulsion by the scourge. Id.
- The statute granting good time to prisoners is constitutional. Id.
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Contracts for public printing may be let only in the manner and upon the notice provided by law, and any other contract is unauthorized and voidable at the election of the State. Id.

The State is not bound by the mistakes or the unlawful or wrongful acts of its officers. Id.

The Commissioners have some discretionary authority in determining how bids for State printing shall be invited, and as there are some conveniences in having all the work done by the same contractor, it can not be said as a matter of law that it is illegal to require the bids to be made on an understanding that the offers of each bidder are to include all the work and be compared with others, and the whole work let in a single contract. Id.

The contract for State printing should be so let as to secure the best terms, by open and free competition. Id.

In order that there may be full and free competition, it is essential that bidders shall have the means of forming some estimate of what will be required of them, and shall be apprised of the basis on which calculations are to be made which are to decide between them. Id.

An agreement between several parties that one of them shall bid in his own name at a public letting of the contract, and all shall share the profits, is against public policy and voidable, if either the intention, the effect or the necessary tendency of the combination be to limit competition in the bidding. Id.



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These reports are embraced in the Documentary Journal, printed and distributed by the State. Id.

The number of Documentary Journals to be printed is 1,600 copies. Id.

The expense of printing and binding the Documentary Journals is paid by the State out of the printing fund proper, and no part of such expense is borne by such institutions. Id.

Some of these institutions are the offspring of public beneficence, serving the sweet and lofty uses of charity, bringing amelioration or relief and hope to misfortune, and are linked with the tender chords of throbbing sympathy to a sensitive people; and information as to their condition should be spread with no meager or parsimonious hand. Id.

To disseminate and popularize intelligence, the law has provided for the publication of 2,000 copies of said reports for distribution. Id.

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Where the law requires the bonds of bidders to be presented and approved before the letting of a contract, to secure good faith in bids, such bonds should be presented with the bid, and it would be improper for the Board to leave it for consideration until after the opening of bids. Id.

- If the Board should leave the bonds without examination until after opening of the bids, and the bond of the lowest bidder is defective, the Board may permit an imperfect or insufficient bond to be then made good, and such bond is valid. Id.
- A bond, whether required by statute nor not, is good at common law if voluntarily made for a valid consideration. Id.
- The bond must secure performance according to plans and specifications. If the specifications embrace a stipulation authorizing changes in the plan, work or material, then the bond is executed with reference to such stipulation, and it becomes a part of the contract of the sureties. Changes in the plan and material, under such circumstances, are not an abrogation of the contract or the substitution of a new one. Id.
- The Board, under the discretion conferred by the contract as to changes, can not subvert the whole plan of the structure or depart from the general plan, style, extent and purpose of the original undertaking. Id.
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- The court, where there is no court house, may compel the Board to provide suitable rooms for the court and county officers by renting. Id.
- A board of commissioners having the power to make an appointment to office can not appoint one of its own members. Such appointment would be void. A public trust committed to them can not be discharged for their benefit, or to promote their interest, or the interest of either of them. 144
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- If the delinquent tax and penalty is paid upon demand without levy the Treasurer may charge and receive in addition to the taxes and penalty the sum of twenty-five cents. Id.
- When a levy is made and no sale, the Treasurer may charge a fee of fifty cents for the demand. Id.
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## FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

- A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 70
- A copy of an indictment found or affidavit made before a magistrate of any State charging the person demanded with having committed a crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State from which the person so charged has fled, will authorize the Governor of the State to which such person has fled to issue a warrant for his arrest. Id.
- To authorize the arrest there must be (1) A charge of crime against the person in the State where the crime is alleged to have been committed; (2) A demand by one Governor on the other for the arrest; (3) An indictment found in the State from which the party fled, or an affidavit made and certified by the Governor of that State; (4) The party charged must have been in the State when the crime was committed, and have fled from it. Id.
- It has been held that an authenticated copy of an information filed with the affidavit upon which it is based is a sufficient compliance with the act of Congress. Id.
- It is not necessary that a warrant should have been issued in the State from which he fled. Id.

- The statute requiring the surrender of a fugitive from justice to the State in which he stands charged with treason, felony or other crime, embraces every offense known to the laws of the demanding State, including misdemeanors. Id.
- A requisition can not issue for the return of a fugitive on a charge of bastardy. Id.
- If a Governor refuses to return a fugitive there is no power conferred on the judicial or other department of the government to compel him to do so. Id.
- The exercise of the power of inter-State extradition involves discretion and is not a mere ministerial duty. Id.
- An executive may revoke a warrant, whether issued by him or his predecessor. Id.
- The warrant should recite that the requisition upon which it was issued was accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of an indictment or affidavit, and that the party is a fugitive from justice. Id.
- As to the effect of the warrant, see opinion. Id.
- The tribunals of the State will not pass on the sufficiency of the indictment as a matter of technical pleading. That is to be determined in the State in which the indictment is found. Id.
- The affidavit accompanying the demand must charge that a crime has been committed by the accused in the State from which he has fled. Id.
- Such affidavit ought not to be on belief or embody a hearsay statement, but must distinctly charge the offense. Id.
- As to sufficiency of affidavit, see opinion. Id.
- There can be no surrender of a person to the jurisdiction of another State unless it appear in fact that he is a fugitive from justice. Id.
- Upon the executive of the State in which the accused is found rests the responsibility of determining whether he is a fugitive from the justice of the demanding State. The affidavit of a competent person may be deemed sufficient to make a *prima facie* case against the person demanded. Id.
- A fugitive from justice is a person who commits a crime within a State and withdraws himself from such jurisdiction without waiting to abide the consequences of his act. Id.
- One who goes to a State and commits a crime, and then returns home, is as much a fugitive from justice as if he had committed a crime in the State in which he resided and then fled to some other State. Id.
- A citizen and resident of one State charged in a requisition with the constructive commission of crime in another State from which, in fact, he has never fled, is not a fugitive from justice, and the determination of the Governor as to the sufficiency of the facts alleged is not conclusive on such person on trial, but the fact may be investigated. Id.
- The fugitive in this State must be taken before the Circuit or Criminal Judge who is nearest or most convenient of access to the place at which he is arrested, who proceeds to ascertain if the person apprehended is the fugitive demanded and mentioned in the Governor's warrant. Id.
- No citizen can be returned where it shall clearly be made to appear to the Judge holding the examination that he was in this State at the time of the alleged commission of the offense, and not in the State from which it is pretended that he fled. Id.
- It devolves on the prisoner to show by positive facts that the presumption upon which the Governor acted was unfounded in fact. Id.
- The party should not be discharged, because, in the judgment of the Court, the proof showing that he was a fugitive from justice may not be as full as might properly have been required. Id.

The Federal courts have jurisdiction by *habeas corpus* to inquire into the detention. An agent appointed by the State in which he is arrested is not an officer of the United States. Id.

The arrest is made by State agency and State officers and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is not exclusive, but State courts and judges have jurisdiction also in the matter. Id.

While there must be a proper charge of crime, the guilt or innocence of the prisoner will not be investigated upon *habeas corpus* when the Governor has issued his warrant. Id.

If the alleged fugitive is held in custody, or on bail, for any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the State, the Judge shall for that reason refuse to make an order for the delivery or removal of the fugitive, who shall report the facts to the Governor. Id.

Query, whether the same rule does not apply equally where the requisition finds him detained under civil process. Id.

If the State delivers up the criminal without first exacting satisfaction, it would be a good defense to an action against bail for his non-appearance. Id.

#### GARNISHMENT OF FUNDS.

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The Legislature may lawfully authorize the issue of State bonds to meet a casual deficit. 122

The Legislature has full power to discharge legal or equitable obligations of the State. 160

The acts of the Legislature making appropriations are supreme to the limit of the funds and money at its disposal. Id.

The question whether the power of the Legislature was discreetly or properly exercised is not judicial, and the exercise of such power can not be reviewed by the courts. Id.

A witness before a legislative committee has no legal right to be attended by, or to the aid of, counsel on his examination. 185

When Senate elects presiding officer. 222

It can not recall a bill by joint resolution that has been signed by the presiding officers and placed in the Governor's hands. 96

#### GOVERNOR.

See fugitives from justice. 70

Every bill passed by the General Assembly must be presented to the Governor.

If he approve it, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which the bill originated. If after reconsideration a majority of the members elected to that house agree to pass the bill, it is sent with the Governor's objections to the other house, by which the bill shall likewise be reconsidered. If approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house it becomes a law. 96



If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him it becomes a law without his signature, unless a general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor within five days next after such adjournment shall file the bill with his objections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the next General Assembly in like manner as if returned by the Governor. Id.

No power is given to the Governor to return a bill to the Legislature except in case of a veto. The Governor must act by approving or disapproving a bill, or allow it to become a law without his approval by operation of the Constitution. It can not otherwise be returned to the General Assembly, and the Legislature can act thereon only after return thereof by the Governor with his objections. Id.

A return of a bill to the General Assembly without the Governor's objections would not authorize any action thereon by it. Id.

A bill placed in the hands of the Governor, unless returned with his objections, becomes a law by operation of the Constitution. Id.

A General Assembly can not by joint resolution recall a bill that has passed both houses, and has been signed by the presiding officers and placed in the Governor's hands. Id.

The Governor has the power to remit fines and forfeitures. 98

The granting of a general pardon to a party convicted, or partial pardon by remitting his fine, would not entitle the party to a restoration of the fine, or to indemnity for any part of the penalty which he may have paid or suffered, when the money has been paid into the county treasury. Id.

If a party has been fined and such fine paid by him to the clerk of the circuit court which is held by him, and not paid into the county treasury, and the Governor remits such fine, the party is entitled to the restoration thereof, and it is the duty of the clerk to return the amount of such fine to him. Id.

The Governor has the exclusive power to remit fines and grant commutations and pardons, and such power the Legislature can not confer on any other officer or person. 146

The deduction of good time granted by statute to a convict is not a commutation of punishment within the meaning of the Constitution. 146

A commutation is a change of one punishment for another and different punishment known to the law. It is not a conditional pardon; it is a change of punishment from a higher to a lower degree in the scale of crimes and penalties fixed by law, as from hanging to imprisonment. 146

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As to appointment and election of Lieutenant Governor. 222

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President of Senate may become acting Governor. 222



## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

- Appropriations for. 156
- Letting contract, bids, bond, plans and specifications, changes, etc., in building new asylums. 157
- All insane persons residing in the State of Indiana, and having a legal settlement in any county therein, are entitled to be maintained, and to receive medical treatment in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the State. 161
- A married woman residing in the State and having a legal settlement therein is entitled to the benefits of the Institution, and the fact that her husband abandons her does not deprive her of such settlement or benefits. Id.
- Where a person is of unsound mind and is incapable of managing his estate, it is the duty of the court in the county where such person resides to appoint a guardian. Id.
- The Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane is required to furnish the Board of Trustees an itemized statement and estimate of the amount and kind of purchases required for the Institution, which is for the information of the Board. Such statements and estimates are not conclusive on the Board as to the necessity or expediency of the purchase, and are not a limitation on the power of the Board in reference to purchases. 162
- A president and two trustees constitute the Board, and a majority of such number constitute a quorum and can act. Id.
- The Board is required to make necessary purchases. A purchase by one member of the Board not previously authorized, or subsequently ratified, is illegal, unauthorized and void. Id.
- An act of the General Assembly, approved February 28, 1855, confers certain rights and privileges and imposes certain duties and burdens on plank, macadamized and gravel roads, and the benefits of said act do not extend to the Central Plank Road Company unless they shall agree to pass free of toll the officers, persons and teams connected with the public asylums of the State and the business thereof. 164
- If the said company has accepted of any of the benefits of said statute, or is organized thereunder, it can not lawfully charge any officer, person or teams connected with the public asylums of the State, and the business thereof, any fee or toll. Id.
- The State does not insure against accident or loss by fire, and is not liable in any legal sense for damages to individuals arising from fire. Id.
- The appropriation for maintenance or to repair loss by fire was not intended to and does not cover any personal loss of individuals occurring by fire, but the appropriation to repair loss by fire was to restore the Institution so injured. Id.
- As to appropriation made to build new asylums. 174

## INSPECTOR OF OILS.

- The responsibility for the performance of all of the duties in relation to the inspection of oils, offered or intended to be offered for sale in this State, is on the Inspector of Oils. 141
- The officer would not be guilty of a misdemeanor unless he purposely and willfully fails and neglects to perform his duties. Id.
- All officers of the State must be citizens and residents of the State. Id.

- The Inspector of Oils is required to inspect only such oils as are offered or intended to be offered for sale in this State. Id.
- Any person knowingly using, for lighting or illuminating purposes, any oil of any kind, except sperm or lard oil, before the same has been duly inspected and approved, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Id.
- It is unlawful for any one to use oil for illuminating or combusive purposes upon passenger railroad cars or on passenger steamboats that will flash when tested, as provided by the statute, and a person using such oil is guilty of a misdemeanor. Id.
- The statute requires the State Inspector of Oils to inspect and test the quality of illuminating oils. 153
- All controversies and disputes arising between the Inspector and manufacturers or dealers, in reference to the correctness of the test and inspection, shall be submitted to the State Chemist, at Purdue University, or of the State University at Bloomington, for decision, and the decision of such Chemist is final. Id.
- Purdue and the State University are State institutions, and its officers compensated by funds provided by the State, and there being no fees provided by law for the compensation of said State Chemists, the salaries received must be deemed adequate compensation for their services in making the final tests of oil provided for by law. Id.

#### INDIANA UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND.

- The tax assessed and collected and placed to the credit of the endowment fund of the Indiana University may be lawfully applied to the payment and cancellation of the interest-bearing indebtedness which may be due, or which by the terms of the contract creating such indebtedness may be paid off, when the use of said fund is necessary and required by the State. 167
- If the principal of a bond of the State should be paid with the endowment fund, the accrued interest thereon may also be paid therewith. Id.
- When bonds are issued by the State with coupons annexed, after maturity and an unreasonable delay of payment, such coupons become interest-bearing indebtedness, and the endowment fund could be applied to the payment thereof. Id.
- When said fund shall be applied to the payment of said indebtedness bonds may be made therefor as provided by statute. Id.
- If the State has made provision for the payment of its appropriations and obligations, and is not in need of money, it can not borrow said fund. Id.
- The State officers have no authority to borrow said fund for the payment and discharge of appropriations and ordinary indebtedness, but can borrow it to pay interest-bearing indebtedness only. Id.
- The State is a preferred borrower of said fund if it elects to take it. Id.
- The Auditor must draw a warrant for all money directed by law to be paid out of the State Treasury, and the State Treasurer can not lawfully pay out any of said endowment fund in his hands, except upon such warrant. Id.

#### IMPORTER.

- When not liable to taxation in the State.

## INSURANCE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

As to mutual fire insurance companies, their organization and premium notes. 89  
 A corporation for business purposes of insuring, although such purpose may incidentally contemplate benevolent results, is not within the meaning of an act for the incorporation of charitable societies and is not a charitable institution. 22

## INTEREST.

Ordinarily a State is not bound to pay interest unless it expressly contracts to do so, nor unless authority is conferred therefor by statute. 174

## JOINT RESOLUTION.

The General Assembly can not recall by joint resolution a bill that has passed both houses, and has been signed by the presiding officers and placed in the Governor's hands. 96

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Can not be postmaster at same time. 114

The General Assembly has a right to prescribe the duties and powers of Justices of the Peace and may lawfully require, and does require, them to take an oath of office and execute bond, and if the bond becomes insufficient they may be required to execute new bond as a condition for continuance in office. When duly elected and qualified a Justice can lawfully enter upon the duties of his office, and he holds for four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. 207

The right to hold over is not terminated by the election of a successor, but he must have been elected and qualified. Id.

If a Justice of the Peace is not elected his own successor, but another person is elected who fails to qualify, such Justice holds over until his successor is elected and qualified, and he is not required to give additional bond as a condition for his continuance in office, except where it may become insufficient or his sureties may petition the court for a release therefrom. Id.

The sureties on his bond while holding over are liable for his official acts. Id.

If a Justice of the Peace is elected as his own successor he must take the oath of office and execute a new bond. The Legislature may impose this as a condition for his recognition as an officer *de jure*. Id.

As against the public, officers can not found a valid title or right to hold over upon their own neglect of duty. If a person is elected as his own successor, and he fails and refuses to qualify by taking the oath of office and executing bond as required by law, the failure of a successor as contemplated by law arises from his own omission of duty, and he can not take advantage of his own wrong. Id.

The failure of a public officer, who is elected his own successor, to give bond within the time prescribed by law, renders him liable to a proceeding for the forfeiture and vacation of the office, and does not *per se* operate his instantaneous removal from it, and if within a reasonable time thereafter, he being without fault, he shall qualify before steps are taken to declare and fill a vacancy, he may hold the office. A Justice of the Peace elected to succeed himself, who fails and refuses to take an oath of office and give bond, is an officer *de facto* and

not an officer *de jure*, and his office may be declared vacant by *quo warranto*, and his successor appointed by the Board of Commissioners and commissioned by the Governor. Id.

The Board of Commissioners may declare his office vacant and appoint his successor, subject to the explanation of his rights stated in the opinion. Id.

A Justice of the Peace who is elected to be his own successor, but fails to take the necessary oath and execute bond as required by law, if he continues to exercise the functions of the office, his official acts, so far as they affect the public or third persons, who have an interest in the thing done, until he shall be ousted, are as valid as the acts of an officer *de jure*, and in an action on a bond given, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, neither he nor his sureties can be heard to question his right to the office. Until the office shall be declared vacant he is an officer *de facto*, and he and his sureties are bound by his official acts. Id.

An officer *de facto* is one whose acts, though he is not a lawful officer, the law upon principles of policy and justice will hold valid so far as they involve the interests of the public or third persons. Id.

Although the acts of an officer *de facto* are valid, so far as they affect the public or third persons who have an interest in them, the principle is otherwise, when his acts are for the benefit of himself, or called in question by the State. Id.

A commission is valid only so far as it may be authorized by law, and the record of the Board of Commissioners appointing a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy should recite the facts that the Governor who issues the commission may determine whether such vacancy exists. Id.

### LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The act of Congress making the notes of the United States a legal tender do not apply to taxes imposed by State authority, or to assessments upon property for local improvements, but only to debts in the strict sense of the term—that is to obligations for the payment of money founded on contracts, express or implied. 33

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Senate may elect a temporary presiding officer when the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate. 222

In case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or inability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Senate becomes acting Governor until the vacancy be filled. Id.

The Lieutenant Governor is a State officer, and when during a recess of the General Assembly a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified. Id.

An office should be filled by appointment only until the voters can themselves fill it at a regular election. Id.

In case of a vacancy, permanent or temporary, in the office of Governor, the duties of that office devolve on the Lieutenant Governor, and he becomes acting Governor, but this does not create a vacancy in the latter office. Id.



When there is an actual vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, it should be filled by the people at the next general election. Id.

In many cases a person elected to fill a vacancy in an office created by the Constitution holds for the full term prescribed by the Constitution, but the Constitution expressly imposes a limitation upon the duration of the office of Lieutenant Governor, held by a person elected to fill a vacancy, and he will hold for the unexpired term only of his predecessor, whose vacancy he was elected to fill. Id.

### LIENS.

No lien can be imposed on the property of the State for the construction or repair of streets, sewers in a city, or ditches under the drainage act. 115

Property of State not subject to mechanics' liens. 121

### LUCRATIVE OFFICES.

A person can not hold two at same time. 111-114

Can not be postmaster and notary at same time. 111

Can not be Justice of the Peace and postmaster. 114

### MANDAMUS.

Will not lie to compel Board of Commissioners to erect a court house, or if contract is let, to proceed with the erection thereof. The court may compel it to provide suitable rooms for the court and county officers by renting. 54

The State can not be compelled to proceed with the erection of a public building, or the prosecution of a public work at the instance of a contractor. 124

County Treasurer may be compelled to transfer money to State treasury. 187

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

Property of State not subject to mechanics' liens. 121

### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The statute gives to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners the power to appoint a Superintendent of Police, Captains, Sergeants, Detectives and such other officers and patrolmen as they may deem advisable, and all persons so appointed serve during good behavior, and the commissioners have the power, for cause assigned, on a public hearing and on due notice, to remove or suspend from office any such officer or member of the police force. 61

The Constitution provides, "When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years." The term of office of Superintendent of the Police, Captain, Sergeants and Patrolmen is not fixed by the Constitution, and the Legislature may declare by law what the tenure of office shall be, but it can not provide a tenure of office for a longer time than four years. Id.

The tenure of office of said officers has been declared to be during good behavior, and it should be held to mean that the term of office should be for four years, subject to the condition of good behavior, and the act is constitutional. Id.

The statute confers on the Board of Metropolitan Police the power to appoint a Superintendent of Police. 64

Where a statute confers a power upon a Board of Commissioners to be exercised for the public good, the exercise of the power is not merely discretionary, but imperative, and the words "power and authority" may be construed, duty and obligation. Id.

The statute renders the Superintendent of Police the executive head of the force, and the Board must promulgate general and special orders to the force through him and he is rendered an essential element in the police system. Id.

It is the duty of the Board to appoint a Superintendent of Police, and it having made the appointment he can not be removed by an abrogation or discontinuance of the office. Id.

The commissioners have the power for cause assigned, on a public hearing according to rules to be promulgated by them, to remove or suspend from office, or for a definite period, deprive of pay any officer or member of such police force. Id.

Such cause may be some dereliction or general neglect of duty, or incapacity to perform, or some delinquency affecting his general character and fitness for office. The cause assigned should be personal to himself and implying an unfitness for the place. Id.

When the terms under which the motion of an officer is to be exercised are prescribed, they must be pursued with strictness. Id.

While the Board has not full power to discharge an officer at their volition, and without cause, yet, in the exercise of their functions, they are to some extent vested with discretionary power, which authorizes them within established rules to take action without restricting their proceedings to strict technical rules. Id.

The Board is an administrative tribunal vested with disciplinary powers and not a court limited in its functions. Id.

The Board is not to be confined by the application of strict legal rules which prevail in reference to trials in courts of law. Id.

It is not necessary that the charges should possess the exactness of pleadings in court. The specific acts should be stated sufficiently to show jurisdiction. Id.

If there is jurisdiction and some evidence of cause for removal, the courts will not review the evidence although they may have reached a different conclusion. Id.

While it is not in the power of the Board to wholly abolish the offices of Captain, Sergeants and Patrolmen, yet it may for the purpose of reasonably regulating expenses of administration, and when the public service requires it, reduce the number and remove them for that reason, and it is not necessary to prefer charges and give an officer a hearing to justify the removal for such reason. Id.

The statute authorizing removal of an officer for cause after hearing is for cause personal to the officer. Id.

The power of removal can not be exercised to create a vacancy for the appointment of another person. Id.

Patrolmen appointed under Section 11 of the act continue in office at the pleasure of the Board, and may be removed with or without cause. Id.

The statute intended to create a non-partisan police. A Superintendent of Police is a State officer and not municipal, although the city is taxed to pay him. Id.

The Board may reduce or otherwise regulate the salaries of officers within the statutory limit, according to its view of expediency and right. Id.

The statute providing for the collection of fees from offenders and putting it in the treasury is constitutional. 188

### MEDICAL BILL.

Right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine. 37, 45, 52, 60

### MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Not less than nine persons must associate themselves together to form a mutual fire insurance company under the statute. They designate three persons to act as commissioners, and open books and receive applications for insurance and take the necessary advanced premium notes, forming the basis for the organization. 89

The commissioners must give twenty-one days' notice in one or more newspapers published in the counties in the State of Indiana, where the books are proposed to be opened, and applications for insurance shall be made and premium notes taken, stating therein the time and place or places of receiving applications and taking notes. Id.

It is the duty of the commissioners to attend at the time and place specified in such notice, and open books, receive applications and take necessary premium notes, forming the basis of such company to do business; and when applications for insurance are made, in which there shall be taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes by such proposed company, and a board of directors is elected, said commissioners must deliver to such board the books, applications, premium notes and money taken by them. Id.

The business of the company must be managed by not less than five directors, elected by members of the company, and the first directors must have executed premium notes to the company to form the basis of the organization, and thereafter directors must be lawful members of such company. Id.

The directors must elect one of their number president and one vice president, who shall be sworn to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices. Id.

The members of the company must annually elect a secretary, who shall be clerk of the company, and he shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty. Id.

The directors must elect a treasurer, who shall give bond in such sum as the directors shall order. Id.

Whenever the president and directors, or a majority of them, shall certify under oath, before an officer authorized to administer the same, that there have been applications in good faith for insurance to such company, in which has been taken not less than \$50,000 in *bona fide* premium notes, and shall produce the books as to the applications for insurance and the taking of premium notes, verified by the oath of the commissioners superintending the taking thereof, and by the secretary of the company, the Auditor of State, upon inspection of such books, applications for insurance, premium notes and all other matters connected therewith, if satisfied that the requirements of the statute have been complied with, shall give a certified statement directed to the Secretary of State, setting forth the name of the company, the amount of applications for insurance, the amount and description of the premium notes, and the principal place of business of such company. Such statement shall be filed in the office

of the Secretary of State, and that officer shall give to such company, or authorized agents thereof, a certificate of incorporation under his seal of office, declaring the corporate name of such company, the amount of applications for insurance and premium notes taken, and shall authorize such company, from and after the date thereof, to issue policies of insurance and renewals on the same, for a term not exceeding seven years, against loss or damage by fire, lightning or tornado, upon any dwelling house or other building, merchandise or other property. Id.

Notes given to a mutual fire insurance company at its organization, in advance, in order to provide a fund as a basis for doing business, are valid contracts, given for a valuable consideration, and may be collected in liquidation of losses. Id.

Such notes can not be voluntarily canceled or surrendered in violation of the rights of the members of the company, and an agreement by the officers at the time of the execution thereof, or afterward, to give up the note, is without authority and void. Id.

If such notes are surrendered in violation of the rights of the company and its creditors, a receiver may recover thereon. Id.

As the premium notes taken in advance are rendered the capital, or substitute for capital of mutual fire insurance companies, and the resource for the satisfaction of losses, such notes must be *bona fide*. Id.

It is essential to good faith that such notes shall be solvent. If the notes are worthless they are not *bona fide* notes within the meaning of the statute. Id.

If after the organization of the company it becomes insolvent, and the acceptance of a policy and the execution of a premium note is induced by false and fraudulent representations as to its solvency and ability to pay losses, the party, upon discovery of the fraud, may rescind the contract, and by restoring the company to the condition in which it stood previous to making the contract, may claim a return of his premium note. Id.

If a mutual fire insurance company fails to pay losses to an assured, or its resources are inadequate, the rights of the corporation may be forfeited and a receiver appointed. Id.

There is nothing in the statute that requires the applications for insurance and the execution of premium notes to be by persons residing in the State of Indiana. Id.

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#### NON-RESIDENTS.

Holders of National Bank shares liable to taxation in this State. 3:  
As to residence. 192

#### NUISANCE.

A power to abate a nuisance is limited to the removal of that in which the nuisance consists. 54

A court house is not a nuisance *per se*. The question of nuisance depends on various facts, and whether a court house is a nuisance should be referred to a court of competent jurisdiction. Id.



Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance and the subject of an action. Id.

A person who erects, or continues and maintains a nuisance, is subject to a fine, and the court may make it a part of its judgment that such nuisance be removed by the proper officer. Id.

A town or city may not by ordinance impose a punishment upon an individual for an act for which he may be punished under the statute. 232

A town or city may enact ordinances defining and prohibiting nuisances not within the statutory definition, and for which no punishment is prescribed by statute, and punish the offender. Id.

A town or city may enact and enforce necessary ordinances for the abatement and removal of a nuisance to protect the public health, and such proceeding is not the infliction of a punishment on the individual within the meaning of the statute, and is not prohibited by section 1640 R. S. 1881. Id.

#### OFFICIAL BOND.

When a person duly commissioned to office gives a sufficient bond in due time, takes the oath of office and performs the duties thereof, it is obligatory on the sureties therein, although not formally approved. The attestation is not required for the benefit of the officer and his sureties, but to insure the security of the public. 143, 218

Where a statute provides that a bond with two sureties shall be given by an officer, a bond signed by one surety only will bind such surety. Id.

See Justice of the Peace. 207

Officers *de facto* liable on bond. 207, 217

A person who has assumed to act as an officer under revenue laws, and has made collections, he can not, when the State calls on him for payment, say that he was not duly elected or appointed, but acted as an usurper without right. He can not deny his official character. 217

If an officer *de facto* has received money for the State, he can not pause and question the right of the State to receive it. He can not retain even an unconstitutional tax collected by him, but he must account as in other cases. Id.

Where an officer is prosecuted for embezzlement he can not question the validity of a law under which the money was received, or the ownership of such money. Id.

An officer who has collected taxes, not having possession of the tax duplicate, is liable to account therefor. Id.

It is no defense to the sureties of an officer *de facto* that he is not also an officer *de jure*. Sureties who have signed a bond acknowledging the right of a person to an office and to discharge its duties, and such person has acted under his bond and has collected money, they are estopped to deny that he was legally elected or commissioned or sworn, or that he was ineligible, or that the bond was approved, or that the taxes were legally assessed, or the legality of ordinances or laws under which a collection was made. They can not say that taxes stated in the tax warrant and paid over had been levied on persons and property not subject to taxation. Having received the money the officer must pay it over, and he or his surety can not say that it has been illegally levied and collected. Id.

- No official bond is void because of defects in form or substance, or in the approval or filing thereof. Id.
- A tax collector has no authority to receive anything in payment but money, and can not receive the promissory note of individuals in payment. Id.
- Bank checks or certificates of deposit are only conditional payment, and the tax will remain in force if the check is dishonored. Id.
- If a treasurer has received from a taxpayer a promissory note for the amount of tax due by him, for which the officer has given to him a receipt and returned them as paid, and in his settlement the officer is charged therewith, the officer can recover on such note. Id.
- If a county treasurer shall by mistake charge himself with and account for any tax that has not been paid to him, such tax is deemed to be due to him personally and may by him be collected. Id.
- While as against the State, an officer has no right to receive anything in payment of taxes except money, yet if he receives something else in payment and returns them as paid, as between the State and the officer, the officer must make the amount good. Id.
- An entry that the tax has been paid does not estop the State to show that it is unpaid. Id.
- The sureties on an official bond taken and acknowledged as contemplated by Section 5533 of R. S. 1881, as between such sureties and the State, are deemed to be principals, and the surety in such bond can not set up any defense to an action on the bond which would not be available as a defense to the principal on the bond. Id.

## OFFICE AND OFFICERS.

- Public officers are not liable on contracts within the scope of their authority and line of duty, unless it is apparent that they intended to bind themselves personally. 34
- If a public agent transcends his authority he may in some cases become personally responsible for the consequences of his act. Id.
- If the officers acting officially exceed their authority innocently, under a mistake of law in which the other contracting party equally participates with equal opportunity of knowledge, and the officers contract with him and he with them, in their official capacity, neither at the time looking to personal liability, the officers are not personally liable. Id.
- Appointment and powers of police officers. 61, 64
- Officers of Savings Banks. 80, 83
- Public Printer. 101
- The State not bound by the mistakes or wrongful or unlawful acts of its officers. 101
- As to County Treasurer, Auditor and State Auditor's settlements. 104
- When the statute and Constitution are silent upon the subject of one person holding two offices, the question whether the two offices may be held depends upon their compatibility. 111
- The appointment of a person to a second office under the same authority, or under authorities of which one is in strict subordination to the other, incompatible with the first, is not absolutely void, but on his subsequent acceptance of the appointment and qualifying the first office is *ipso facto* vacated. Id.
- Under the Constitution the same person can not hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as by the Constitution expressly provided. Id.

The statute provides that no person holding any lucrative office can be a notary public.	Id.
An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be adequate compensation for the performance of duties is a lucrative office.	Id.
The lucrateness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it.	Id.
The statute fixes fees for a notary public and the office is lucrative.	Id.
The office of postmaster is lucrative.	Id.
The acceptance of an office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of an office held under the laws of the State.	Id.
The right to hold and exercise the office of postmaster does not depend on the laws of Indiana, but on the Constitution and laws of the United States. The State can not say that a person who holds an office under its laws may not be postmaster, but it can say that a person holding a Federal office shall not hold a lucrative office under the State.	Id.
If a person holds the office of postmaster he can not, during such time, lawfully qualify and hold a lucrative office under the State.	Id.
A deputy postmaster, when the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, may hold an office under the State.	Id.
No person can hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as expressly permitted by the Constitution.	114
An office to which is affixed pay supposed to be an adequate compensation for the performance of duties is a lucrative office.	Id.
The lucrateness of an office does not depend upon the amount of compensation affixed to it.	Id.
The office of justice of the peace is lucrative.	Id.
The office of postmaster is lucrative.	Id.
A person can not hold the office of justice and postmaster at the same time.	Id.
The State has a right to declare what shall be the qualifications of its officers, but not of the government of the United States.	Id.
The acceptance of a lucrative office under the Federal Government operates as a relinquishment and resignation of a lucrative office held under the laws of the State.	Id.
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An officer who is paid by salary or fees for his services can not demand additional and private compensation for the discharge of his official duties.	152
He can not demand or recover extra compensation for the performance of official duty, although it has been promised and he has used more than ordinary diligence in the execution of such duty.	Id.
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## OCCUPATION.

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A Board, under the discretion conferred by the contract as to changes, can not subvert the whole plan of the structure or depart from the general plan, style, extent and purpose of the original undertaking.

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## PHYSICIAN.

The right of every person to pursue any lawful calling he may see fit, and to do so in his own way, not encroaching on the rights of others, is recognized in this country, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare, and none other.

37, 45

The General Assembly may require the possession of certain qualifications to entitle a person to practice medicine.

Id.

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests on the police power of the State, which extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons within the State. It subjects persons and property to burdens and restraints, in order to secure the general comfort, health and property of the State. No particular school or system of medical practice is preferred by the law, and no rights are conferred on one not accorded to all.

Id.

A physician in his treatment is to be tested by the general doctrines of his school, and not by those of other schools and systems of medicine.

Id.

All recognized schools and systems of medicine stand equal before the law.

Id.

The statute does not require the medical college to be incorporated from which a certificate or diploma is derived.

Id.

Every institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, organized in good faith for scientific instruction in medicine, surgery or obstetrics, and in which such scientific instruction is systematically imparted, without regard to the school of medicine under whose control or management it may be, is a reputable medical college within the meaning of the statute.

Id.

The graduation in, and diploma from, a college referred to by the statute, are not limited to an institution within the State of Indiana or the United States.

Id.

A certificate of membership in a medical society confers no right under the statute.

Id.

The letter of the statute requires an applicant for a license to practice medicine to have practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State continuously for ten years, immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act, if he has no diploma nor attended one full course of lectures.

Id.

The term "continuous practice," within the sense of the statute, does not mean constant practice never ceasing. No criterion can be established on the basis of the quantity of business enjoyed by a physician to determine whether he has or not continuously practiced his profession for the time prescribed by the statute.

Id.



If for said time the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics has been his profession and business, and he has not wholly abandoned it for another occupation, and he has practiced his profession as often as he has had requests and occasion to do so, he may be deemed to have continuously practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics for the time required immediately preceding the operation of the statute, and he is entitled to a license. Id.

The statute does not apply to a person who undertakes to cure diseases by manipulating the patient's body, by rubbing, kneading and pressure. Id.

Women practicing obstetrics are not required to procure a license. Id.

It is one of the fundamental rights and privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful profession or employment, not injurious to the community, as he may see fit, subject only to constitutional regulation and restrictions. 45, 37

Liberty, in its broad sense, means the right not only to freedom from servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or vocation. Id.

The right to reasonably regulate the practice of medicine rests upon the police power of the State, which extends to the protection of the health and lives of all persons within the State; but under the power to regulate the State can not deprive a citizen of the lawful use of his property if it does not injuriously affect and endanger others. Id.

It is the prerogative of the Legislature to prescribe regulations, founded on nature, reason and experience, for the due admission of qualified persons to professions and callings demanding special skill and confidence. Id.

The confidence of a community, good will, the right to pursue his vocation by a qualified physician who has practiced his profession in the State prior to the time of the passage of the medical bill, although he may have no diploma, and may not have attended one full course of lectures in a reputable medical college, are his property. Id.

Magna Charta, the Constitution of the State and the Federal Constitution guarantee to the citizen the free enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, except as the same may be declared forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. It can not be said that every legislative enactment that affects the interest of the citizen is necessarily the law of the land. Id.

If a person is to be deprived of his property it must be by the exercise of eminent domain, and in all such cases compensation must be made. Id.

The Legislature may make qualification a test and condition to practice medicine. Id.

Whether or not the statute operating retrospectively, affecting physicians who have practiced their profession in the State before the passage of the law, depriving them of their occupation and the emoluments of their established business without reference to or test of their learning, knowledge, qualifications and fitness for their profession, is a reasonable regulation of the practice of medicine, and a lawful exercise of the police power of the State, and constitutional, ought to be decided by the courts. The Attorney General can not approach this question with the same freedom as a court. Id.

A diploma from a reputable medical college authorizes a license to the holder and is rendered conclusive evidence of the learning, qualifications and fitness of the possessor, and such clause of the statute is constitutional. Id.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is a ministerial officer only, and can not exercise judicial powers. 52

If a person pretending to be a physician should present an affidavit and a diploma that was not, in fact, issued by a reputable medical college, but acquired by purchase or fraud, and without the usual study required by a reputable institution, and the clerk knows such facts and refuses to issue a license to such person, in a proceeding by mandate to compel him to issue a license a court would sustain him. Id.

The letter of the statute requires a physician to procure a license in each county in which he proposes to carry on his regular business. Id.

When a physician is required to act in cases of illness or casualty, where the disease is so active and fatal in its tendency, or the accident so serious in its nature as to require the immediate and prompt exercise of professional skill before a physician can procure a license, the statute does not amount to a prohibition of medical service under such circumstances. Id.

When a physician has a license to practice in one county, he can lawfully attend and render professional service in a single transaction, in case of emergency, in another county without first procuring a license therein. Id.

It is the duty of a physician to report to the Board of Health all births and deaths. 60

#### POSTMASTER.

Can not hold a lucrative office under the State. He can not be Postmaster and Notary Public. 111

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#### PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

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#### PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

An annual report is made by the officers of Purdue University regarding its progress, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed to be useful, one copy of which is to be transmitted by mail to all other colleges which may be endowed under the act of Congress. 184

The report is to be printed by the Printing Board, and the cost thereof, except as to such number of the reports as may be required for the Documentary Journals, paid out of funds appropriated to the Institution. Id.

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#### RAILROADS.

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## REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

- The statute of 1883, so far as it required the Superintendent of the Indiana Reform School for Boys to prepare a monthly estimate of the amount required and necessary for the expenses of the Institution for the succeeding month, and the approval thereof by the Board of Control, and the payment thereof in advance by the Treasurer of State, is not abrogated by the act of 1885. 182
- It is the duty of the Superintendent to make monthly estimates of the expenses of the succeeding month, and the Board of Control to approve thereof, and to make a monthly account current of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and such account current and vouchers are to be spread on the records of the Institution. Id.
- The account current and the original bills, receipts and vouchers for expenditures must be returned to the Auditor of State for settlement, and the unexpended balance of receipts, revenues and appropriations held by the Institution are to be paid into the State Treasury, and the Institution will take a quietus therefor. Id.
- Upon presentation of such estimate and settlement of the preceding month with the Auditor of State, the Auditor will draw his warrant for the payment of such estimate. Id.
- The unexpended money returned to the Treasury by the Superintendent is not discharged from the operation of the statute appropriating the same, but the Institution may continue to make monthly estimates when necessary and required for the use thereof, and draw the amount in advance, not exceeding \$50,000 during the fiscal year. Id.

## RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR.

- Doctrine does not apply to State. 117

## RESIDENCE.

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## SALARY.

- Can not be reached by attachment or garnishment. 124, 127, 129
- Where the compensation of an employe of the State is fixed by law, it can not be reduced by a State officer under whom he is employed. 133
- The salary of an officer or employe, as fixed by statute, can not be reduced except by statute duly enacted. The salary attaches to the position. Id.
- The fact that an employe takes for a time the reduced compensation, does not estop him from claiming the residue. Id.
- While sickness may, in some cases, be a good ground for his removal, yet, if his absence on account thereof has been permitted, his right to his salary is not affected thereby. Id.
- Although an officer fails to draw a part of an appropriation made for his salary before the expiration of the fiscal year, such balance may be drawn thereafter. 134
- An officer, before his salary becomes due, can not encumber, charge, assign, or transfer his right to payment. 129
- Assignment of the future salary of an officer is contrary to public policy and void. 129

When a State officer pays the salary of an officer to the assignee thereof, upon assignment or power of attorney, such assignment or power of attorney, and payment thereunder, will estop the officer from making any other claim therefor. Such assignment would be viewed as authority to receive the money, and not as vesting in the assignee a legal right. 129

### SAVINGS BANKS.

The statute creates a vacancy in the office of a trustee of a savings bank if such trustee shall borrow directly or indirectly any of the funds of such bank, or become surety for any borrower thereof. 80

If a loan is knowingly made for the benefit of a trustee, or of a firm with which he is connected in interest, or as a co-partner, it is a loan to him, although the name of the trustee does not appear on the paper, or he does not guaranty the payment of the loan. Id.

The bank can not by making a loan nominally to another person evade the statute so as to save itself from the consequences of a violation of its charter. Id.

A majority of the legal number of trustees of the bank is necessary to fill a vacancy in the office of trustee. Id.

One trustee can not constitute a quorum, and can not fill vacancies in the office of trustee of the bank. Id.

In case of a failure of any savings bank to fill any vacancy in the Board of Trustees for three months after the same occurs, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is situated shall, upon the written request of any two trustees or of any five depositors in said bank, appoint persons duly qualified to fill such vacancies. Id.

In a proceeding to have the court appoint trustees, the delinquent trustee should be brought before the court or judge that the facts may be adjudicated, and if the trustee refuses to yield and controverts the facts, he may hold during pending litigation. Id.

A trustee of a savings bank who has failed for nine successive months to attend the regular meetings of the board of trustees, vacates his office as such trustee. 83

In case there is a controversy as to the facts, and the trustee refuses to yield, and there is pending litigation as to such vacancy, the officer *de facto* holds until the question is determined. Id.

It is the duty of the cashier to surrender to his lawful successor the assets of the bank. If the cashier refuses to surrender the assets in his hands he is liable to an action on his bond, and mandamus would lie against him to compel a surrender of the books, papers, records, seals and property in his possession. Id.

Such officer may be guilty of embezzlement or larceny, according to circumstances. Id.

Savings banks can not make loans without the consent of a majority of the trustees, or the unanimous consent of the committee of investment created under the by-laws of the bank. Id.

The proper officers can not part with this power or invest others with it. Id.

If the bank trustees do not manage the affairs and business of the bank according to the directions of the charter and in good faith, they will be liable to make good all losses which their misconduct may inflict upon the bank or creditors, or both. Id.

Any fraudulent act, or any breach or neglect of statutory or charter provisions, whereby loss is entailed upon the corporation, gives a right of action to recover the damage or loss sustained. Id.



- If a director of a corporation is guilty of gross non-attendance and neglect of duty, he may be liable for breaches of trust committed by other directors in his absence and without his knowledge. *Id.*
- For non-feasance, or non-execution of the duties of his agency, an officer is liable only to his principal, or some one claiming through his principal. *Id.*
- For misfeasance, or wrongs done in the course of his agency, whether within or without the scope of his authority, he is liable to the person injured, whether such person be his principal or a stranger. *Id.*
- The bank may expose its franchise to hazard by disregarding the statute, but debtors can not avoid payment of their obligations on that account. *Id.*
- A savings bank is authorized to receive deposits, and the bank may invest the money deposited therein, and prescribe the mode of investment. *Id.*
- Deposits so made are repaid when required, at such times and with such dividends from profits under such regulations as the board may prescribe not inconsistent with the statute. *Id.*
- The board may require notice to be given before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit, according to the amount deposited, and the right of the depositor to withdraw his money is limited and restrained by the statute, and he can check it out only on the terms prescribed therein. *Id.*
- The statute imposes certain limitations upon the bank in its investments. See opinion. *Id.*

### SCHOOLS, SCHOOL FUNDS, AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

- A town corporation can not become indebted for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum of the value of the taxable property in such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. 34
- When persons are transferred to an adjoining township, town or city for educational purposes he must pay to the Treasurer of such township, town or city a sum equal to the tax levied therein for school purposes upon the property and poll liable to tax in the township, town or city where he resides, according to the valuation thereof by the proper Assessor. *Id.*
- The property of the person transferred for educational purposes is not assessable by the Assessor of the township, town or city to which he is transferred, but he is assessed in the township in which he resides. *Id.*
- The Town Trustees of an incorporated town, in issuing bonds for a school building, under Sec. 4488 of R. S. 1881, can not base the issue of bonds on the value of property in the town, as increased by the value of the property of persons transferred from another township, town or city to the town for school purposes. *Id.*
- Municipal corporations, deriving their authority from the law for receiving and disbursing public funds, are not chargeable as garnishee, in the absence of an express statute authorizing such proceeding. 127
- A school township and its officer, in the control of the common school funds, are not subject to garnishment. *Id.*
- A school fund for the payment of teachers, in the hands of a disbursing officer, is as much the money of the State as if it had not been drawn from the State treasury until paid over by the officer to the person entitled to it. The fund can not in any legal sense be considered a part of his effects. *Id.*
- The salary of a teacher in the common schools of the State is not subject to attachment or garnishment. *Id.*

The State has undertaken to establish and carry on, at public expense, a system of common schools, and can not permit the wages of teachers in such schools to be intercepted, whereby it may be deprived of their services and the efficiency of the service impaired. Id.

The statute authorizes money in the hands of certain officers, who may collect money by virtue of their office, to be attached, and the right is limited to money and choses in action held by them as such collecting officers, and does not authorize the attachment of school funds. Id.

The money in the hands of a Trustee is subject to garnishment, but a public officer who has money in his hands to satisfy a demand which he has upon him, merely as such public officer, can not for that reason be adjudged to be his Trustee. Id.

A County Auditor can not lawfully borrow money from the school fund; he has no right to make a loan to himself; it is unlawful and against public policy. 145

The general rule is that contracts made in violation of law are void, but the rule will not be extended so as to enable the wrong-doer to take advantage of his own wrong. Id.

The absence of authority in the Auditor to borrow the school fund will not defeat the operation of a mortgage made by him therefor, but such mortgage may be enforced and collected against him. Id.

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#### SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home have the general supervision of the institution and of all of its affairs. 180

The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, superintends the care, management, training and instruction of the inmates, and the management of its finances. Id.

The Superintendent may, under the direction of the Board, appoint a matron and a steward and employ such help as may be needed. Id.

The appointing power is vested exclusively in the Superintendent, and the confirmation or rejection of such appointments remains with the Board of Trustees. Id.

If the Board rejects or refuses to confirm any appointment made by the Superintendent, he shall make other suitable appointments subject to the confirmation of the Board. Id.

The Superintendent has full power to remove any teacher, employe or attendant, either with or without the consent of the Board of Trustees. Id.

The children of deceased soldiers and seamen only may be admitted to the Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home. 207

## SOLDIERS.

Listing by Assessor. 154

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The reports of the State Normal School are published annually through the Commissioners of Public Printing and by the Public Printer. 181

The expense of such publication, except as to those embraced in the Documentary Journals, must be paid out of appropriations made to the Institution. Id.

## STATE PRISON AND CONVICTS.

The statute granting good time to convicts is constitutional. 146

One term of imprisonment can not commence at the expiration of another. 149

The imprisonment commences on the day of his or her conviction. Id.

When there are several convictions, and several terms of imprisonments adjudged, the terms run concurrently, and the defendant can not be sentenced for a term commencing at a future day. Where a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment on two several convictions on the same day, for two years in each case, the terms of imprisonment under both judgments will run together and expire at the same time. Id.

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization meets on the third Monday in June. 195

The duration of the session can not exceed forty days. Railroad companies and counties may appear before the Board by agent or counsel, or any citizen and taxpayer may appear and be heard as to the assessment or revision and equalization of the assessment. Id.

The law in prescribing the time when the Board shall assemble gives all the notice required, and the proceeding by which the valuation is determined is due process of law. Id.

A statute for raising public revenue by the assessment and collection of taxes, which gives notice of the proposed assessment to any railroad company by requiring it at a time named to present a statement of its property to a designated official charged with the duty of receiving the statement, which fixes time and place for public sessions of the Board at which the statement is to be considered where the official valuation is to be made, and where the party interested has the right to be present and to be heard, does not deprive such party of property without due process of law. Id.

The Constitution and statute of the State require all property to be assessed at its fair cash value. Id.

The fact that one kind of property is to be ascertained by one officer or Board, and the value of another kind of property by another officer or Board, each clothed with the duty and responsibility of ascertaining the actual value, can not be held to operate a deprivation of legal protection to the owners of either



- kind of property. The State Board in one case, the assessors and county boards in the other, are but different instrumentalities through which the same result is reached, the fair and just valuation by reference to the same standard, and, therefore, the equal and uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation. Id.
- The mode provided for the valuation of railroad property for taxation under the statute is due process of law, and the action of the Board being final, without appeal, is not a denial of "the equal protection of the law," and is not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Id.
- The State Board of Equalization is required to assess railroad property denominated by statute "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and equalize the valuation of real property and railroad property. Id.
- The provision of the Constitution requiring the General Assembly to provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and to prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, precludes discrimination in favor of or against any class of property or persons whatsoever, and therefore realty can not be favored in taxation or the property of railroads disfavored. Id.
- For the purpose of equalization the Board is required to consider the following classes of property separately, namely: Railroad property, lands, town and city lots, and upon such consideration determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of each of said classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each of said classes in the State as may be deemed by the Board to be equitable and just. Such rates being in all cases even and not fractional, and such rates as finally determined by said Board shall not be combined. Id.
- Counties shall be equalized by adding to the aggregate value of the lands and town and city lots in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too low such rate per centum as will raise the same to its proper proportionate value, and by deducting from the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which said Board may believe the valuation to be too high, such per centum as will reduce the same to its proper value. Id.
- To equalize is to make equal, to cause to correspond, or be like in amount or degree as compared with something; and the assessment roll of each county should be compared with the assessment of each and all the others, and thus make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in the respective rolls. Id.
- In making the equalization, the Board can not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation in the State, and it can not increase the aggregate valuation except in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to a just equalization, and not exceeding one per cent. on such aggregate assessed valuation. Id.
- It is the duty of county auditors to make out and transmit to the Auditor of State an abstract of assessment, as provided in Section 6407 of R. S. of 1881. Id.
- In case of the failure on the part of any county auditor to furnish the proper returns of the assessment of his county to the Auditor of State prior to or during the meeting of the Board of Equalization in each year, said Board may, by order, authorize the Auditor of State to equalize the assessment of such county when full returns have been received by him. Id.
- It is the duty of a township assessor to make a return to the county auditor on or before the first Monday of June of the year in which the assessment is made. Id.



- A failure to complete and return the assessment in time does not affect its validity. Id.
- After a return is made by the assessor, if the county board of equalization shall find the aggregate assessment is too high or too low, or is generally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equalize the same, it may set aside the assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment. Id.
- The assessment should be completed and returned before a termination of the session of the county board of equalization, that the board may perform the functions prescribed for it by law. Id.
- Upon making a new assessment and change in valuations notice should be given as directed by Section 6387 of R. S. 1881. Id.
- The term "lands" in the tax act means and includes not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures, trees and other fixtures of whatever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto. Id.
- As to how real estate should be assessed by township assessor, see opinion. Id.

### THE STATE.

- A State can not prohibit or regulate commerce between the States. 15
- When another State holds land within the State of Indiana it is subject to taxation. 34
- The State is not bound by the mistakes, or the the wrongful or unlawful acts of its officers. 101
- The statute requires the county treasurer to make a settlement with the county auditor for the amount of taxes due to the State, and the county auditor certifies to the Auditor of State the balance due for all State purposes, which certificate he delivers to the county treasurer, who delivers the same to the Auditor of State at the time he makes his settlement for said funds with him. 104
- The county treasurer must pay over to the State Treasurer all money found due by him. Id.
- The county and State Auditor, in making such settlement, exercise no judicial power, but act ministerially, and such settlement is not conclusive on the State. If any deduction has been made from the State funds not authorized by law, it is the illegal and void act of the officer that does not bind the State, and the State may recover therefor. Id.
- An estoppel can never originate against the State by the illegal and void act of an officer. Id.
- Laches is never imputable to government. Id.
- The State can act only through its officers and command by its laws, and a person who would bind the State must show a statute therefor. Id.
- The State is not subject to the imputation of fraud. Officers proceeding illegally do not represent the State. Id.
- The State is bound only by the actual power of an officer. Id.
- Every one is chargeable with full notice of the extent of the officer's authority. Id.
- The State is not affected by the mistakes, misfeasance, willfulness, laches or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers or agents. Id.
- An estoppel can not be pleaded against the State in the matter of such settlement. Id.
- No settlements by the boards of commissioners of the several counties of this State

- with any county, township or school officer is conclusive and binding on the State or county where such officer has failed in any manner to account for any and all money collected or received by him by virtue of his office, or has failed or omitted to perform any duty required of him by law, and such officer and his sureties are liable therefor the same as if no such settlement had been made. Id.
- It is not necessary to ask reformation of such erroneous settlement. Id.
- The statute on the subject of settlements with officers operates retrospectively. Id.
- The State has a right to declare what shall be the qualifications of its officers, but not of the United States. 114
- It is a rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights that they do not embrace the State, unless by express terms or necessary implication such appears to have been the intention of the Legislature. 115
- The property of the State is not subject to assessment for the repair of streets, and the construction of public sewers in a city, or ditches under the drainage act, and no lien can be imposed on the State property therefor. Id.
- The State is not liable to an action for the recovery of damages. It may sue but can not be sued. 117
- The fact that a State can not be sued and coerced by action of its courts, does not necessarily settle that a party has no claim against the State. It is proper to suppose that the State will satisfy by proper legislative action any just claim against it. Id.
- The State is not liable for damages for injuries to a convict in a State prison arising from a defect in an implement used by him in the course of his employment. Id.
- The doctrine of respondeat superior does not apply to the State, and a convict does not come within the rule of respondeat superior, because he is not a voluntary servant for hire, nor is the State his master in any ordinary sense. Id.
- Laches is never imputable to government. The State is not affected by the misfeasance, willfulness, laches of or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers. Id.
- The property of the State is not subject to a mechanic's lien or to a lien for materials to a contractor. 121
- The State can not be sued and proceedings can not be maintained against an officer for materials furnished to a contractor in the construction of a State building. Id.
- The State has the right to apply all sums of money due by it to another to the extinguishment of any indebtedness due by such person to the State. 122
- The State has the right to have its debts paid out of the property of its debtor remaining in its hands, and if there is no lien thereon in favor of other creditors, its debt may be discharged in preference to other creditors. Id.
- The State may issue and sell bonds to meet a casual deficit. 122
- The rule applicable to a claim of one individual against another for breach of contract has uniformly been observed as against bodies politic and corporate. 124
- The State, in its contracts with a citizen, is generally subject to the same rules of law and evidence applicable to corporations or persons. Id.
- The State has no sovereign power to invalidate its contracts, and the duty is as imperative on the State as on an individual to observe the stipulations of its contracts. Id.
- The State may lawfully contract through its officers when authority therefor has been duly conferred. Id.

When the State violates its contract duly made by its authorized agents for the construction of a public work, without fault upon the part of the contractor, it is liable for damages. Id.

The State can not be compelled to proceed with the erection of a public building, or the prosecution of a public work, at the instance of a contractor. Id.

A law of the State suspending or discontinuing a public work under contract, or providing for its performance by different agencies, is not subject to any constitutional objection because the change involves a breach of the contract, as the obligation of the contract is not impaired by the refusal of the State to perform it, the contractor, if not in default, having a just claim against the State for damages, and a remedy by appeal to the Legislature. Id.

The State may provide in its contracts that, in case the execution of a contract should be suspended by the State, no claim for prospective profits or work not done should be allowed. Id.

Such provision would not authorize the entire abrogation of the contract, and would not protect the State from liability for damages, if the contractor is denied the right to complete the work when resumed. Id.

The State can not be sued for such indebtedness, but the contractor must rely on the General Assembly for his indemnification. Id.

A school fund for the payment of teachers, in the hands of a trustee or other officer, is the money of the State until paid out, and the salary of a teacher is not subject to garnishment. 127

A public officer possessing public money is not liable to garnishment. 127

A State can not be sued and is not subject to process of garnishment, attachment, trustee process, creditor's bill, or other remedial process, and it can not be indirectly affected by making an officer the nominal garnishee. 129

Funds in the hands of a State Treasurer, Auditor, agent, or disbursing officer of the State, can not be reached by process against such officer. Id.

Although public funds may be appropriated and placed in the hands of an officer for the payment of those who are creditors of the State, they belong to the State, and not to the creditors, up to the moment when the officer pays them over to the latter. Id.

An officer's salary can not be reached by attachment or garnishment. Id.

An officer, before his salary becomes due, can not encumber, charge, assign or transfer his right to payment. Id.

An assignment by a public officer of the future salary of his office is contrary to public policy and is void. Id.

A claim owing by the State should be paid to the person to whom it is due. Id.

Where a State officer pays the salary of an officer to the assignee thereof upon assignment, or under a power of attorney, such assignment or power of attorney and payment thereunder will estop the officer from making any other claim therefor. Id.

Such assignment would be viewed as authority to receive the money, and not as vesting in the assignee a legal right. Id.

When the legal owner of a claim against the State assents to its payment to an equitable owner, the former is estopped from thereafter asserting such claim against the State. Id.

Lands purchased by the State by sale under a mortgage to secure a loan from the "Indianapolis Fund," under Acts 1832-1833, vested in the State, and the mortgage thereby satisfied *pro tanto*. 166

Said statute makes no provision for the sale of said land so acquired by the State. Id.



- A State officer has no authority over real estate owned by the State, except such as has been conferred by positive statute. Id. 167
- Said land does not come within the description of lands authorized to be sold by statutes enacted. Id.
- The right of the State to borrow the endowment fund of the Indiana University. 167
- Sale under mortgage to the State to secure University fund. 171
- As a general rule in the construction of statutes limiting rights or imposing burdens they are not to be construed as embracing the State, unless it is expressly mentioned. And the statute authorizing the allowance of interest on claims does not apply to the State. 174
- Ordinarily a State is not bound to pay interest unless it expressly contracts to do so, nor unless authority therefor is conferred by statute. Id.
- The Board may lawfully pay to the contractor the loss incurred by him in the payment of interest on funds borrowed by him to enable him to proceed to do the work exacted by the Board, during the time the State was unable to comply with its contract, and pay estimates, ascertained and due, if such loss was incurred upon the promise of the Board to make restoration thereof if he would proceed with the work; provided however, that such loss does not exceed six per cent. upon the fund borrowed, nor on a greater amount than that due to the contractor by the State and remaining unpaid. Such agreement is not one to pay to the contractor interest upon the money due by the State to him, but to pay necessary loss and damage incurred and paid by the contractor. Id.
- The appropriation was made by the Legislature to build said asylums, and said contract to pay the contractor his loss out of said fund, is not a debt within the meaning of Article X, Section 5, of the Constitution. Id.
- The public revenues may be appropriated in anticipation of their receipt. Id.
- The State can not be sued, and the Attorney General can not bind the State by appearing to an action against it. 186
- Money paid out of the Treasury without the authority of law is not a voluntary payment, and may be recovered back. 187
- In the absence of legislative authority, one who, when sued by the State, seeks by set-off to assert a claim against the State, can not have a judgment for a balance in his favor. 190
- A counter-claim is available only to the extent necessary to defeat the claim of the State. Id.
- There is no statute authorizing a judgment against the State. Id.
- In matters of fugitives from justice. 70

## STATUTES.

- The general rule is that when a law provides that it shall take effect from and after its passage, it is operative from the first moment of the day on which it is approved by the Governor. 109
- To this rule there are exceptions, and the actual time of the approval of an act may be shown "when justice requires." Id.
- Any legal evidence may be received to ascertain the precise time when an act was approved. Id.
- Every person is affected by a law the moment it goes into force, although it be morally certain that he did not know that the statute had been passed. Id.



## SURETIES.

- If a change is made unlawfully in a contract it is the illegal and void act of the officer, and does not discharge the surety. 157
- See Justice of the Peace. 207
- On bond of officers *de facto* liable. 207, 217

## TAXATION.

- National Banks, being instrumentalities of the General Government, are not subject to control or taxation by the States, except so far as Congress may expressly permit. 3
- The State is authorized by the act of Congress to impose a tax on the shares of National Banks. The Legislature may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing the shares of National Banks located within the State, subject only to two restrictions: That the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and that the shares of any National Bank, owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or county where the bank is located and not elsewhere. Id.
- The real property of National Banks is subject to taxation according to its value, as other real property is taxed. Id.
- Bank officers may be compelled to furnish a list of stockholders to facilitate the taxation of shares therein. Id.
- Taxes assessed on shares of bank stock become a lien thereon upon the first day of April of the current year, and such lien is not affected by any sale or transfer of such stock. Id.
- It is the duty of the bank or the managing officers thereof, after being notified in writing to do so by the County Treasurer, to retain so much of the dividend belonging to stockholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax levied upon the shares of stock. Id.
- Any officer of the bank who shall pay over any such dividend, or any portion thereof, without paying such tax, becomes liable for such tax. Id.
- The bank may pay the tax due from any of its shareholders and retain the amount thereof from any subsequent dividend. Id.
- It is the duty of the bank to pay for its stockholders the tax legally assessed against their shares, whether the stockholders reside in the State or not. Id.
- Under the act of Congress, the State is left free to assess the tax upon the shares or real estate. Id.
- The real estate is valued for taxation, and placed on the duplicate as such. Id.
- In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock. Id.
- The shareholder has a right to the same deduction of indebtedness due by him from the valuation of the shares of National Bank stock that the law of the State allows to the individual citizen who has moneyed capital otherwise invested. Id.
- The shareholder may deduct his indebtedness from the valuation of his shares of stock and the credits designated as such by statute. In all other cases indebtedness may be deducted from credits only. Id.

The shares of stock must be assessed at their actual value. Deduction of indebtedness can not be made from real estate or its value; but from the stock, exclusive of the real estate. Id.

The shares of capital stock in a bank incorporated in this State are assessed to the owner thereof in the township, city or town wherein such bank is located, and are taxed at the same rate as other personal property in the same locality is taxed, and with reference to its value on the first day of April of the current year. 11

The President, Cashier, or other accounting officer of the bank, between the first day of April and the first day of June of each year, is required to make out a statement under oath, in duplicate, showing the number of shares comprising the capital stock of the bank, and the name and residence of each stockholder, with the number of shares owned by such stockholder, and he shall affix what he deems the fair cash value of each of said shares; also, the fair cash value of the entire capital stock of the bank on the first day of April, and deliver one of such statements to the Assessor of the township, and the other to the County Auditor. Id.

The capital stock is listed and assessed by the Assessor, and return made thereof as similar property belonging to other corporations and individuals. Id.

The Assessor must determine and settle the fair cash value of each share of stock after an examination of the statement, and of the officer under oath, if he deem it necessary. Id.

In fixing the fair cash value of said shares of stock, he shall be governed by the market or usual selling price of such stock at private sale at the place where the bank is located, and if there is no market value, he shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the surplus and individual profits, if any, just as he would with respect to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. Id.

If the bank officer fails to return duplicate statements as required by law, the Auditor may summon him to appear forthwith before him with the books of said bank, and he may compel the attendance of such officer, and examine him under oath, and make investigation at the expense of the bank. Id.

The County Auditor shall enter the valuation of such stock on the tax duplicate, and compute and extend the taxes thereon. Id.

Taxes assessed on shares of bank stock are a lien thereon from the first day of April of the current year until paid, and such lien is not affected by any sale or transfer of such stock. Id.

Such tax must be paid by the owner in the same manner that other individuals or corporations pay their tax, and is subject to the same penalties. Id.

When notified in writing by the County Treasurer, the bank officer must retain so much of any dividend belonging to stockholders as may be necessary to pay any tax levied upon the shares of stock until it shall be paid. Id.

An officer paying over dividends to stockholders, when required to apply the same to the payment of the tax, is personally responsible therefor. Id.

The real estate of the bank is assessed as such. Id.

In assessing bank stock it is the duty of the officer to deduct from the actual value of each share a sum bearing the same proportion thereto as the assessed value of the real estate of the bank bears to the actual value of all the capital stock, and the shareholder is taxed on the balance of the stock after such deduction. Id.

The stockholder is taxed on the actual value of his stock, which is estimated with reference to the market or selling price at the place where the bank is located,

and if there is no market value, the officers shall determine the actual value, taking into consideration the indebtedness, surplus and individual profits of the bank, and the statement furnished by the bank embracing credits, and a deduction of indebtedness is furnished to the Assessor to aid him only in fixing the fair cash value of the stock. Id.

There can be no deduction of indebtedness from stock, but the value of the stock is determined by a consideration of the indebtedness, surplus, profits, and everything that may fix the value of stock. Id.

A stockholder of an incorporated State bank may deduct his indebtedness from his credits only and not from his stock. Id.

The Federal Constitution provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws," and the terms "imports" and "exports" in said clause have reference to goods brought from, or carried to, foreign countries alone, and not to goods transported from one State to another. Id.

The prohibition is a limitation on the power of the State to tax. Id.

A State may impose a tax upon its citizens in proportion to the amount they are respectively worth, and the importing merchant is liable to assessment like any other citizen, and is chargeable according to the amount of his property, whether it consists of money engaged in trade, or of imported goods, which he proposes to sell, or any other property of which he is owner; but a tax of this description differs from a tax on the thing imported while it remains a part of foreign commerce, and not introduced into the general mass of property of the State. Id.

Goods imported from a foreign country upon which the duties and charges at the Custom House have been paid, whilst remaining in the original package, cask or vessel, or in the form and shape in which they were brought into this country, in the hands of the importer, unbroken and unsold, are not subject to State taxation. Id.

When the importer has sold the imported package, or if it be broken for use, or for sale by the importer, it ceases to be a part of foreign commerce, and loses its character as an import and is no longer exempt from State taxation. Id.

Contracts for the purchase of cargoes of foreign merchandise before or after the arrival of a vessel into port, when the goods by the terms of the contract are not to be at the risk of the purchaser until delivered to him in port, do not constitute the purchaser an "importer," and the goods so purchased and sold by him, though in the original package, may be properly subjected to taxation by the State. Id.

A general tax laid alike on all property does not infringe said clause of the Federal Constitution if it falls upon goods which, though not then intended for exportation, are subsequently exported. Id.

Tangible personal property, as a general rule, having a *situs* in this State on the first day of April, is subject to taxation, although its owner may reside in another State. Id.

Whisky owned by non-residents is taxable if warehoused in this State. Id.

Grain bought by an agent for non-residents and stored subject to the order of the owner is taxable where sold. Id.

When property is collected, although it be at the point of shipment, to await indefinitely the owner's pleasure, or the rise of markets, or to undergo a partial process of manufacture, or from any other cause having no relation to the pre-



paration for, or facilities, or exigencies of transportation, acquire a *situs* making it subject to taxation. Id.

Property sent from another State into this State for sale, is subject to taxation. Id.

Personal property merely in transit through the State is not taxable. Id.

It is held by the Supreme Court of Indiana that the personal property of a non-resident at a railroad station awaiting shipment, immediately, or as soon as transportation can be conveniently obtained, to the residence of the owner, will be deemed to be in transit, and is not taxable in this State. Id.

It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, that goods intended for export from the State of their production to a foreign country, or to another State, do not cease to be a part of the general mass of the property in the State of production, subject, as such, to taxation in the usual way, until they have been shipped or entered with a common carrier for transportation, or have been started upon such transportation in a continuous route or journey. The carrying of them to the depot where the journey is to commence is no part of that journey. Id.

A State can not prohibit or regulate commerce between the States. Id.

The special assessment and taxation of goods coming from other States as such, or by reason of such importation, would be a discriminating tax against them, and would be a regulation of inter-State commerce inconsistent with that perfect freedom of trade which Congress has permitted to remain undisturbed. Id.

Property of a tangible nature is liable to assessment wherever it has a *situs*, while taxes on choses in action are, as a general rule, assessable against the owner under the laws of the State of his domicile. But notes and evidences of debt in the hands of an agent of the owner, who resides in another State or country, which notes are taken for money loaned and held for renewal or collection with the view of reloaning the money by the agent in this State, the business being permanent in the hands of the agent, are subject to taxation in the State. Id.

It is the duty of an agent to list for taxation the property of his principal in his custody, and if he fails to do so the property may be assessed to him. Id.

The Constitution authorizes the Legislature to pass a law specially exempting from taxation property held for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes. 22

The statute exempts from taxation every building used and set apart for charitable purposes, and the tract of land on which such building is situate, not exceeding forty acres. Also the personal property and endowment fund and interest thereon belonging to any charitable institution used and set apart for charitable uses. Id.

If all or any part, parcel or portion of any tract or lot of land, or any building or personal property of such charitable institution shall be used or occupied for any other purpose than such charity, such property, part, parcel or portion shall be subject to taxation. Id.

A statute that excepts persons or property from taxation must be strictly construed. Id.

A statute conferring exemption from taxation in general terms, does not exempt property from special assessments for local improvements. Id.

Property leased for business purposes, or diverted to secular use for gain, is not exempt from taxation, although the rent is devoted to charitable purposes. The use, in order to come within the terms of the exemption, must be directly in aid of the charitable purpose. Id.



- A parsonage erected for the convenience and accommodation of the pastor is not exempt from taxation. Id.
- A corporation for business purposes, although such purposes may incidentally contemplate benevolent results, is not within the meaning of an act providing for the incorporation of charitable societies, and is not a charitable institution. Id.
- A beneficial society whose benefits and benevolence are confined exclusively to its contributing members is not an association for charitable uses within the meaning of the tax law. Id.
- A charitable institution to be exempt from taxation must be purely charitable. Id.
- A good charitable use must be public, not in the sense that it must be executed openly in public, but in the sense of being so general and indefinite in its objects as to be deemed of common public benefit. Id.
- A stranger who may redeem property forfeited to the State under the act approved March 6, 1883, does not thereby acquire a title to the property, or a right to a deed therefor. 27
- If the person redeeming the property is an entire stranger to the transaction, holding no lien on the property or interest therein; who is not an occupant of the land, and has acted without request of the owner, there being no subsequent promise by the owner to pay, his discharge of the tax is a voluntary payment, and he has no recourse for the money expended. Id.
- A voluntary payment of money with knowledge of all the facts gives no right of action. Id.
- If land of one person shall be sold for tax assessed conjointly on the lands of such person and the lands of another person, and such other person shall not pay his due proportion, the person whose land shall be sold may redeem the same, and he may recover from such person whose lands were assessed with his a just proportion of the redemption money so paid with lawful interest, but no suit may be brought for the recovery of such proportion until after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption. Id.
- Any person who has a lien upon lands returned for the non-payment of tax may pay the tax, interest and charges, and hold a lien therefor, to be collected in the same manner as the original lien. Id.
- The occupant of lands may redeem it, and he has a right of action against the owner and a lien on the land for the amount paid by him. Id.
- A tenant of real estate may pay tax thereon and he has his remedy. Id.
- Land redeemed should be entered on the tax duplicate in the name of the proper owner. Id.
- All real estate with improvements thereon must be assessed by the Township Assessor in the year 1886, except that denominated railroad track, which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Id.
- The County Auditor must, on or before the first day of April in each year in which the real property is assessed, make out and deliver to the Assessors of civil townships, lists of all lands and town and city lots entered upon the duplicate of the present and preceding year, noting thereon all transfers which may have been made subsequent to the making out of such duplicate, and shall enter thereon all new entries, etc. He must prepare plats of each civil township of his county and deliver the same to the Assessors, and there being no compensation annexed by statute for such service, the salary allowed by law must be deemed full remuneration therefor. Id.

Every company or person not incorporated for banking purposes under any law of this State or the United States, keeping an office or place of business, and engaged in the business of lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying or selling bullion, bills of exchange, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit, must give in for taxation the amount of money on hand (other than United States Treasury notes), and the amount of money in transit, which includes all money on hand left on general deposit, and the bank is authorized to deduct the amount of indebtedness for deposits from the value of bills receivable, discounted or purchased, and other credits due or to become due, including accounts, interest accrued but not due, and interest due and not paid. Id.

Upon a special deposit of money a bank is merely bailee and is bound according to the terms of deposit, but on a general deposit the money becomes the property of the bank, and the depositor's claim on the bank is merely for a like amount, and on such money held by the bank it is taxable. Id.

The person making the deposit is liable to taxation on the indebtedness created in his favor against the bank in making such deposit. Id.

It is the duty of every person having money on hand or on deposit within or without this State subject to his order, check or draft, or on special deposit, to report the same for taxation whether such deposits are with incorporated or unincorporated banks, or with companies, associations or individuals. Id.

The relation of a bank and its depositor is one simply of debtor and creditor. Id.

The acts of Congress making the notes of the United States a legal tender do not apply to involuntary contributions exacted by a State, but only to debts in the strict sense of that term, that is, to obligations for the payment of money founded on contracts, express or implied. 33

United States notes are a legal tender "in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States." Id.

The legal tender act has no reference to taxes imposed by State authority, or to assessments upon property for local improvements. Id.

Taxes are involuntary exactions, and the State may determine in what manner they shall be discharged. Id.

Where another State holds lands within the limits of Indiana it acquires its estate subject to all the incidents of ownership, and is subject to taxation. 34

Taxation for school purposes. 34

Bank check or certificate of deposit but conditional payment of tax. 217

Entry of tax paid does not estop State to show it unpaid. 217

The personal property of persons residing in this State, and all personal property having a situs in this State, owned within the State by persons not residing in it, is subject to taxation. 192

Personal property is assessed to the owner where he has his domicile, except where it is otherwise expressly provided by statute. Id.

When a person has no domicile within the State, he is not assessable here for any mere personal tax not connected with actual presence of property or business within the jurisdiction of the State, though he may formerly have been domiciled in the State, and may at the time be within it. Id.

It is a general rule that in order to gain a residence in a particular place a man must fix his domicile there with the intention of remaining permanently, or for some indefinite time, and with no present intention or fixed purpose of making that place a temporary abiding place only, or to return to his former place of abode. Id.

It is a maxim that every man must have a domicile somewhere, and he can have but one domicile at one and the same time. Id.

To effect a change of domicile there must be intention and act united, the fact of residence and the intention of remaining. Id.

The existing domicile always continues until another is acquired, so that by the acquisition of another the former is relinquished. Id.

If a seaman without family or property sails from the place of his nativity, which may be considered his domicile of origin, although he may return only at long intervals, or even be absent many years, yet if he does not by some actual residence or other means, acquire a domicile elsewhere, he retains his domicile of origin. Id.

If a person goes abroad with his family and lives in a foreign city, but with the intention at some time of returning, it does not deprive him of his domicile of birth, or the authorities of the place of domicile of the right to tax him. Id.

If a person, before the time of making an assessment, has left the State with the intention of not returning, he is still taxable at the place of his domicile in it unless he has actually acquired a domicile in another State, or has at least fixed upon one and is *in itinere* thither. Id.

State Board of Equalization, its duties, etc. 195

A tax is not a lien unless it is expressly made so by the law which imposes it, and the time when the lien will attach must be determined by the statute, and when liens are expressly created they are not to be enlarged by construction. 228

The Legislature may make the lien a first claim on property, with precedence over all other claims and liens whatsoever, whether created by judgment, mortgage, execution or otherwise, and whether arising before or after the assessment of the tax. Id.

A lien for taxes attaches on all personal property on the first Monday in April of each year for the taxes of such year. Id.

Taxes of former years do not become a lien by operation of the statute on the personal property of succeeding years, but a lien is created on such personal property when a list of delinquents with the amount due by each is duly certified to be correct by the County Auditor, as prescribed by Section 6427 of R. S. 1881, and delivered to the County Treasurer, and the lien operates from the time of delivery, and such lien is superior to a mortgage subsequently made, or an execution subsequently levied on such personal property. Id.

Whenever the Treasurer has reasons to believe that any person charged with tax is about to remove from the county without payment of his tax, he may, at any time, levy such tax and charges by distraint and sale of personal property—but otherwise he can not make a levy until the tax is delinquent, and the tax duplicate becomes his warrant to make such collection of taxes. Id.

It is made the duty of the Treasurer to levy and collect all delinquent taxes placed on his duplicate, as well before as after his return of settlement, and his duplicate becomes his warrant therefor. Id.

A wheat crop sown in the fall of 1885 and reaped in 1886 is subject to a specific lien under the statute for the taxes of 1885 and 1886, senior to any lien created thereon by mortgage. Id.

#### TEACHER.

Salary of teacher in common school can not be garnished.



## TREASURER OF STATE.

- Funds can not be garnished in his hands. 127, 129
- Money paid by the Treasurer of State without authority of law is not a voluntary payment, and may be recovered by the State. 187
- It is the duty of county treasurers to make out and transmit a monthly statement to the Treasurer of State on the first Monday of December of each year, and on the first Monday in each month thereafter until the first Monday in April, showing the amount of money on hand, subject to be drawn by the Treasurer of State. 187
- The Treasurer of State may at any time, if he shall deem it necessary that any money or moneys in the treasury of any county belonging or due to the State, as shown by said reports, or that may in fact be in the county treasury during said designated time, from and including the first Monday in December to and including the first Monday in April thereafter, should be paid into the treasury of the State, may so direct the treasurer of such county, and it is the duty of the county treasurer to transmit the same under the direction of the Treasurer of State. Id.
- If the County Treasurer fails to comply within ten days after the requisition is made on him, suit may be instituted on his bond therefor. Id.
- It has been held that such money in the county treasury may be reached by proceedings in mandamus to compel the county treasurer to transfer the money to the State treasury. Id.
- He can not pay out money except upon warrant of the Auditor. 167, 177

## TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

- The statute provides: "Hereafter no person shall be eligible to the office of Township Trustee more than four years in any period of six years." 140
- If the statute was susceptible of the construction that a Trustee can not, under any circumstances, hold the office of Trustee for more than four years in any period of six years, and that the time of five months held under an appointment should be deemed a part of such time, yet the fact of the officer holding the office for five months under appointment and two years by election, would not render him ineligible to a second election as Trustee, but his time as such officer would end when the four years of continuous service would expire. Id.
- The statute, however, must be construed in connection with the Constitution which provides: "In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term." Consequently the time of five months held under an appointment is not to be reckoned as any part of the four years during which he may hold his office by election, but he is eligible to the office for two terms by election, and he can hold by virtue of such elections for four years, and the time held under appointment is not to be counted as any part of such four years. Id.
- Township Trustees meet the first Monday in June to appoint Superintendent. 173

## TOWNS.

- A town corporation can not impose a tax beyond 2 per centum of the value of taxable property. 34



## UNIVERSITY FUND.

The statute authorizes the redemption of real property sold under a judgment, decree or other judicial proceeding.	171
A sale of land by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, under a mortgage to the State, to secure the University Fund, is not a sale upon a judgment, decree or judicial proceeding.	Id.
The Auditor is bound to a strict observance of the requirements of the statute regulating such sales, and a failure to do so renders the sale void.	Id.
There is no redemption of lands after a lawful sale under such mortgages by the State officers. The purchaser is entitled to a deed upon compliance with the terms of sale.	Id.
Endowment Fund of University.	167

## UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND.

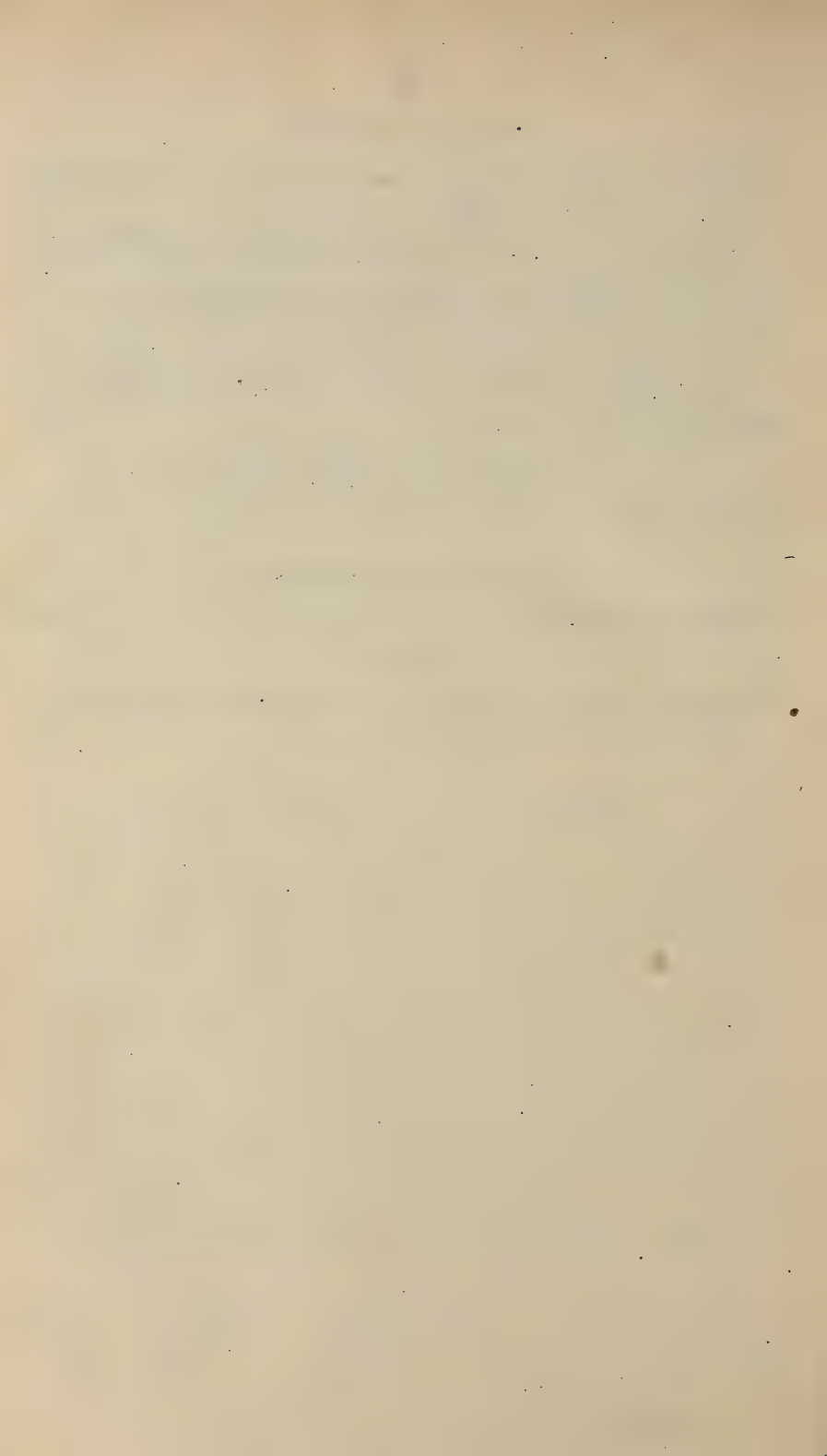
As to loan to State.	167
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## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushel of coal; weight of.	186
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## WITNESS.

• A witness before a legislative committee has no legal right to be attended by, or to the aid of counsel on his examination.	185
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6  
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY,

ON THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1886.

---

TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. R. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1887.





THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, December 30, 1886. }

Received, examined by the Governor and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

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AUDITOR STATE'S OFFICE.

The amounts herein stated as received from the Treasurer of State corresponds with the records of this office.

JAS. H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

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JANUARY 24, 1887.

Returned by the Auditor of State with his certificate, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Indiana, this 24th day of January, 1887.

CHAS. F. GRIFFIN,  
*Secretary of State.*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,  
BLOOMINGTON, IND., Dec. 25, 1886. }

*To His Excellency, ISAAC P. GRAY,*

*Governor of the State of Indiana:*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with law, the annual report of the Trustees of Indiana University for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886, showing the receipts and expenditures for said year of said Institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. BANTA,  
*President of Board of Trustees of Indiana University.*

# REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1885-86.

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Received during the year ending October 31, 1886:

On account of Interest on Lands—

Jasper County.....	\$147 05
Pulaski County.....	36 00
Martin County .....	98 30
White County .....	40 06

\$321 41

Annual appropriation .....	23,000 00
Interest on endowment.....	6,850 00
Library fees.....	564 00
Contingent fees.....	3,003 50
Balance account of special appropriation...	5,000 00
Grass sold.....	1 00
Interest on State Bond.....	1,750 00
Honorary diplomas (library fund).....	50 00
Bachelors' diplomas .....	100 00
Cash balance, November 1, 1885.....	16,103 74
Unexpended moneys refunded by Department of Natural Philosophy .....	327 25
Unexpended moneys refunded by Department of Mathematics .....	22 75

Total..... \$57,093 65

Total warrants paid ..... 54,974 94

Balance Cash November 1, 1886... \$2,118 71

ALFRED R. HOWE,  
*Treasurer Indiana University.*

## EXPENDITURES.

There have been warrants drawn and paid as follows:

DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1885.				
Nov. 2 . . .	1949	Chess, Carley Co . . . . .	Bbls. gasoline . . . . .	\$9 42
" 9 . . .	1950	Wm. F. Davis . . . . .	Hauling stone for well . . . . .	2 50
" 9 . . .	1951	A. R. Baker . . . . .	Honor scholarship blanks . . . . .	5 50
" 9 . . .	1952	J. S. Farrell & Co . . . . .	Steam-heating and plumbing account . . . . .	686 37
" 10 . . .	1953	Leiper Smith . . . . .	Cleaning campus . . . . .	9 90
" 10 . . .	1954	Moses F. Dunn . . . . .	" University Park " (20 acres) . . . . .	6,000 00
" 10 . . .	1955	D. D. Banta . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	115 95
" 10 . . .	1956	I. Jenkinson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	102 00
" 10 . . .	1957	J. L. Mitchell . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	104 85
" 10 . . .	1958	R. D. Richardson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	102 00
" 10 . . .	1959	R. S. Robertson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	126 00
" 10 . . .	1960	J. W. Youche . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	116 00
" 11 . . .	1961	J. D. Maxwell . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	142 00
" 13 . . .	1962	R. W. Miers . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	42 00
" 13 . . .	1963	R. W. Miers . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	112 00
" 13 . . .	1964	J. D. Maxwell . . . . .	Superintending buildings, etc . . . . .	337 00
" 13 . . .	1965	R. Kerr . . . . .	Blasting gasoline cistern . . . . .	5 00
" 13 . . .	1966	W. J. Allen . . . . .	Hardware account . . . . .	97 88
" 13 . . .	1967	Collins & Karrell . . . . .	Glassware and hardware . . . . .	42 65
" 13 . . .	1968	Wicks & Co . . . . .	Rostrum carpets . . . . .	4 50
" 13 . . .	1969	A. Rabb . . . . .	Piano tuning . . . . .	3 00
" 19 . . .	1970	Marsey & Strong . . . . .	Painting and glazing . . . . .	472 27
" 19 . . .	1971	Transfer Co . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	3 05
" 19 . . .	1972	C. G. McCalla . . . . .	Lumber and tables and work . . . . .	52 98
" 19 . . .	1973	S. C. Curry . . . . .	Carpenter work . . . . .	54 15
" 19 . . .	1974	McPheeters & Co . . . . .	Hardware and building mat'l . . . . .	400 39
" 19 . . .	1975	Comb. Gas Machine Co . . . . .	Gasoline, 16 brls. . . . .	123 00
" 21 . . .	1976	A. L. Martin . . . . .	Wood, 10 cords . . . . .	30 00
" 21 . . .	1977	W. L. Squire . . . . .	Set Ridpath's World . . . . .	18 00
" 24 . . .	1978	C. R. Worrall, Agent . . . . .	Ins., Owen and Wylie Halls . . . . .	41 62
" 25 . . .	1879	W. H. Lewis . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	12 00
" 25 . . .	1980	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Expenses to lecturers . . . . .	37 10
" 25 . . .	1981	J. H. London . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	121 50
" 26 . . .	1982	Rogers & Henley . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	41 63
" 26 . . .	1983	Rogers & Wooley . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	41 63
" 26 . . .	1984	Jno. Graham . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	83 25
" 26 . . .	1985	Leiper Smith . . . . .	Digging drain . . . . .	5 00
" 27 . . .	1986	Fuller & Oliver . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	10 00
" 27 . . .	1987	Yaggy & West . . . . .	"Anatomical Study" . . . . .	23 00
" 27 . . .	1988	W. M. Tate . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	41 62
" 27 . . .	1989	J. C. Branner . . . . .	Geology and Botany Fund . . . . .	100 00
" 28 . . .	1990	S. W. Bradfute . . . . .	Printing posters . . . . .	1 50
" 28 . . .	1991	H. J. Nichols & Son . . . . .	Balance on buildings . . . . .	346 20
" 28 . . .	1992	J. S. Williams . . . . .	Bal. on Owen and Wylie Halls . . . . .	505 00
" 28 . . .	1993	S. C. Curry . . . . .	Carpenter work . . . . .	29 92
" 30 . . .	1994	D. Stuart . . . . .	Sawing wood . . . . .	5 40
" 30 . . .	1995	E. P. Bicknell . . . . .	Geology and Botany Fund . . . . .	15 00
" 30 . . .	1996	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. . . . .	Magic lantern supplies . . . . .	3 15
" 30 . . .	1997	J. W. Queen & Co. . . . .	Camera Lucida . . . . .	10 00
Dec. 8 . . .	1998	T. A. Wylie . . . . .	Nat. phil. apparatus . . . . .	700 09
" 10 . . .	1999	D. Kirkwood . . . . .	Dept. of Math. Fund . . . . .	200 00
" 10 . . .	2000	D. A. Pierson . . . . .	Pumping gasoline . . . . .	75
" 10 . . .	2001	Rochester Univ., N. Y . . . . .	Books, 57 vols . . . . .	39 45
" 11 . . .	2002	E. P. Cole . . . . .	Work and mat'l, Geol. Dept . . . . .	6 25
" 11 . . .	2003	J. S. Farrell & Co. . . . .	Bal. on steam heating ac . . . . .	300 00
" 11 . . .	2004	J. G. McPheeters, Sr . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	1 75
" 11 . . .	2005	C. F. Dodds . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	56 62
" 12 . . .	2006	S. C. Curry . . . . .	Carpenter work . . . . .	18 80
" 12 . . .	2007	Milton Hight . . . . .	Hauling . . . . .	1 25
" 12 . . .	2008	C. W. Bennett . . . . .	Periodicals for Library . . . . .	117 25
" 16 . . .	2009	J. D. Maxwell . . . . .	Paid repairing gasoline cistern . . . . .	10 00
" 16 . . .	2010	Jansen, McClurg & Co . . . . .	Books for Library . . . . .	7 53
" 17 . . .	2011	Comb. Gas Mach. Co . . . . .	Carburettor, on account . . . . .	50 00



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1885.				
Dec. 19.	2012	E. P. Bicknell.	Geology and Botany Dept.	\$9 05
" 19.	2013	A. Hoover.	Lumber	56 92
" 19.	2014	Pauley & Co.	Drayage.	5 75
" 19.	2015	C. G. McCalla.	Account J. S. Williams	10 21
" 22.	2016	Adams & Denton.	Cinders, bal. account	79 25
" 23.	2017	J. C. Branner.	Geology and Botany Fund.	100 00
1886.				
Jan. 4.	2018	W. B. Hughes.	Coal	148 36
" 4.	2019	W. B. Hughes	Lumber	78 42
" 5.	2020	M. McCoy.	Cleaning privy	1 25
" 5.	2021	Bowen-Merrill Co.	Books for Library.	939 47
" 5.	2022	J. H. Garrison	224 Tiles, drainage	7 25
" 5.	2023	W. Adams.	Repairs on furnace	10 25
" 5.	2024	Hoover & Dobson.	Repairs on pump, chim'ys etc.	7 06
" 5.	2025	J. S. Farrell & Co.	Tools for boiler-house	80 35
" 6.	2026	Henry Cox	Shuck mats, 2	2 00
" 6.	2027	S. C. Curry	Carpenter work	36 58
" 6.	2028	P. C. Wetherby	Drayage	2 40
" 8.	2029	Armstrong & Co.	Cork. Geol. and Bot. Fund.	3 50
" 8.	2030	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	Geology and Botany supplies.	22 02
" 8.	2031	Bausch & Lomb.	Two microscopes (Nat. Sci. D)	67 50
" 8.	2032	A. E. Foote	Set "Am. Jour. of Sci."	240 75
" 8.	2033	J. M. Howe & Son	Screens, Geology Laboratory	1 63
" 8.	2034	J. Ward.	Wood, 15 cords.	45 00
" 8.	2035	S. C. Curry	Carpenter work	49 05
" 9.	2036	J. C. Hunter	Lumber	23 70
" 14.	2037	D. S. Jordan	Lecture expenses	33 70
" 15.	2038	J. C. Branner	Laboratory supplies.	22 00
" 18.	2039	A. R. Baker	Printing and stationery.	38 20
" 18.	2040	F. M. Crouse	Books for library	48 75
" 20.	2041	R. S. Robertson.	Books for library	59 50
" 21.	2042	Com. Gas Mc. Co.	Gas fixtures and carburetter.	500 00
" 26.	2043	D. S. Jordan	Lecturer expenses.	22 44
" 26.	2044	T. A. Wylie.	Dept. Nat. Phil. Fund.	700 00
" 26.	2045	E. P. Cole.	Museum cases (3)	35 00
" 26.	2046	Hughes & Whitsell	Drayage.	2 30
" 26.	2047	S. B. Wylie.	Copying pads (4).	10 00
" 26.	2048	W. W. Spangler.	Teaching German, 3 month.	190 00
" 28.	2049	Bausch & Lomb.	One microscope	33 75
" 28.	2050	Marsey & Strong	Painting and paper hanging	21 90
" 28.	2051	H. H. & B. Voss.	Plastering and paper hanging	29 05
" 29.	2052	C. C. Turner.	Chairs and tables	30 00
" 29.	2053	D. A. Pierson.	Pumping gasoline	5 42
" 30.	2054	J. G. Newkirk	Professor's salary	412 50
" 30.	2055	J. K. Beck	Professor's salary	300 00
" 30.	2056	J. C. Curry	Carpenter work	74 92
Feb. 1.	2057	Thos. Spicer.	Janitor's salary	100 00
" 1.	2058	T. C. Van Nuys.	Professor's salary	450 00
" 1.	2059	W. J. Bryan	Professor's salary	250 00
" 1.	2060	S. B. Wylie	Professor's salary	250 00
" 1.	2061	S. Garner	Professor's salary	412 50
" 1.	2062	R. L. Green	Professor's salary	125 00
" 1.	2063	H. A. Hoffman	Professor's salary	375 00
" 1.	2064	D. Kirkwood	Professor's salary	500 00
" 1.	2065	T. A. Wylie	Professor's salary	500 00
" 1.	2066	J. C. Branner	Professor's salary	425 00
" 1.	2067	E. P. Bicknell.	Geology and Botany services	25 00
" 1.	2068	J. P. Naylor.	Professor's salary	250 00
" 2.	2069	A. B. Philputt.	Professor's salary	750 00
" 2.	2070	D. S. Jordan.	Professor's salary	200 00
" 2.	2071	A. B. Woodford.	Professor's salary	325 00
" 2.	2072	A. Atwater	Professor's salary	450 00
" 2.	2073	J. W. Stuart.	Janitor's salary	175 00
" 2.	2074	C. W. Bennett	Periodicals, bal. account	20 15
" 2.	2075	J. C. New & Son	Indianapolis Journal.	8 00
" 2.	2076	Ind'p's Sentinel Co.	Daily Sentinel.	8 00
" 2.	2077	O. B. Clark	Professor's salary	200 00
" 4.	2078	J. A. Woodburn.	Professor's salary	250 00
" 5.	2079	J. W. Queen & Co.	Geol. and Botany apparatus	5 05
" 6.	2080	Berry Bros	2 barrels gasoline	16 91
" 6.	2081	J. M. Patton	Teaching German, one month	100 00

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
Feb. 6.	2082	J. S. Farrell & Co.	Plumbing and repairs.	\$29 61
" 6.	2083	Pauley & Co.	Drayage.	4 20
" 8.	2084	Rogers & Wooley.	Insurance.	101 25
" 8.	2085	A. R. Howe.	Treasurer's salary.	50 00
" 8.	2086	W. W. Spangler.	Sec. and Librarian's salary.	175 00
" 10.	2087	W. B. Burford.	Supplementary Catalogues.	73 55
" 11.	2088	R. Strong.	Painting and material.	126 30
" 13.	2089	David Stuart.	Sawing wood.	3 60
" 13.	2090	E. Ballantine.	Professor's salary.	25 00
" 13.	2091	Hughes & Whitsell.	Drayage.	4 90
" 17.	2092	Geo. Ketcham.	Insurance.	15 00
" 18.	2093	John Graham.	Insurance.	90 00
" 20.	2094	S. C. Curry.	Carpenter work.	71 45
" 22.	2095	E. P. Bicknell.	Geol. and Botany services.	20 00
" 22.	2096	J. H. Loudon.	Insurance.	33 75
" 23.	2097	Treas. Ringgold Co., Iowa.	Taxes on 160 acres.	25 13
" 24.	2098	D. S. Jordan.	Lecturer expenses paid.	28 50
" 24.	2099	W. M. Tate.	Insurance.	67 50
" 25.	2100	D. S. Jordan.	Biol. Laboratory expenses.	2 50
" 25.	2101	B. W. Evermann.	Assistant Curator, salary.	50 00
" 27.	2102	W. B. Hughes.	Coal and lumber.	61 54
" 27.	2103	L. W. Bradfute.	Posters.	1 50
Mar. 2.	2104	Bowen-Merrill Co.	Books for library.	2,055 63
" 2.	2105	Bowen-Merrill Co.	Boxes, Geol. and Bot. Dept.	33 00
" 2.	2106	T. C. Van Nuys.	Chemicals and apparatus.	175 00
" 3.	2107	J. H. Loudon.	Insurance.	33 75
" 5.	2108	J. M. Patton.	Teaching German, one month.	100 00
" 9.	2109	John Burr.	Insect cases (50).	51 50
" 9.	2110	C. R. Worrall.	Insurance.	45 00
" 10.	2111	E. P. Cole.	Stationery.	30 44
" 15.	2112	S. C. Curry.	Carpentering.	20 40
" 15.	2113	D. S. Jordan.	Balance lecture expenses.	33 70
" 18.	2114	E. P. Bicknell.	Geol. and Botany services.	16 75
" 19.	2115	J. W. Queen & Co.	Lantern slides.	4 00
" 23.	2116	L. W. Bradfute.	Printing.	7 25
" 25.	2117	A. R. Baker.	Printing and stationery.	29 82
Apr. 1.	2118	A. C. McClurg & Co.	Books for library.	4 16
" 1.	2119	L. S. Foster.	Books for library.	3 00
" 1.	2120	C. G. McCalla.	Lumber and labor on same.	43 45
" 3.	2121	Hughes & Whitsell.	Hauling.	4 35
" 3.	2122	C. F. Dodds.	Insurance.	56 25
" 3.	2123	W. D. Hughes.	Coal.	54 89
" 6.	2124	J. M. Patton.	Teaching German, one month.	100 00
" 6.	2125	D. S. Jordan.	Nat. Hist., collecting expenses.	67 05
" 8.	2126	J. C. Branner.	Col'ct'g expenses and mat'l.	35 91
" 12.	2127	E. P. Cole.	Stationery.	16 45
" 13.	2128	A. R. Howe.	Postage, expressage and frt. pd.	65 57
" 13.	2129	J. M. Howe & Son.	Oilcloth and matting.	30 45
" 14.	2130	W. A. Gabe.	Printing.	4 00
" 15.	2131	P. C. Witherby.	Drayage.	3 60
" 16.	2132	W. J. Allen.	Hardware and grass seed.	157 30
" 16.	2133	S. C. Curry.	Carpentering.	14 65
" 17.	2134	R. R. Strong.	Paint and labor.	20 47
" 17.	2135	I. U. Lecture Association.	Subscription to Ind. Student.	50 00
" 19.	2136	D. S. Jordan.	Collecting and lecture exp'ses.	34 65
" 19.	2137	H. H. Shufeldt & Co.	Bbl. alcohol for Fish Lab'tory.	28 40
" 27.	2138	A. C. McClurg & Co.	3 Botanical books.	5 91
" 27.	2139	John Spicer.	Sawing wood.	4 00
" 27.	2140	D. Pierson.	Sawing wood.	2 00
" 24.	2141	Wm. Parhan.	Sawing wood.	1 80
" 24.	2142	Thos. Spicer.	Flowers for campus.	10 00
" 24.	2143	H. J. Feltus.	Postage and box rent.	2 65
" 24.	2144	A. R. Baker.	Printing.	25 80
" 26.	2145	Comb. Gas Mach. Co.	Bal. on lighting contract.	211 16
" 27.	2146	Bowen-Merrill Co.	Books for library.	1,928 50
" 30.	2147	E. Bicknell.	Geol. services.	14 62
" 30.	2148	H. A. Hoffman.	Professor's salary.	375 00
" 30.	2149	S. Garner.	Professor's salary.	412 50
" 30.	2150	D. S. Jordan.	President's salary.	750 00
" 30.	2151	S. B. Wylie.	Professor's salary.	250 00
" 30.	2152	A. Atwater.	Professor's salary.	450 00
May 1.	2153	J. Duncan.	Making wire fence.	5 60
" 1.	2154	J. A. Woodburn.	Professor's salary.	250 00

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
May	1.	2155 J. C. Branner . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	\$425 00
"	1.	2156 J. G. Newkirk . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
"	1.	2157 P. C. Van Nuys . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	450 00
"	1.	2158 A. B. Philputt . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	200 00
"	1.	2159 R. L. Green . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	125 00
"	1.	2160 J. W. Stuart . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	175 00
"	1.	2161 Thomas Spicer . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	100 00
"	1.	2162 A. R. Howe . . . . .	Treasurer's salary . . . . .	50 00
"	1.	2063 O. B. Clark . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	200 00
"	1.	2064 Pauley & Smith . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	2 45
"	1.	2065 Hughes & Whitsell . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	3 75
"	3.	2166 D. Kirkwood . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	500 00
"	3.	2167 T. A. Wylie . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	500 00
"	3.	2168 R. Gilmore . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	15 00
"	3.	2169 W. W. Spangler . . . . .	Sec'y and Librarian's sal., 3 m . . . . .	175 00
"	3.	2170 W. J. Bryan . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
"	3.	2171 B. W. Everman . . . . .	Museum Asst. and expenses . . . . .	64 00
"	3.	2172 J. P. Naylor . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
"	5.	2173 Wm. Stuart . . . . .	Work on wire fence . . . . .	2 00
"	5.	2174 J. K. Beck . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	300 00
"	7.	2175 J. M. Patton . . . . .	Salary for April . . . . .	100 00
"	8.	2176 Comb. Gas Mach. Co . . . . .	Bal. in full of act. lighting . . . . .	13 15
"	12.	2177 Duncan, & Co . . . . .	Grading burnt district . . . . .	20 80
"	12.	2178 E. Ballantine estate . . . . .	Salary in full of all account . . . . .	25 00
"	15.	2179 E. V. Ping . . . . .	Cutting grass . . . . .	1 25
"	15.	2180 J. Brown . . . . .	Cleaning . . . . .	2 00
"	15.	2181 C. H. Bollman . . . . .	Collecting nat. hist. specimens . . . . .	10 00
"	19.	2182 D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Lecture ex. and bal. nat. sci. ac. . . . .	34 15
"	19.	2183 Lecture Association . . . . .	Indiana Student . . . . .	75 00
"	19.	2184 Laura Coates . . . . .	Grant's Memoirs . . . . .	5 95
"	22.	2185 H. J. Feltus . . . . .	Printing for Prep. Dept. . . . .	3 00
"	22.	2186 J. Duncan . . . . .	Deepening tile drain . . . . .	6 25
"	22.	2187 Jas. Thornton . . . . .	Making gate . . . . .	2 75
"	24.	2188 J. D. Maxwell . . . . .	To pay current petty building and grounds expenses . . . . .	25 00
"	24.	2189 E. P. Bicknell . . . . .	Geol. Dept. services . . . . .	20 52
"	25.	2190 A. B. Woodford . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	325 00
"	31.	2191 T. P. Cole . . . . .	Stationery . . . . .	31 15
June	2.	2192 E. P. Bicknell . . . . .	Geol. Dept. services . . . . .	6 48
"	2.	2193 S. W. Bradfute . . . . .	Posters . . . . .	1 50
"	2.	2194 Dunn & Co . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	3 70
"	5.	2195 J. Duncan . . . . .	Making stone gutter . . . . .	17 02
"	5.	2196 E. D. Willson . . . . .	Piano-tuning . . . . .	3 00
"	5.	2197 W. B. Hughes . . . . .	Lumber and coal . . . . .	15 13
"	7.	2198 J. M. Patton . . . . .	Salary in full of account . . . . .	100 00
"	8.	2199 J. C. Branner . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	425 00
"	9.	2200 R. W. Miers . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	63 20
"	9.	2201 R. S. Robertson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	136 00
"	9.	2202 I. Jenkinson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	108 00
"	9.	2203 A. B. Woodford . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	325 00
"	9.	2204 J. L. Mitchell . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	92 00
"	9.	2205 D. D. Banta . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	112 30
"	9.	2206 J. W. Youche . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	143 25
"	9.	2207 R. D. Richardson . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	124 00
"	9.	2208 W. J. Allen . . . . .	Hardware . . . . .	33 35
"	9.	2209 D. H. Maxwell . . . . .	Music for commencement . . . . .	25 00
"	9.	2210 J. D. Maxwell . . . . .	Trustee's salary . . . . .	48 00
"	9.	2211 H. A. Hoffman . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	375 00
"	9.	2212 Library Bureau, Bost. . . . .	Cataloguing outfit . . . . .	58 25
"	9.	2213 W. J. Bryan . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
"	9.	2214 D. Kirkwood . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	500 00
"	9.	2215 J. G. Newkirk . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
"	9.	2216 T. C. Van Nuys . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	450 00
"	9.	2217 A. B. Philputt . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	200 00
"	10.	2218 A. Rabb . . . . .	Indiana Student . . . . .	5 00
"	10.	2219 J. A. Woodburn . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
"	10.	2220 R. L. Green . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	125 00
"	10.	2221 A. Atwater . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	450 00
"	12.	2222 D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	750 00
"	12.	2223 D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Lecture expense . . . . .	30 44
"	12.	2224 D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Collections in nat. sci. . . . .	44 25
"	12.	2225 S. B. Wylie . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
"	12.	2226 O. B. Clark . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	200 00



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
June 14 . . .	2227	R. C. Greeves . . . . .	Macadamizing street . . . . .	\$60 00
" 14 . . .	2228	McPheeters & Co . . . . .	Hardware . . . . .	97 78
" 18 . . .	2229	A. R. Baker . . . . .	Stationery and printing . . . . .	59 45
" 18 . . .	2230	Loudon & Miers . . . . .	Def. suits of J. S. Williams . . . . .	25 00
" 25 . . .	2231	Transfer Co. . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	2 20
" 25 . . .	2232	P. C. Witherby . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	2 10
" 25 . . .	2233	W. B. Hughes . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	23 14
" 25 . . .	2234	J. Duncan . . . . .	Guttering, on account . . . . .	10 98
" 25 . . .	2235	Collins & Karsell . . . . .	Glassware and Jan. supplies . . . . .	30 30
" 25 . . .	2236	T. A. Wylie . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	500 00
" 25 . . .	2237	J. P. Naylor . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
" 25 . . .	2238	J. K. Beck . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	300 00
July 6 . . .	2239	W. B. Burford . . . . .	Annual catalogue . . . . .	493 82
" 6 . . .	2240	W. W. Spangler . . . . .	Sec'y and Librarian's salary . . . . .	175 00
" 8 . . .	2241	B. W. Everman . . . . .	Asst. Museum, salary . . . . .	50 00
" 10 . . .	2242	Strong & Wylie . . . . .	Painting . . . . .	12 35
" 30 . . .	2243	M. Hinkle . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	4 27
Aug. 7 . . .	2244	W. A. Gabe . . . . .	Printing . . . . .	2 00
" 21 . . .	2245	J. Duncan . . . . .	Work on campus trees . . . . .	2 50
" 21 . . .	2246	C. Taylor . . . . .	Trimming campus trees . . . . .	2 00
" 23 . . .	2247	J. M. May . . . . .	Hauling . . . . .	7 00
" 28 . . .	2248	Jno. Duncan . . . . .	Work on campus . . . . .	2 50
Sept. 11 . . .	2249	Thos. Spicer . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	100 00
" 11 . . .	2250	Jno. Ewing . . . . .	Hauling gravel and brush . . . . .	9 25
" 15 . . .	2251	W. W. Spangler . . . . .	Postage, expressage and stationery . . . . .	28 00
" 15 . . .	2252	S. W. Bradfute . . . . .	Muslin trespass-posters . . . . .	2 25
" 15 . . .	2253	S. Garner . . . . .	Professor's salary on account . . . . .	100 00
" 15 . . .	2254	A. B. Woodford . . . . .	Lecture expenses . . . . .	3 60
" 15 . . .	2255	A. R. Baker . . . . .	Printing . . . . .	36 44
" 15 . . .	2256	W. A. Bell . . . . .	Advertising . . . . .	50 00
" 15 . . .	2257	Mathews & Holt . . . . .	Gasoline (15 bbls) . . . . .	109 73
" 15 . . .	2258	I. Jenkinson . . . . .	Printing Baccalaureate (3,400) . . . . .	65 00
" 17 . . .	2259	Lecture Association . . . . .	Indiana Student account . . . . .	25 00
" 21 . . .	2260	J. W. Stuart . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	175 00
" 21 . . .	2261	S. C. Dodds & Co . . . . .	One dozen chairs . . . . .	7 00
" 21 . . .	2262	Hughes & Whitsell . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	3 75
Oct. 5 . . .	2263	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Museum expenses . . . . .	10 85
" 5 . . .	2264	S. Garner . . . . .	Professor's salary, bal . . . . .	312 50
" 6 . . .	2265	W. B. Hughes . . . . .	Coal and lumber . . . . .	165 28
" 6 . . .	2266	A. R. Howe . . . . .	Treasurer's salary . . . . .	100 00
" 7 . . .	2267	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Lecture, stationery and express expenses . . . . .	18 90
" 9 . . .	2268	J. Denton . . . . .	Smoke stack to boiler-house on account . . . . .	40 00
" 11 . . .	2269	G. P. Ketcham . . . . .	Insurance . . . . .	31 50
" 12 . . .	2270	M. McCoy . . . . .	Cleaning . . . . .	1 00
" 13 . . .	2271	W. W. Spangler . . . . .	Diplomas and expressage bills . . . . .	40 70
" 14 . . .	2272	A. R. Howe . . . . .	Postage on catalogues . . . . .	233 68
" 16 . . .	2273	J. W. Denton . . . . .	Balance on chimney contract (boiler-house stack) . . . . .	233 50
" 16 . . .	2274	Hughes & Whitsell . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	6 15
" 16 . . .	2275	S. W. Bradfute . . . . .	Posters . . . . .	2 00
" 16 . . .	2276	Pauley & Smith . . . . .	Drayage . . . . .	2 10
" 18 . . .	2277	Walker Bros . . . . .	Lumber . . . . .	21 50
" 19 . . .	2278	C. H. Eigenmann . . . . .	Nat. Hist. collecting expenses . . . . .	19 96
" 19 . . .	2279	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Nat. Hist. books . . . . .	13 50
" 23 . . .	2280	Leiper Smith . . . . .	Grading campus . . . . .	22 50
" 25 . . .	2281	S. McPhetridge . . . . .	Carpenter work . . . . .	11 00
" 26 . . .	2282	E. P. Cole . . . . .	Stationery . . . . .	29 06
" 26 . . .	2283	Shufeldt & Co. . . . .	Eth. alcohol for laboratory . . . . .	28 40
" 26 . . .	2284	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Sunday Lecturer expenses . . . . .	11 72
" 30 . . .	2285	R. L. Green . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	200 00
" 30 . . .	2286	Jos. Swain . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	300 00
" 30 . . .	2287	T. C. Van Nuys . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
" 30 . . .	2288	A. Atwater . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
" 30 . . .	2289	J. K. Beck . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	350 00
" 30 . . .	2290	R. G. Boone . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	375 00
" 30 . . .	2291	P. B. Burnet . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	125 00
" 30 . . .	2292	O. B. Clark . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
" 30 . . .	2293	J. C. Branner . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	425 00
" 30 . . .	2294	R. H. Dabney . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
" 30 . . .	2295	S. Garner . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
" 30 . . .	2296	H. A. Hoffman . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	375 00



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

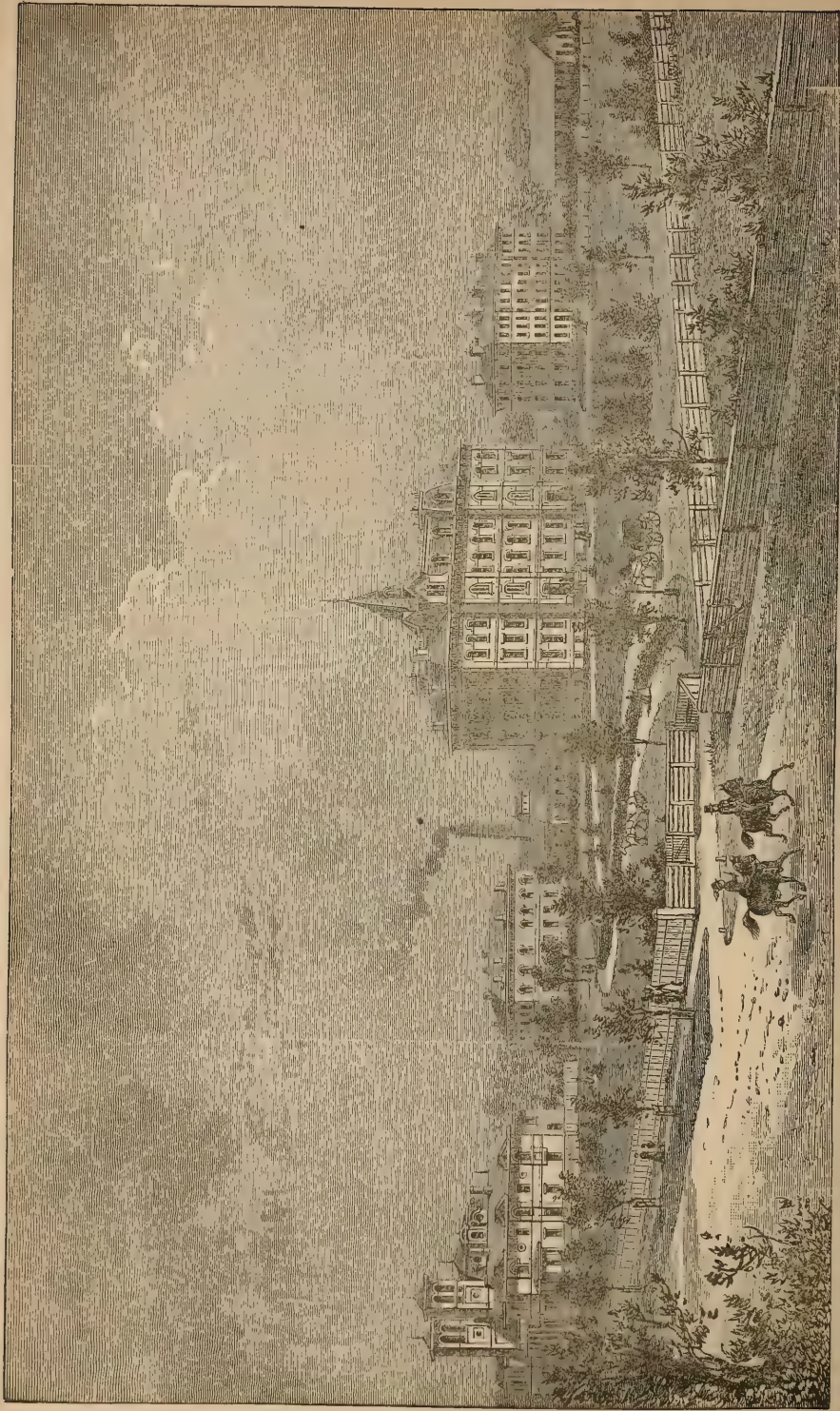
DATE.	No. of Warrant.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
Oct. 30 . .	2297	D. S. Jordan . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	\$770 00
" 30 . .	2298	J. P. Naylor . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
" 30 . .	2299	A. B. Philpott . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
" 30 . .	2300	W. A. Rawles . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	150 00
" 30 . .	2301	J. W. Stuart . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	175 00
" 30 . .	2302	Thos. Spicer . . . . .	Janitor's salary . . . . .	87 50
" 30 . .	2303	W. W. Spangler . . . . .	Sec. and Librarian's salary . .	250 00
" 30 . .	2304	S. Ray . . . . .	Sawing wood . . . . .	2 00
" 30 . .	2305	H. C. G. Von Jagerman . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	375 00
" 30 . .	2306	A. B. Woodford . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	325 00
" 30 . .	2307	T. A. Wylie . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	250 00
" 30 . .	2308	D. H. Marvell . . . . .	Wood at \$3 per cord . . . . .	90 02
" 30 . .	2309	J. G. Newkirk . . . . .	Professor's salary . . . . .	412 50
" 30 . .	2310	J. C. Branner . . . . .	Ind. Atlas, Geol. Dept . . . .	6 28
" 30 . .	2311	Leiper Smith . . . . .	Grading campus . . . . .	9 00
" 30 . .	2312	J. C. Branner . . . . .	Specimens and expenses . . . .	41 05
" 30 . .	2313	C. H. Eigenmann . . . . .	Laboratory work and expenses .	30 98
		Total . . . . .		\$54,974 94

WM. W. SPANGLER,  
*Secretary Indiana University*

DECEMBER 25, 1886.







Boarding House. Ladies' Hall.  
Industrial Art Hall.

Laboratory. Engine House.  
Mechanics' Shop.

University Hall.

Men's Dormitory.

Military Hall.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.



THE

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

---

TO THE GOVERNOR.

---

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1887



THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, January 11, 1887. }

Received by the Governor and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

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AUDITOR STATE'S OFFICE.

The financial statement of this report, so far as it relates to the sums paid by the Treasurer of State to the Purdue University, corresponds with the records of this office.

JAS. H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

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JANUARY 24, 1887.

Returned by the Auditor of State with his certificate, examined by the Governor and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, this 24th day of January, 1887.

CHAS. F. GRIFFIN,  
*Secretary of State.*





## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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*To His Excellency, The Governor:*

I have the honor to present to you the twelfth report of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University, the same being for the two years ending June 30, 1886.

In our last report we tried to show the necessity for certain improvements, which were estimated to cost \$31,000. The Board thought that necessity existed, and that the best interests of the University would have been conserved, if we could have had that amount of money to expend. The Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for a new Mechanics' Shop. A beautiful building was erected and partly filled with machinery, but, as stated in the President's report, it is not large enough for our present needs. The other improvements, for which we asked an appropriation, we have not been able to make, and we have been crippled in some of the departments of our work in consequence. Especially is this true of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The needs of the Institution, as they exist to-day, are summarized as follows, these being in addition to the usual annual appropriation of \$24,000 for current expenses:

- |  |         |               |
|--|---------|---------------|
| 1. For improvements on the farm, including an implement house, a stock and storage barn, a piggery, additional stock and improvements to the farm house..... | \$5,000 |               |
| For improvements in the Horticultural Experimental Station.....  | 1,000   |               |
|  |         | <hr/> \$6,000 |
| 2. An addition to the present Mechanical Laboratory. Estimated expense.....  | \$4,000 |               |
| New machinery therefor.....  | 1,000   |               |
|  |         | <hr/> 5,000   |

3. For addition to the Library.....	\$2,500
4. For two new boilers for the Engine-house.....	2,500
5. For remodeling the first story of the Boys' Dormitory into a Biological Laboratory.....	3,000
6. For additional physical apparatus.....	1,000
Total .....	<hr/> \$20,000

I am glad to be able to report that the administration of the University, the work of the Faculty and the progress of the students in each department have been satisfactory to the Trustees.

I transmit herewith the report of the President of the Faculty, and the financial statements of the Treasurer and of the Secretary of the Board.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF,  
*President of Board of Trustees.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of Purdue University:*

In accordance with your requirements I respectfully submit my report concerning Purdue University for the two years ending June 30, 1886. Following are the subjects treated:

1. Attendance.
2. Course of Study and Faculty.
3. Experimental work in Agriculture and Horticulture.
4. Instruction in Veterinary Science.
5. The New Mechanical Laboratory.
6. Other improvements.

### ATTENDANCE.

The whole number of students in attendance during the year ending June 30, 1885, was 259, classified as follows:

#### COLLEGE.

Resident graduates .....	2	
Seniors .....	12	
Juniors .....	16	
Sophomores .....	16	
Freshmen .....	67	
Irregular and Special .....	7	
School of Pharmacy .....	7	
		<hr/> 127

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Regular.....	96	
Irregular .....	36	
		<hr/> 132
Total .....		<hr/> 259

The whole number of students in attendance during the year ending June 30, 1886, was 315, classified as follows:

## COLLEGE.

Resident Graduates.....	3	
Seniors .....	16	
Juniors .....	10	
Sophomores .....	27	
Freshmen .....	76	
Irregular and Special.....	14	
School of Pharmacy.....	13	
		<hr/> 159

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Regular.....	116	
Irregular.....	40	
		<hr/> 156
Total.....		<hr/> 315

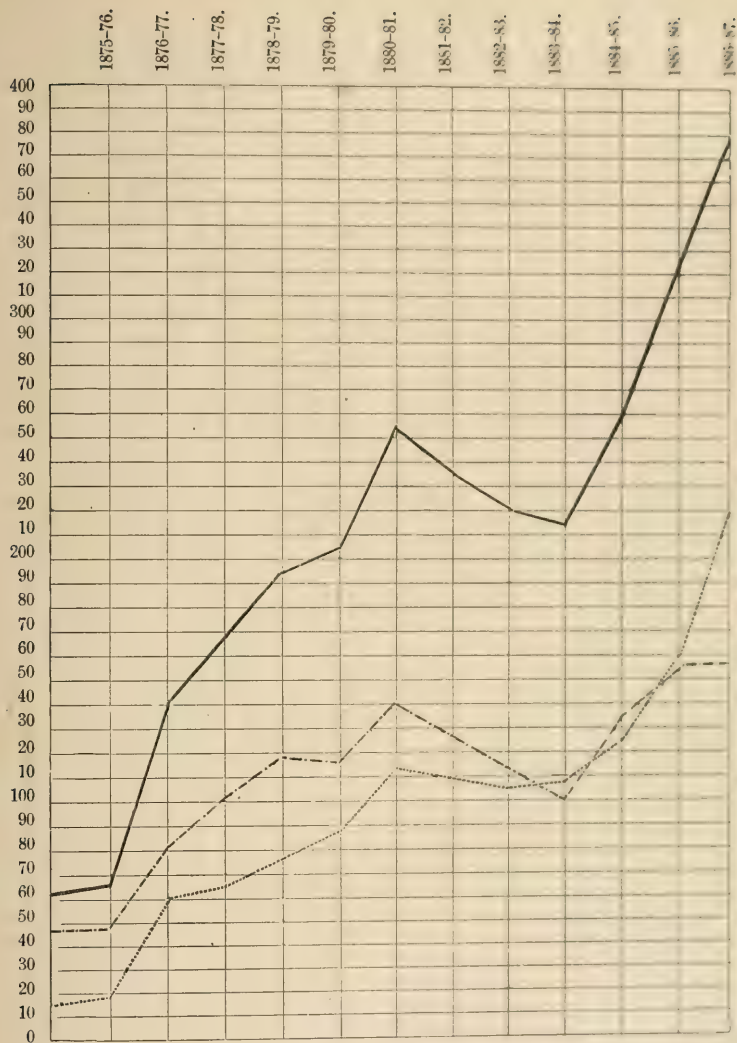
The following table will show the growth of the Institution in respect to attendance since its organization, the respective figures being for the year ending June 30, of the years named:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Preparatory.</i>	<i>Both.</i>
1875.....	15	49	64
1876.....	17	49	66
1877.....	60	79	139
1878.....	65	101	166
1879.....	76	119	195
1880.....	86	117	203
1881.....	113	141	254
1882.....	111	127	238
1883.....	106	113	219
1884.....	112	101	213
1885.....	127	132	259
1886.....	159	156	315
1887.....	†223	*156	379

† Actual, to time of going to press. \* Estimated same as last year.

The number in attendance for the year 1886-7 will not vary far from the figures given above. This indicates that the increase in the University will be greater this year than for any





————— Number of Students in College.

- - - - - Number of Students in Preparatory Class.

..... Number of Students in University.

Diagram showing growth of Purdue University since its organization.



other year since the early days of the Institution, and that the enrollment will not fall short of 380. I call attention to three important facts: First, the attendance in the college proper has been more than doubled during the past four years; second, the increase this year in the college departments is nearly double what it was last year; third, the increase in the University this year will be almost entirely in the college departments. I am aware of the fact that the mere addition of numbers is not in itself the best evidence of satisfactory growth, and that the quality of the work done in the Institution is of far more importance than the acquisition of numbers. But the above facts prove that the University is growing in public esteem, and that there is an increasing demand for industrial education. I am sure that an inspection of the Institution will show not only that our numbers are rapidly increasing, but that our work is improving in character from year to year, and that the standard is being constantly elevated.

The following table gives the number of students in the departments each year since its opening in 1874:

COLLEGE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Resident graduates. . . . .	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	3
Seniors . . . . .	1	1	2	4	2	7	8	11	15	12	12	16
Juniors . . . . .	..	1	6	5	14	11	13	20	13	14	16	10
Sophomores . . . . .	3	6	6	12	15	22	30	18	20	20	16	27
Freshmen . . . . .	9	8	23	28	34	36	39	47	37	42	67	76
Elective and special . . . . .	2	1	22	13	10	8	21	12	18	20	7	14
School of Pharmacy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
Total . . . . .	15	17	60	65	76	86	113	111	106	112	127	159

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Senior preparatory. . . . .	23	13	28	29	35	46	57	48	35	39	96	116
Junior preparatory. . . . .	26	22	33	45	48	71	58	38	34	†	..	..
Irregular . . . . .	..	14	18	27	36	..	26	41	44	42	36	40
Total . . . . .	49	49	79	101	119	117	141	127	113	101	132	156

In order to show the increasing value of the preparatory class as a feeder for the college proper, I append the following table, which shows the number of students enrolled in the Academy; second, the number that entered the Freshman Class from the Academy, with the per cent. thereof:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. Enrolled.</i>	<i>Ent. Freshman.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
1875-6.....	50	9	18
1876-7.....	79	12	15
1877-8.....	101	12	12
1878-9.....	119	18	15
1879-80.....	117	16	14
1880-1.....	141	18	13
1881-2.....	129	16	12
1882-3.....	115	18	16
1883-4.....	101	32	32
1884-5.....	132	42	32
1885-6.....	156	48	31

I am glad to report that the number of counties represented in the University has lately been considerably increased. In 1882-3 the number of counties represented was 37; in 1883-4, 46; in 1884-5, 54; in 1885-6, 56. The counties represented during the past year are as follows:

Allen,	Hendricks,	Monroe,
Bartholomew,	Henry,	Morgan,
Benton,	Howard,	Newton,
Boone,	Huntington;	Noble,
Carroll,	Jay,	Owen,
Cass,	Jefferson,	Perry,
Clay,	Jennings,	Putnam,
Clinton,	Johnson,	Randolph,
Dearborn,	Kosciusko,	Ripley,
Decatur,	Knox,	Rush,
Delaware,	Lake,	Switzerland,
Dekalb,	Laporte,	Tippecanoe,
Fayette,	Lawrence,	Tipton,
Fountain,	Madison,	Vigo,
Franklin,	Marion,	Warren,
Fulton,	Martin,	Warrick,
Gibson,	Miami,	Wayne,
Grant,	Montgomery,	White,
Greene,		Whitley.

Total, 56.

The States represented in the Institution at the present time are as follows: Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Total, 11.



## COURSE OF STUDY AND FACULTY.

While the general plan of the Institution has not been materially modified, a number of important changes have been made in the courses of study. These changes have served to make the courses more symmetrical and to strengthen them. The re-introduction of industrial work into the course prescribed for the Preparatory Class, has proven to be a successful experiment. We are now able to say that Purdue University is an industrial institution from the foundation up. The re-introduction of French and German into the courses prescribed for the Freshmen and Sophomores of the Schools of Science and Industrial Art was received with favor by students and Faculty.

The changes by which the Juniors and Seniors in the School of Science are permitted to devote a greater share of their time to applied chemistry and to higher work in electricity, were made for the purpose of giving to the School of Science more of an industrial character.

The School of Pharmacy has been placed upon a permanent basis. It has received the hearty indorsement of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association, its work having been formally commended by a committee of that body after careful examination.

I think that the Board of Trustees should, at no distant day, establish a course of study in Civil Engineering. I shall be prepared to present the details of a plan whenever the Board shall be inclined to consider the subject.

The wide-spread interest manifested in the subject of Household Science leads me to suggest that the Board consider the feasibility of introducing into the University a course of instruction in Domestic Economy.

An examination of our various courses of study, as printed in our annual catalogue, will show that we offer to our students instruction in a greater variety of subjects than is afforded in most colleges, and that many of these subjects are highly technical. To secure the very best results, the technical subjects must be taught by specialists. A comparison between the Faculty roll and the daily program of instruction will show that several members of the Faculty devote but a limited portion of their time to instructional work. Some of these are

non-residents, and come to the institution to give an occasional course of lectures. A few others instruct but a part of their time, devoting the remainder to other University work or to private enterprises. Each, of course, is paid for the time that he serves the University. This plan has enabled us to obtain the services of a larger number of specialists than we could otherwise have secured. The plan has grown out of our necessities, and has, so far, produced good results. But as the school increases in numbers, and classes are multiplied, this feature of our work must be modified so as to conform to the then existing circumstances.

#### EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The experimental work in the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture has been steadily pursued with gratifying results. These have been given to the public in a series of bulletins, among which are the following, viz.:

1. Report on "The Hessian Fly," Prof. Webster.
2. Report on "Experiments with Various Commercial Fertilizers on Corn and Potatoes," Prof. Latta.
3. Report on "Insects Affecting Growing Wheat," Prof. Webster.
4. Report on "Experiments with Wheat," Prof. Latta.
5. Report on "Experiments with Small Fruits," Prof. Troop.
6. Report on "Experiments with Oats and Corn," Prof. Latta.
7. Notes on "Commercial Fertilizers and Agricultural Chemistry," Prof. Warder.
8. Report on "Experiments with Wheat," Prof. Latta.
9. "The American Meromyza," Prof. Webster.
10. Report on "Horticultural Experiment Stations," Prof. Troop.

These bulletins have been issued from time to time, and the demand for them has been much greater than the supply. Nine hundred copies of one of them have been called for by the people of one county alone. This demand could not be met, because the edition was limited to 3,000 copies. The question is sometimes asked, "What is Purdue doing in the interest of agriculture and horticulture?" If these bulletins

could be spread broadcast throughout the State, that question would receive its satisfactory answer. If our experimental work could be enlarged and adequate means provided for the thorough distribution of the results, I believe that Purdue would be worth ten times its cost to the State. It is well known that insects annually destroy millions of dollars worth of farm products in the State of Indiana. How shall the ravages of these pests be prevented? It can be done only through careful experimentation. Purdue has done some successful work looking to this end. I confidently point to the bulletins issued by our Professor of Entomology as evidence. I may add that the experiments which he is now developing give promise of the highest economic value. In the Department of Horticultural experimentation substantial progress is being made. With the coöperation of the State Horticultural Society, ten horticultural stations have been established in different parts of the State, the central station being at Purdue University, and the whole being under the management of our Professor of Horticulture. About two hundred specimens of Russian fruit trees have recently been set out at the central station. These have been selected with special reference to the conditions existing in the State of Indiana in respect to both soil and climate. Through the aid of these coöperative stations we shall be able to test these varieties in different soils and under varying climatic influences. If we shall succeed in finding one hardy, prolific, marketable apple, one that can stand our climate better than anything we have heretofore had, what person, at all acquainted with the history of the fruit-growing interest of Indiana during the past ten years, will not say that we have done something of great value to the agricultural interests of the State? A number of our sister States are reaping a rich harvest from experimental work of this sort. We are confident that we can secure similar results in Indiana. In order to further show the value of our experimental work, I quote the substance of a few paragraphs from my Tenth Annual Report:

"I am of the opinion that the experimental work should be largely increased; indeed, the chief value of a college farm will be realized only when the larger part of it is used for experimental purposes.

"It is not the business of the State to manage a farm as a money-making scheme; such a purpose is entirely foreign to



the end for which Purdue University was established. A farm attached to an agricultural college can be made to justify its maintenance in two ways:

“First, it may be used for purely educational purposes and for the benefit of the students of agriculture within the Institution. If this purpose is realized, it must have its model granaries, store houses, stock and experimental feeding barns, and its model implement house. These should be provided with facilities for conducting a great variety of experiments, and with appliances for illustrating the instruction given in the classroom. For the purpose of illustration and comparison, a greater variety of the different breeds of stock must be kept than would be found in the herd of a farmer whose chief purpose is to make money. So, also, a greater variety of farm implements than would be used by an ordinary farmer is necessary; indeed, the implement house should be a museum of farm implements and machinery. A college farm managed upon a purely financial basis will not afford the best facilities for the instruction of students. It is, therefore, useless to expect that a college farm, managed chiefly for the purpose of educating students, will yield large financial results.

“Secondly, another very important use for a college farm is in experimental work done, not for the student chiefly, but for the benefit of that large body of people in the State who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The importance of such experimental work, properly conducted, can hardly be estimated, but its value is now generally recognized by scientific men and by intelligent farmers. Many States are spending large sums of money annually upon experiment stations. North Carolina spends \$10,000; New York, \$22,000; Connecticut, \$8,000; New Jersey, \$10,000; Ohio, \$5,000; Massachusetts, \$5,000; Michigan, \$5,000, and Wisconsin, \$8,000. Purdue University needs \$5,000 per annum, besides its farm receipts, for experimental purposes. I am sure that this amount can be profitably expended. Let me endeavor to show that this is true.

“It is safe to say that it is quite possible to increase the value of the agricultural products of Indiana twenty-five per cent. without increasing the area under cultivation. This would produce a total annual increase of values to the amount of \$75,000,000.



"How is this increase to be secured? Largely through experiment. We must experiment with seeds and try to find out the best methods of seeding. We must experiment in regard to the adaptability of soils to the various crops, and in regard to crop rotation, the use of fertilizers and the gathering, curing and preservation of farm products. We must experiment upon the best methods of feeding and taking care of stock. We must also make very careful investigations for the purpose of finding the best means of preventing the enormous destruction of crops by insects and fungi.

"Now, a farmer can not afford to experiment on a very extensive scale. Experiment implies frequent failure; it often involves nine failures to one success. It also implies a microscope and a laboratory; hence, also, a considerable outlay of money.

"Let us suppose a simple mode of experimentation, such as many farmers may, and probably do, conduct. Suppose ten new varieties of wheat seed be offered in the market; the farmer wants that variety which will produce the best results, not in Hungary, nor in New York, nor even in the parts of his own State having different soil and different climatic influences, but upon his own farm. Let him put down an acre in each of the ten varieties; some of them will doubtless be worthless, others may produce fair results, and it is possible that he will find one that has superior value; here, now, is a gain for the future but a present loss. The loss of five acres of wheat means a loss of \$100. Some men may experiment in this limited way, but the number will be few who think they can afford to do it. But suppose that many do make an experiment of this sort, the loss will be multiplied in proportion to the number of men engaging in the scheme. If 10,000 farmers should make one similar experiment each year, the loss might aggregate \$1,000,000 annually.

"Now suppose that Purdue University buys the ten varieties of wheat and performs the experiment, either upon its own farm or through co-operative effort upon a variety of farms having different soils and under different climatic influences, at an expense of \$100, and publishes the result. Thousands of farmers may read the Purdue Report, and thousands may secure the benefit of the experiment without the corresponding loss.

“Suppose again that Purdue University with its Laboratory, with its Microscope and its field experiments, should be able to show how to prevent in some measure the ravages of the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, or the midge. How much could it not add to the value of our agricultural products. As I have before said, if Purdue could, through its experiments, make every dollar's worth of the farm products worth one dollar and one cent, or add one per cent. to the annual yield, it would be economy to sustain the University, even though it cost a million of dollars per annum.

“While we are managing the Experiment Farm with as much economy as possible, we shall manage it first for educational purposes, and secondly for the purpose of making valuable experiments.”

This necessarily means an expense over and above the receipts.

For a view of the value of the work already done, I respectfully call your attention to the various reports of the Superintendent heretofore printed, but more particularly to the bulletins recently issued, enumerated above.

#### INSTRUCTION IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

I believe it is understood by our cattle-growers that a serious danger now threatens the cattle industry of this State. It is quite apparent that the appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago last summer gives them occasion for serious apprehension. This is an interest that affects the welfare, not only of every cattle-grower, but also of every one that uses beef, milk, butter or cheese. The most prompt and energetic measures will doubtless be taken by the State to locate, quarantine, and stamp out contagious pleuro-pneumonia, should it appear. I am informed that there is a wide-spread interest in a purpose to ask the Legislature to provide for a Live Stock Commission and a State Veterinarian, clothed with sufficient authority to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent the introduction of this disease into the State, and to take prompt and decisive measures to suppress it, should it appear.

The necessity for instruction in Veterinary Science in Purdue University has been realized for a long time. The stockmen of the State have frequently suggested it to the Trustees.

Quite recently twenty-five or more of our students requested that the subject be given an important place in our course of study. It seems to me the present condition of things increases and emphasizes this demand. Aside from pleuro-pneumonia there are many other diseases which prey upon and destroy our live stock. Most of these result disastrously through want of adequate knowledge. Is it not the duty of an agricultural college to give its students a knowledge of the proper means of combating these diseases? There can be but one answer. Purdue University should do what it can to foster an industry so important as stock raising. It can do this in no better way than by providing for a course of instruction in Veterinary Science by a competent veterinarian. The State Veterinarian of Michigan is also Professor of Veterinary Science in the agricultural college at Lansing. If our Legislature provides for the appointment of a State Veterinarian, I think it would be the part of wisdom to require him to devote such a portion of his time as is not needed for the State work to instructional work in Purdue University. It is possible that the Purdue dissecting laboratory would be the best place in which to carry on much of the State Veterinarian's work. Our students could assist in making post mortem examination, and could be helpful in other ways. Such practical work as could thus be afforded would, of course, be the very best training students could have.

#### THE NEW MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

In the tenth annual report I called attention to the necessity for increased shop accommodation. I subsequently made an estimate that a shop large enough to meet the demand at that time would cost, with its equipment, about \$20,000.00. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$12,500.00 for the Department of Mechanics. A building was erected, and a considerable amount of modern machinery was placed in it. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed, but it is not large enough to meet the present demand. Two years ago we had less than 40 students in the School of Mechanics; we now have 120. The largest room in the Mechanics' Hall is the drawing-room. It will accommodate less than 40. It is occupied by 120. The best kind of



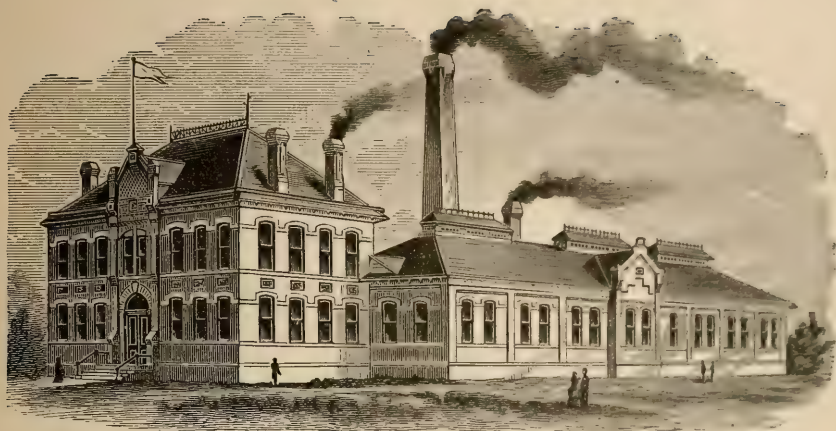
work can not be secured under these conditions. A considerable addition to this laboratory is, therefore, an imperative necessity. I think about \$4,000.00 would enlarge the present structure so as to meet the requirements for several years to come. The following is a description of the new building:

The building is of brick, and contains recitation rooms, drawing rooms, and shop rooms, together with a testing laboratory. All are high in the walls, well lighted and well ventilated. The entire building contains about 11,000 square feet of available floor surface.

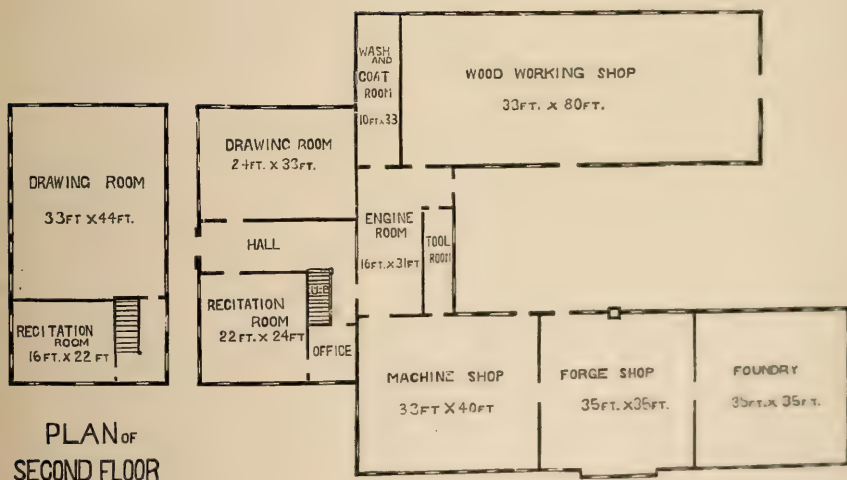
In the front portion of the building, the lower floor is occupied by a testing laboratory 24 ft. x 33 ft., a recitation room 22 ft. x 24 ft., and a small office; the second floor by a drawing room 33 ft. x 44 ft., and a recitation room 16 ft. x 22 ft. The drawing rooms are provided with high drawing tables at which the students stand while at work. A drawing board and T square are provided for each table, while there is a general supply of large triangles, rubber curves, protractors, beam compasses, etc., for the use of students. The drawing as well as the recitation rooms are fitted with black-boards of solid slate set in the walls.

In the wings of the buildings are located the wood-working shop, the foundry, the forge shop, and the machine shops; and connected with these are the tool room, engine room, and a wash and coat room. The wood-working shop, 33 ft. x 80 ft., contains 20 benches with full sets of bench working tools, 10 turning lathes 3 ft. bed, 1 turning lathe 9 ft. bed, a circular saw, a scroll saw, and a grindstone. The foundry, 35 ft. x 35 ft., is equipped with a 16-inch cupola furnace for iron, a crucible furnace for brass, and core ovens, which, with a full supply of sand, flasks and molder's tools, affords ample facilities for practice in the art of molding and casting. The forge shop, 35 ft. x 35 ft., contains 14 forges with anvils and the usual smithing tools for each forge. A part of the whole number of forges have recently been completed by students in the classes in Practical Mechanics, after a design made especially to meet the requirements of the new shops. They are all supplied with air-blasts by power. The machine shop contains screw cutting machine lathes, as follows: 1 of 10 in. swing, 4 of 14-in. swing, 2 of 16-in. swing, and 1 of 28-in. swing; also a machine planer, a shaper, a universal milling machine, a speed lathe, two vertical drills,,





**MECHANICAL LABORATORY.**



**PLANS OF MECHANICAL LABORATORY.**



an emery grinder, and a grindstone. The machines are provided with all the small tools necessary to their complete and economic action. The same shop has benches fitted with vises for hand work in metals.

Motive power for driving all machinery is derived from an Atlas Automatic cut-off engine of 35 horse power.

The tool room, 8 ft. x 24 ft., serves as a place for the safe storage of small tools and supplies.

The coat and wash room is 10 ft. x 35 ft.

In the testing laboratory is placed a powerful testing machine for determining the strength of materials.

The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by gas.

The cupola furnace and the fittings for the foundry, twelve of the power forges in the blacksmith shop, and a large number of miscellaneous tools and appliances for the machine shop, have been made by the students. About \$3,000.00 worth of machinery and tools have been donated to the institution by manufacturers and dealers. The plant could not be now duplicated for less than \$24,000.00. One of the most striking proofs of the value of the instruction given to our students in the Department of Mechanics is seen in the fact that the plant for our foundry and forge-room is being duplicated by the Alabama Industrial University, and that our students are now making a cupola furnace, a brass furnace, and twelve power forges, with all necessary tools and appliances for that institution.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

1. The Chemical Laboratory has been refitted and refurnished, and additional tables provided, thus affording accommodations for about fifty students. Every desk is occupied. A new steam evaporating table, with fifteen steam baths, has also been placed in the Chemical Laboratory. The Pharmaceutical Laboratory has been supplied with several hundred specimens of crude drugs for a permanent museum. Other appliances have been furnished as the means at our command would warrant.

2. The extension of the course in Physics has required larger quarters for physical manipulation. The old mechanics' shop has been devoted to this purpose. It has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and supplied with suitable tables for lab-

oratory work. About \$1,000.00 has been expended in modern physical apparatus. Among the more important instruments purchased are the following:

From Elliott Bros., London—Standard B. A. Ohm; Clark's Standard Element; Standard Condenser, one-third micro-farad; Wheatstone's Bridge, B. A. divided meter; Tangent Galvanometer.

From Hartmann & Braun, Frankfort, Rheostat—Pairs of 1, 10, 100, 1,000 new ohms; Resistance Coils, 0.01—11, 111, 11 new ohms; Scales.

From Edelmann, Munich—Quadrant Electrometer; Reflecting Galvanometer, with extra coils; Reading Telescope and Scales.

From Carpentier, Paris—Thompson's Reflecting Galvanometer, with extra coils; Ammeter, twenty-five Amperes; Voltmeter, one hundred volts.

From Western Electric Co., Chicago—Batteries, wire and general supplies.

3. One of the most important additions that has been made since my last report is the Testing Laboratory. This is supplied with an Olsen machine of 50,000 pounds capacity, which is used for testing the strength of materials. It is also supplied with a duplex micrometer, a steam gauge tester, a steam engine indicator and a variety of other appliances usually found in such laboratories. The various practical tests performed in this laboratory have a high educational value for the students. During the past year a good deal of commercial work has been done for railroads, quarrymen and builders, who have sent specimens from various parts of the country to be tested.

4. The campus has been put into the best possible condition, new roads have been laid out, and the old ones have been repaired. Nearly 5,000 plants have been added to the greenhouse.

5. The boilers in the engine-house have been repaired and reset, the steam pump has been thoroughly overhauled, and four new gas retorts have been placed in position. Additional heating apparatus has been placed in the chapel, the pharmaceutical laboratory, chemical store room, the tool room, and in some of the dormitory rooms.

6. The Library and Reading Room, which formerly occupied the east room of the main building, now occupy the east



and west center rooms, the old room being used exclusively for library purposes and the new room for a reading room. This arrangement gives great satisfaction to the students and Faculty. About five hundred volumes have been added to the Library since my last report.

7. Among more recent improvements is the addition of a three-light dynamo for experimental purposes, from the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company. This is accompanied with three lamps and all necessary appliances for operating the plant.

8. Under the direction of the Board, a considerable amount of money has been spent in improving the experimental farm, and in laying out an orchard and horticultural plats for small fruits. The basement of the storage barn has been refitted as a stock barn, which affords temporary accommodation for our herd of cattle. This consists of twelve head of pure bred animals, as follows: Eight Jerseys, three Holsteins and one Short-Horn, the last four of which are recent additions.

#### CONCLUSION.

Purdue University is the Industrial College of the State. It seeks to graduate its students into the practical productive industries. They are to become agriculturists, horticulturists, stock raisers, draughtsmen, builders, master mechanics, designers of machinery, mechanical engineers, pharmacists, chemists, electrical engineers and workers in the various forms of industrial art. This is a kind of work which ought to be done, and if done at all, should be done well. While the Institution has made rapid progress in the past in respect to numbers and in respect to the character of its work, the Faculty is not unmindful of the fact that still further improvement can be made. It is its earnest purpose to raise the standard of admission, and to improve the quality of the work as fast as the facilities placed at its command will permit.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. SMART,  
*President.*

RECEIPTS OF TREASURER OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, JULY 1, 1884,  
TO JULY 1, 1885.

1884.

July	3.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$432 00	
"	3.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	149 00	
			<hr/>	\$581 00
"	16.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .		4,250 00
Aug.	25.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .		8,500 00
Oct.	7.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . . .		994 31
"	31.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$939 61	
"	31.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	146 64	
			<hr/>	1,086 25

1885.

Feb.	2.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$888 00	
"	2.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	535 72	
			<hr/>	1,423 72
Mar.	31.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .		30,000 00
April	22.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$847 38	
"	22.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	412 00	
"	22.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	177 50	
			<hr/>	1,436 88
May	26.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	10,000 00	
			<hr/>	\$58,272 16

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. PEIRCE,  
*Treasurer Purdue University.*

RECEIPTS OF TREASURER OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, JULY 1, 1885,  
TO JULY 1, 1886.

1885.

Oct.	2.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	\$4,250 00	
"	17.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$529 20	
"	17.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	193 50	
"	17.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	1,113 80	
			<hr/>	1,836 50
Nov.	5.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .		12,500 00
"	19.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .		6,000 00
"	24.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar. . . . .		1,024 00
"	25.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	\$268 50	
"	25.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	477 50	
			<hr/>	746 00

1886.

Jan.	2.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	4,250 00	
"	23.	Cash of Prof. Swan, Registrar . . . .	500 00	
Mar.	6.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	4,500 00	
April	2.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	4,250 00	
"	17.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	1,500 00	
May	31.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	3,000 00	
June	24.	Cash of State Treasurer. . . . .	3,000 00	
			<hr/>	\$47,356 50

Respectfully presented.

M. L. PEIRCE,  
*Treasurer Purdue University.*

CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, JULY 1, 1884, TO  
JULY 1, 1886.

From interest on U. S. Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$25,500 00*	
From State Treasurer on general appropriation . . . .	58,000 00	
From State Treasurer on special appropriation. . . . .	12,500 00	
		\$96 000 00
From students' fees, room rent, etc . . . . .		5,210 38
Total receipts from University . . . . .		\$101,210 38

RECEIPTS FROM EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

For products sold and pasturage . . . . .	\$3,253 43	
For stock sold . . . . .	419 96	
For labor in hauling coal, etc . . . . .	506 61	
For house rent, etc . . . . .	238 28	
Total receipts of farm . . . . .		\$4,418 28

The above is a classified statement of receipts as appears from the books of the Registrar of the University.

M. C. STEVENS,  
*Secretary of the Board of Trustees.*

The current expenses of the University, from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1886, have been as follows :

For salaries of President and Instructors . . . . .	\$41,505 07
For care of buildings, including janitor work in all buildings . . . .	2,320 69
For heat, light and water . . . . .	9,167 56
For care of campus and green house and entomological experiments.	3,167 31
For agricultural experiments . . . . .	630 01
For weather service. . . . .	679 24
For insurance . . . . .	1,077 60
For general supplies and repairs. . . . .	1,708 65
For supplies and repairs in the various departments. . . . .	4,845 80
For printing and stationery. . . . .	825 24

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\*The amount received as interest on U. S. Endowment Fund is \$8,500 less than the full amount; that amount having been advanced by the State to meet general expenses the previous year, made necessary by the failure of appropriation by the Legislature in 1883.

For miscellaneous—Salary of clerk. . . . .	\$1,070 40	
Advertising . . . . .	738 32	
Printing. . . . .	923 64	
Salary of Registrar. . . . .	899 99	
Repairing vault . . . . .	92 00	
Students' labor for various purposes . . . . .	225 83	
Lectures. . . . .	118 00	
Assistance in laboratory. . . . .	39 00	
Interest . . . . .	57 44	
Unclassified . . . . .	2,860 14	
	<hr/>	\$7,024 76
For allowances to Trustees . . . . .		964 55
For salaries Secretary and Treasurer. . . . .		1,850 00
For transportation . . . . .		8 00
For services of counsel . . . . .		1,000 00
For improvements—Books and periodicals for library. . . . .	\$1,217 43	
In Physical Laboratory . . . . .	82 55	
In green house . . . . .	52 72	
Apparatus and fixtures in different departments . . . . .	1,842 44	
General improvements. . . . .	603 82	
Building and equipping Mechanical Hall . . . . .	14,682 81	
	<hr/>	18,481 77
Total . . . . .		95,256 34
Current expenses of farm—Labor, including salary of Supt. . . . .	\$3,823 12	
Supplies and repairs . . . . .	1,023 23	
Improvements . . . . .	160 75	
Stock . . . . .	535 70	
	<hr/>	\$5,542 80

The above is a correct statement of the expenditures, of Purdue University for the time indicated above, as taken from the books of the Registrar of the University.

M. C. STEVENS,  
*Secretary Board of Trustees.*



8

# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## INDIANA

### STATE + NORMAL + SCHOOL,

CONTAINING

Reports of the President of the Board of Trustees; of the  
President of the Faculty; of the Secretary of  
the Board, and of the Treasurer,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1886.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING.

1886



THE STATE OF INDIANA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,  
November 24, 1886. }

Received by the Governor and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
November 24, 1886. }

The statements of the Treasurer of the State Normal School, showing the amounts received from the State Treasury on account of appropriations, legislative or statute, for the fiscal years of 1884-5 and 1885-6, correspond with the records of this office.

JAMES H. RICE,  
*Auditor of State.*

NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

Returned by the Auditor of State, examined by the Governor and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

PIERRE GRAY,  
*Private Secretary.*

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Filed in the office of the Secretary of State this 24th day of November, 1886.

W. R. MYERS,  
*Secretary of State.*

## OFFICERS.

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MURRAY BRIGGS, Sullivan, Ind.  
JOSEPH GILBERT, Terre Haute, Ind.  
BARNABAS C. HOBBS, Bloomingdale, Ind.  
DR. B. F. SPANN, Anderson, Ind.  
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, Indianapolis, Ind.

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### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

#### PRESIDENT,

MURRAY BRIGGS, Sullivan, Ind.

#### SECRETARY,

JOSEPH GILBERT, Terre Haute, Ind.

#### TREASURER,

W. R. McKEEN, Terre Haute, Ind.

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### BOARD OF VISITORS.

#### For 1885.

PROF. WM. T. HARRIS, LL. D., Concord, Mass.  
PROF. W. H. PAYNE, A. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### For 1886.

PROF. LEWIS H. JONES, Indianapolis, Ind.  
PROF. W. H. ERNST, Bluffton, Ind.

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### CLERK AND LIBRARIAN.

HELEN L. GILBERT, Terre Haute, Ind.



## FACULTY.

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WILLIAM W. PARSONS, President,  
*History and Science of Education.*

HOWARD SANDISON, Vice President,  
*Mental Science and Didactics.*

RUTH MORRIS,  
*Higher English and Literature.*

NATHAN NEWBY,  
*Mathematics.*

MICHAEL SEILER,  
*Geography.*

\*LUCY M. SALMON,  
*History.*

ALBERT E. HUMKE,  
*Reading.*

ALPHEUS McTAGGART,  
*Latin.*

WILLIAM B. WOODS,  
*English Grammar and Composition.*

ANTON SHIDE,  
*Music.*

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\*Granted leave of absence during school year 1886-87. Agnes I. Rounds in charge of department for year.

BARTON W. EVERMAN,  
*Natural Science.*

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
*Penmanship and Drawing.*

ALBERT R. CHARMAN,  
*Assistant in Methods of Teaching.*

ELWOOD W. KEMP,  
*Assistant in Grammar and Composition.*

ROBERT G. GILLUM,  
*Assistant in Mathematics.*

WILLIAM B. CREAGER,  
*Assistant in Spring Term.*

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#### CRITIC TEACHERS.

MELVILLE D. AVERY,  
*Critic in Seventh and Eighth Year Grades.*

MARGARET COX,  
*Critic in Fifth and Sixth Year Grades.*

CORA HILL,  
*Critic in Third and Fourth Year Grades.*

FANNIE S. BURT,  
*Critic in First and Second Year Grades.*

ESTELLE HUSTED,  
*Critic in Kindergarten.*

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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HON. ISAAC P. GRAY,

*Governor of Indiana :*

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the General Assembly of the State, the report of the institution under their charge for the two years ending October 31, 1886. To the friends of the common school system of the State, it must be a great satisfaction that the public schools are no longer wholly dependent on non-professionally trained persons for teachers. This institution has drawn within its walls so large a number of young men and young women who have received thorough preparation for teaching, that the State can take pride in having not only the largest school fund and one of the completest school systems in the Union, but in addition, a large and rapidly increasing number of professionally educated teachers.

The growth of the State Normal School has been steady since its organization, nearly seventeen years ago, and we are gratified to be able to state that it shows no abatement in its growth, the total enrollment of the last three terms being thirteen hundred, and there being nine hundred and nine different persons enrolled as pupils during the past year. Its influence is not to be measured by the 286 persons graduated, but rather by the 4,242 undergraduates who have at different times received more or less professional training in the school. Particular attention is called to the interesting figures showing the growth of the school, the sources whence the students come, and the objects and methods of the school, as set forth in the report of the President of the Faculty to this Board.

The increase in the number of students has necessitated a slight increase in the teaching force. The Faculty consists of twelve heads of departments and four assistants, besides four teachers in the training schools, and a teacher of kindergarten work. To pay these teachers the statute provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall set aside ten thousand dollars for the purpose, in making his semi-annual apportionment of school revenue for tuition. This amount is insufficient to pay the salaries necessary to secure and retain teachers competent to maintain the high character of the work of the institution. The appropriation for incidental purposes made by the last Legislature has, however, enabled the Board to supply the deficiency in its tuition from this source.

In consequence of the increased attendance of students it became necessary last year to ask the city of Terre Haute to vacate the half of the first story of the building occupied by the city for its High School. Under the former arrangement the city paid three-sevenths of the expense for fuel, janitor work, etc. Since their vacation of all except the training-school rooms the proportion of expense on this account to be paid by the city has been fixed at one-seventh. This will hereafter increase the expenses of this board on account of incidentals.

We respectfully ask the Legislature to continue the appropriation, made at the session of 1885, of ten thousand dollars per annum for incidental expenses, and the appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books for the library.

Through the efforts of the head of the Department of Natural Science we have now a creditable collection of specimens of natural history, geology and mineralogy. This has been recently added to by a liberal contribution from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington City, for which we are indebted to Senator Voorhees and others.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees give full information as to the receipts and expenditures of the Institution and its present financial condition.

Respectfully submitted,

MURRAY BRIGGS,

*Pres. Board of Trustees.*



## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

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HON. MURRAY BRIGGS,

*President Board of Trustees Indiana State Normal School:*

DEAR SIR—Herewith is submitted the scholastic report of the Indiana State Normal School for the two years ending October 31, 1886.

But few changes in the Faculty of the Institution have occurred within the past two years. Prof. George P. Brown, for six years President, withdrew at the end of the school year in June, 1885, and was succeeded by W. W. Parsons, Vice President. Prof. Howard Sandison was in June, 1886, elected Vice President. Prof. O. P. Jenkins, at the end of the school year, June, 1886, resigned the department of Natural Science, and Prof. B. W. Everman was appointed to take charge of the department thus made vacant. Miss Lucy Salmon, of the department of History, was granted leave of absence during the school year of 1886-87, and Miss Agnes I. Rounds was elected to take charge of the department during the year. Mr. Albert G. Wyeth, principal of the Training School, resigned June, 1885, and was succeeded by Mr. M. D. Avery.

### STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits the number enrolled during each term since the organization of the school, the average term enrollment for each year and the whole number of different students for each year:

YEAR.	ENROLLMENT.				Average Term Enrollment.	Whole No. of different Students for year.
	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Fall Term.	Total.		
1870 . . . . .	40	66	36	142	47	98
1871 . . . . .	33	84	76	193	64	141
1872 . . . . .	85	131	96	312	104	224
1873 . . . . .	106	197	125	428	143	286
1874 . . . . .	74	279	143	496	165	304
1875 . . . . .	146	218	121	485	162	322
1876 . . . . .	118	183	103	404	135	282
1877 . . . . .	120	246	171	537	179	329
1878 . . . . .	187	413	216	816	272	592
1879 . . . . .	198	385	200	783	261	530
1880 . . . . .	218	372	258	848	283	578
1881 . . . . .	270	478	258	1,006	335	732
1882 . . . . .	256	424	280	960	320	694
1883 . . . . .	297	539	308	1,144	381	773
1884 . . . . .	329	542	301	1,172	391	777
1885 . . . . .	320	583	353	1,256	419	868
1886 . . . . .	369	612	319	1,300	433	909

## VOCATIONS REPRESENTED.

A record has been kept of the vocations of the parents of the students who have entered the school, from which it appears that 84 per cent. of the students are children of farmers, mechanics and laborers, 8 per cent. of merchants, and 8 per cent. of those practicing some profession.

## WHENCE THEY COME.

During the past two years eighty-seven counties of the State have had representatives in the school, as follows:

Allen . . . . .	4	Fountain . . . . .	8	Lagrange . . . . .	5
Bartholomew . . . . .	5	Franklin . . . . .	2	Laporte . . . . .	2
Benton . . . . .	25	Fulton . . . . .	7	Lawrence . . . . .	6
Blackford . . . . .	2	Gibson . . . . .	16	Madison . . . . .	7
Boone . . . . .	35	Grant . . . . .	11	Marion . . . . .	12
Brown . . . . .	3	Greene . . . . .	10	Marshall . . . . .	2
Carroll . . . . .	15	Hamilton . . . . .	3	Martin . . . . .	9
Cass . . . . .	12	Hancock . . . . .	5	Miami . . . . .	17
Clark . . . . .	8	Harrison . . . . .	2	Montgomery . . . . .	20
Clay . . . . .	28	Hendricks . . . . .	40	Morgan . . . . .	30
Clinton . . . . .	26	Henry . . . . .	6	Newton . . . . .	14
Crawford . . . . .	2	Howard . . . . .	23	Noble . . . . .	4
Daviess . . . . .	4	Huntington . . . . .	15	Ohio . . . . .	1
Dearborn . . . . .	18	Jackson . . . . .	10	Orange . . . . .	2
Decatur . . . . .	3	Jasper . . . . .	9	Owen . . . . .	21
Dekalb . . . . .	2	Jay . . . . .	2	Parke . . . . .	55
Delaware . . . . .	8	Jefferson . . . . .	21	Perry . . . . .	1
Dubois . . . . .	7	Jennings . . . . .	3	Pike . . . . .	6
Elkhart . . . . .	3	Johnson . . . . .	4	Porter . . . . .	1
Fayette . . . . .	5	Knox . . . . .	17	Posey . . . . .	9
Floyd . . . . .	7	Kosciusko . . . . .	8	Pulaski . . . . .	9

Putnam . . . . .	27	Sullivan . . . . .	19	Wabash . . . . .	37
Randolph . . . . .	11	Switzerland . . . . .	16	Warren . . . . .	21
Ripley . . . . .	1	Tippecanoe . . . . .	21	Warrick . . . . .	36
Rush . . . . .	3	Tipton . . . . .	3	Washington . . . . .	7
Scott . . . . .	13	Union . . . . .	4	Wayne . . . . .	14
Shelby . . . . .	7	Vanderburgh . . . . .	6	Wells . . . . .	8
Spencer . . . . .	18	Vermillion . . . . .	32	White . . . . .	10
St. Joseph . . . . .	13	Vigo . . . . .	294	Whitley . . . . .	2

The attendance from Vigo County includes many who have removed to Terre Haute from other counties to have the advantages of the school.

Other States have been represented during the past two years, as follows:

Arkansas . . . . .	2	Minnesota . . . . .	1	Ohio . . . . .	7
Illinois . . . . .	51	Missouri . . . . .	1	Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
Kansas . . . . .	2	Nebraska . . . . .	1	Virginia . . . . .	1
Kentucky . . . . .	3	New York . . . . .	1	Unknown . . . . .	2

Since the organization of the school, in 1870, students have registered from the various counties of the State, as follows:

Adams . . . . .	3	Hendricks . . . . .	139	Pike . . . . .	11
Allen . . . . .	15	Henry . . . . .	40	Porter . . . . .	1
Bartholomew . . . . .	27	Howard . . . . .	51	Posey . . . . .	45
Benton . . . . .	31	Huntington . . . . .	25	Pulaski . . . . .	26
Blackford . . . . .	4	Jackson . . . . .	25	Putnam . . . . .	79
Boone . . . . .	77	Jasper . . . . .	27	Randolph . . . . .	17
Brown . . . . .	7	Jay . . . . .	10	Ripley . . . . .	16
Carroll . . . . .	65	Jefferson . . . . .	48	Rush . . . . .	39
Cass . . . . .	45	Jennings . . . . .	16	Scott . . . . .	28
Clark . . . . .	40	Johnson . . . . .	34	Shelby . . . . .	33
Clay . . . . .	99	Knox . . . . .	87	Spencer . . . . .	43
Clinton . . . . .	61	Kosciusko . . . . .	46	Starke . . . . .	5
Crawford . . . . .	7	Lagrange . . . . .	12	Steuben . . . . .	2
Daviess . . . . .	19	Lake . . . . .	2	St. Joseph . . . . .	29
Dearborn . . . . .	29	Laporte . . . . .	10	Sullivan . . . . .	70
Decatur . . . . .	46	Lawrence . . . . .	33	Switzerland . . . . .	35
Dekalb . . . . .	16	Madison . . . . .	27	Tippecanoe . . . . .	69
Delaware . . . . .	32	Marion . . . . .	120	Tipton . . . . .	9
Dubois . . . . .	23	Marshall . . . . .	8	Union . . . . .	12
Elkhart . . . . .	9	Martin . . . . .	13	Vanderburgh . . . . .	41
Fayette . . . . .	29	Miami . . . . .	59	Vermillion . . . . .	121
Floyd . . . . .	15	Monroe . . . . .	12	Vigo . . . . .	779
Fountain . . . . .	43	Montgomery . . . . .	74	Wabash . . . . .	76
Franklin . . . . .	15	Morgan . . . . .	91	Warren . . . . .	39
Fulton . . . . .	38	Newton . . . . .	24	Warrick . . . . .	80
Gibson . . . . .	45	Noble . . . . .	16	Washington . . . . .	24
Grant . . . . .	28	Ohio . . . . .	4	Wayne . . . . .	103
Greene . . . . .	44	Orange . . . . .	9	Wells . . . . .	13
Hamilton . . . . .	25	Owen . . . . .	50	White . . . . .	38
Hancock . . . . .	36	Parke . . . . .	190	Whitley . . . . .	2
Harrison . . . . .	15	Perry . . . . .	19		

## From other States and countries:

Arkansas . . . . .	2	Louisiana . . . . .	1	Ohio . . . . .	38
Canada . . . . .	1	Massachusetts . . . . .	2	Pennsylvania . . . . .	4
Connecticut . . . . .	1	Michigan . . . . .	1	Texas . . . . .	1
Georgia . . . . .	1	Minnesota . . . . .	1	Vermont . . . . .	1
Illinois . . . . .	187	Missouri . . . . .	3	Virginia . . . . .	2
Iowa . . . . .	3	Nebraska . . . . .	1	W. Virginia . . . . .	1
Kansas . . . . .	6	New York . . . . .	3	Wisconsin . . . . .	2
Kentucky . . . . .	17	North Carolina . . . . .	1	Number unknown . . . . .	55

Total number of different students since the organization of the school, 4,528.

Of the 286 graduates and 4,242 undergraduates of the Institution, it is impossible to determine what proportion are now teaching; but a large majority, it is known, are actively engaged in the school work of the State. It is doubtful if there is a township in the State which has not at some time had one or more teachers from this institution; and probably the public schools of no county of the State are at this time without several representatives of the Normal School. Capable graduates and undergraduates experience no difficulty in securing positions at remunerative salaries. The supply of such persons, qualified for systematic, thorough school work, has for several years proved quite unequal to the demand.

## THE OBJECTS AND METHODS OF THE SCHOOL.

On the 20th of December, 1864, it was enacted by the General Assembly of Indiana, "That there shall be established and maintained, as hereinafter provided, a State Normal School, the object of which shall be the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana."

This statute defines clearly the object of the State Normal School. Its sole function is the preparation of teachers for the common schools of the State. The Normal School is not a school for general culture, for its own sake. It is a professional school. Its central idea is to confer that knowledge which constitutes the science of education, and to train students in the art of instruction and school management.

Its leading aim is to give that knowledge and training which belong as distinctively to the teacher as does the science of medicine to the physician, or the science of law to the legal practitioner. A school is a Normal School, in the sense contemplated in the statute quoted, only when it makes these its



controlling ends. To hold the State Normal School to its one object as a professional institution, only those are admitted to its privileges who intend to prepare for the work of the school-room, and who in good faith promise to teach, if practicable, in the common schools of the State, a period equal to twice that spent in the school. This regulation is rigidly enforced. To the work of preparing teachers for the common schools of the State the State Normal School has, during the seventeen years of its existence, addressed its entire energies.

By what means does it seek to give this preparation? The answer may be made as follows:

I. It seeks to lead the pupil to acquire a thorough, scientific knowledge of the branches he is to teach. This knowledge is the prime condition of any success in the school-room. The teacher's instruction in a given subject can never rise above his own knowledge of that subject. No knowledge of methods of instruction, however excellent in themselves; no fund of general information, however accurate and extensive, can be substituted for the specific and thorough knowledge of the subjects which the individual is required to teach. He must at least know these. General culture and information will greatly augment the teaching power of one already possessing the requisite knowledge of what is to be taught, as will also correct methods of instruction; but these are auxiliaries to, not substitutes for, a definite understanding of the matter of instruction. The teacher must himself know that which the pupils are expected to acquire under his tuition. His mastery of these subjects must be thorough and complete. Other things equal, he is the best teacher of a subject who has the most thorough and complete knowledge of it.

Not only must the teacher be conversant with the facts of the various branches he teaches, but he must know these in their logical connections. It is only thus that they form a subject of study. The facts of arithmetic, for example, constitute the science of arithmetic only when viewed in the necessary relations that exist among the facts themselves.

Knowledge proper is to be distinguished from mere information. The latter is the knowledge of facts as facts, *i. e.*, in their isolation. The former is the comprehension of facts in their organic connections. Information is not education. A mass of information, systematized by thinking it under the relations which

inhere among the facts and principles themselves, becomes knowledge, and as such has great educational value. The teaching of the various branches of study in the common schools must result in this latter form of knowledge. This alone confers real power upon the pupil. Many persons, under the usual test, show a fair degree of familiarity with the subject-matter of this or that branch of learning, but when required to think the subject as a system, independently of a text-book treating it, they are found to possess no adequate coherent knowledge of it. It is a necessary part of the teacher's knowledge that he shall have thought the facts of the various subjects of instruction into a coherent and systematic whole.

While such a knowledge as this is the only true one for any educational purpose, it is pre-eminently the teacher's view. Nothing less than this orderly knowledge of the subject will suffice for the teacher. As the primary requirement, then, the Normal School seeks to ground its students thoroughly in the knowledge of the branches required to be taught in the common schools of the State.

II. As a second element of a teacher's preparation for the work of the school-room, the Normal School endeavors to give its students a knowledge of the nature, processes, laws and products of the human mind. Mind is the subject of the educating process. The teacher is in the presence of from thirty-five to fifty children from five to six hours per day. It is his function as teacher to train and develop each of these individual minds, to strengthen them in every correct power and habit of thought, to purify and chasten their feelings, and to present such motives as will tend to the discarding of all bad habits of body and mind, and to the formation of correct ones. To train a faculty or power of the mind, it must be exercised upon its proper objects and in accordance with the laws of its nature. Exercise is the condition of mental growth; but mental activity without the guidance of a rational end, and not in obedience to the proper laws of the faculty exercised, may produce a distorted and abnormal growth. The human mind, in its natural and leading forms of activity, with their conditions, laws and products, bears a relation to the art of teaching similar to that of the bodily nature and functions to the physician's art. For the teacher to attempt to pursue his art, with all its complicated and responsible duties, without a clear knowledge

of the processes and laws of mind, is hardly less irrational than would be the practice of medicine without an adequate knowledge of the principal organs of the body, and their laws and functions. Moreover, the teacher's method of instruction, if based upon reasons or principles, and not derived from mere authority and experiment, must spring largely from the study of mind. The mind is to be educated. The instruments of the process are the various subjects of study. These two then—mind and matter of study—must be the main factors in a rational or scientific method of instruction. In this thought the study of mind in all its manifestations occupies a prominent place in the course of study in the Normal School. The effort is made to study mind itself, in its conditions, activities, laws and results. Too often the study of mental science is made the mere learning of text, without verification by appeal to individual and personal mental experience. The true method of pursuing this subject is by introspection, using the text mainly as a guide. For the teacher's purpose, it must be chiefly a direct study of the mind. It is only in this way that the study of mental science can become an efficient aid to the teacher. It must ever be admitted and emphasized that knowledge of the subject is of the first importance to whoever would teach the subject. The teacher must know that which he is to teach. Nevertheless, it is probably true that more failures in the school-room are due to ignorance of child-nature than to any other cause. The chief weakness in the public schools to-day is on the side of mind, not ignorance of subjects. Knowledge of motives, conditions, processes, and laws of mind activity is the key to scientific instruction, and it is not held by the majority of teachers.

III. But the teacher's preparation must include more than the knowledge of the branches to be taught, and the nature and operations of mind. It is all important that the teacher have clear and correct ideas as to the true ends of the educating process. His theory of education, *i. e.*, his views concerning the main results to be accomplished by the process will go far toward determining the spirit and methods of the school in all its work. If the teacher regards the informing of the mind as his chief work, this view will manifest itself in all he does. If to him the prevailing aim of the school is to lead the pupil to acquire a large fund of systematic knowledge, receiving



such training of the intellectual faculties as the acquisition of this incidentally and necessarily gives, this theory will, in a great degree, determine the character of the work done in the school.

If the teacher holds information and systematized knowledge, valuable and important as they are, to be necessary means only, and the quickening and unfolding of all the intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties to be the abiding aims of the school, the instruction given and the discipline administered will look to this end. The Normal School holds that character and power are above learning. While in no wise underestimating or depreciating the value of knowledge, it yet teaches that the ultimate outcome of all school work must be the individual with trained powers of intellect, acute moral perceptions and sentiments, a will trained in the habit of obedience to the right, and a reverential spirit. The man or woman rounded and trained in every natural capacity must be the aim of the school.

The correct theory of the school is sought to be imparted by a study of the training schools in their actual work, by an extended study of the history and science of education, and by the method of performing the daily class work in all the departments.

IV. If, in a fair degree fitted by natural aptitude for the work of instructing and managing a school, a person trained in a thorough knowledge of the subjects he is to teach, possessing a theoretical knowledge of mental activities and laws, and grounded in a correct theory of education, will ultimately succeed in the school-room. The problem now is, how to reduce the period of actual experiment to the minimum. The person who has made the three-fold preparation indicated is prepared for two phases of work which should precede his taking charge of a school, namely, (1) the study of methods of instruction, and (2) a period of actual practice, under competent direction in instructing and governing schools.

To these two lines of work the Normal School gives great prominence. It has a department of methods and a system of training or practice schools. Both of these are under the supervision and direction of the teacher of methods. In the first, sufficient instruction is given to enable the student to employ his knowledge of the subject and of mind in determining a rational method of procedure for teaching the subject.



Special attention is given to methods of primary instruction, since in the lower grades the foundations of knowledge are laid, and the immature mind has less power to seize and assimilate knowledge not skillfully presented. The schools for observation and practice include all the grades below the High School. They are in charge of competent critic teachers, and the instruction given in them is in harmony with the theories of education and instruction taught in the Normal School. Students are required to observe and interpret the work of the practice schools during the time they are receiving instruction in methods, and in the later stages of the course of instruction, they are required to spend a considerable period in actual teaching in each of these schools, under the criticism of both the regular critic teacher and the teacher of methods. They are thus enabled to leave the school possessing a fair degree of skill in the instruction and management of classes, attained by actual experience.

The State Normal School, then, undertakes to fulfill the purpose of its organization by—(1) a thorough knowledge of the branches required to be taught, the professional aspects of the subject receiving attention during this study; (2) by giving a comprehensive knowledge of mind; (3) by the study of the history and the science of education; and (4) by a system of instruction in methods, and an extended period of observation and actual teaching in the training schools connected with the Institution.

As a means of conferring special preparation for the work of primary instruction, as well also for the purpose of enlarging and completing the idea of education in the minds of the students, the Board of Trustees has added a kindergarten department to the schools for observation and practice.

This is designed to be used regularly for purposes of observation, not with a view to preparing teachers for kindergarten work, though incidentally it will do this, but to aid them in giving life, reality and vividness to the primary instruction in the public schools. The benefits arising from the observation of this phase of instruction and school management are deemed sufficient to justify the slight additional outlay thus made necessary.

## COURSES OF STUDY.

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To adapt the work of the school as fully as possible to the wants of all classes desiring to prepare for teaching, courses of study are provided as follows :

- I. Regular English Course, three years.
- II. English and Latin Course, four years.
- III. Course for Graduates of Commissioned High Schools, two years.
- IV. Course for College Graduates, one year.
- V. Course for Graduates of Commissioned High Schools, one year.

### PROGRAMME OF REGULAR ENGLISH COURSE.

<i>1st Term.</i>	Theory.	Penmanship, $\frac{1}{2}$ Term. Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.
<i>2d Term.</i>	Methods in Reading and Number.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.
<i>3d Term.</i>	Mental Science.	Geography.	Physiology.	U.S. History.
<i>4th Term.</i>	Mental Science.	Geography.	Composition.	U.S. History.
<i>5th Term.</i>	Methods in Grammar, Geography and Composition.	Music.	Chemistry.	General History.
<i>6th Term.</i>	Practice.	Drawing.	Physics.	General History, $\frac{1}{2}$ Term. Rhetoric, $\frac{1}{2}$ Term.
<i>7th Term.</i>	Practice.	Physics.	Algebra.	Literature.
<i>8th Term.</i>	History of Education.	Astronomy or Geology.	Algebra.	Advanced Composition.
<i>9th Term.</i>	Science of Teaching.	Botany.	Geometry.	Graduating Thesis.

## ENGLISH AND LATIN COURSE.

1st Term.	Theory.	Penmanship, $\frac{1}{2}$ term. Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.
2d Term.	Methods in Reading and Number.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.
3d Term.	Mental Science.	Geography.	Physiology.	U. S. History.
4th Term.	Mental Science.	Geography.	Composition.	U. S. History.
5th Term.	Methods in Grammar, Composition and Geography.	Music.	Latin.	General History.
6th Term.	Latin.	Drawing.	Physics.	General History, $\frac{1}{2}$ term. Rhetoric, $\frac{1}{2}$ term.
7th Term.	Practice.	Physics.	Latin.	Literature.
8th Term.	Practice.	Latin.	Algebra.	Advanced Composition.
9th Term.	History of Education.	Chemistry, Astronomy or Geology.	Algebra.	Latin.
10th Term.	Science of Teaching.	Biology.	Geometry.	Latin.
11th Term.	Science of Teaching.	Botany.	Geometry.	Latin.
12th Term.	Moral Science.	Zoölogy.	Trigonometry.	Latin. Graduating Thesis.

## COURSE FOR GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Two Years.)

Graduates of commissioned high schools receive a credit of one year, and are thus enabled to complete the English Course in two years. They are admitted without examination to the highest class entering at the beginning of a term. Such students are required to take all the professional subjects of the

course, and to make a thorough study of the common school branches so far as this may be found necessary. They are permitted to carry an extra study throughout the course, if found able to do this profitably, and are relieved from studying such of the more advanced branches as have been pursued in the High School, and of which they are found to possess a thorough knowledge. To High School graduates who complete this course, certificates of graduation and diplomas are granted on the same conditions as to those requiring the full time. The following are the High Schools of the State whose graduates are entitled to a year's credit on the course of study in the Normal School:

Amboy (Academy).	Frankfort.	Peru.
Anderson.	Franklin.	Petersburg.
Attica.	Fort Wayne.	Plymouth.
Auburn.	Goshen.	Portland.
Aurora.	Greencastle.	Princeton.
Bedford.	Greensburg.	Rensselaer.
Bloomington.	Hagerstown.	Richmond.
Bloomfield.	Huntington.	Rochester.
Bluffton.	Indianapolis.	Rockport.
Boonville.	Jeffersonville.	Rockville.
Brazil.	Kendallville.	Rushville.
Brookville.	Knightstown.	Salem.
Brownstown.	Kokomo.	Seymour.
Butler.	Lafayette.	Shelbyville.
Bourbon.	Lagrange.	South Bend.
Cambridge City.	Laporte.	Spencer.
Columbia City.	Lawrenceburg.	Sullivan.
Columbus.	Logansport.	Terre Haute.
Connersville.	Madison.	Tipton.
Crawfordsville.	Marion.	Union City.
Crown Point.	Martinsville.	Valparaiso.
Covington.	Mishawaka.	Vevay.
Decatur.	Monticello.	Vincennes.
Delphi.	Muncie.	Wabash.
Dublin.	New Albany.	Warsaw.
Edinburg.	New Castle.	Washington.
Elkhart.	Noblesville.	Waterloo.
Evansville.	Pendleton.	Winchester.

During the past two years 110 graduates of commissioned High Schools have attended the Normal School.



## COURSE FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

(One Year.)

The special professional course of one year, given below, has been organized to meet the needs of graduates of colleges and universities who desire to engage in the work of teaching and superintending schools.

1st Term.	English Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Theory.	Mental Science.	Reading.
2d Term.	Geography.	Practice in Training School.	History of Education.	Mental Science.	Methods in Reading and Number.
3d Term.	U. S. History.	Practice in Training School.	Science of Education.	Methods in Geography, Grammar and Composition.	Elective.

It will be observed that the course for college graduates is a strictly professional one. It includes a thorough review of each of the leading common school branches and an extended course in all phases of technical professional instruction. One term of thirteen weeks is given to English Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, Geography and United States History. It is the main object in this work to lead the student to think the facts and principles of the subject into an orderly and systematic whole. He is supposed to have a fair academic knowledge of the facts and principles of the subject, in themselves considered; but to be able to use these most effectively in promoting the instruction and training of others, they must lie in his mind in the order of their inherent dependence—they must constitute a *system* of knowledge.

In the technical instruction of this course are included a thorough study of mind in all its forms of activity, with their conditions, laws, and products; the principles of instruction derived from the study of the subjects and of mental processes and laws; the history and science of education, and a course of observation and practice in each of the eight grades of the training schools. In short, it is the aim to add to the liberal education conferred by the college or university a special professional training for the work of the school-room.

## DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

The end of all school government and discipline, intelligently conceived and administered, is the rational self-control and self-direction of the pupil. This is to be the outcome in the pupil. The effort is made to derive all rules of government from the inherent nature and purposes of the organization itself. This is the true basis of such rules; from this alone they derive their authority, and not from the teacher's will and utterance. A system of school regulations which aims only at arbitrary restraint, without leading the pupil to order his conduct by clearly conceived principles of right doing, lacks the most essential educative qualities. The formation of correct habits of thought and action—the development of worthy character—these are the true aims of school discipline. The discipline of the Normal School is administered in this general thought and spirit. Students are led to see the reasonableness of the requirements made of them, so that their obedience may be intelligent and educative. In respect of discipline, as in all other particulars, the Normal School seeks to make itself in fact, what it must be by definition—a model school.

## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Students, if females, must be sixteen years of age; if males, eighteen. They must possess good moral character and average intellectual ability. They must enter desiring, in good faith, to prepare for teaching in the public schools of the State. They must pass a fair examination in Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Reading and Arithmetic. Many persons present themselves for admission who have not attained the required age and maturity, as also do many who do not wish to prepare for teaching. Adhering strictly to the purposes of the institution, as defined by the law, the management refuses admission to these classes.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

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HON. MURRAY BRIGGS,

*President Board of Trustees Indiana State Normal School.*

DEAR SIR—The undersigned Board of Visitors of the State Normal School would respectfully submit the following report:

In no other institution is the purpose of a Normal School better understood than it is in the Normal School under your charge.

A Normal School is not merely a school in which academic instruction can be received from superior instructors, nor one in which superior facilities can be obtained from well stocked libraries. It is a technical school.

The Normal School instructor should bear in mind that his pupils are in their turn to become teachers. Each fact or principle must be so taught that the pupil will not only master it for himself, but will also master the steps by which the mind of a child can best be led to comprehend the same idea. Thus, while learning the subject under consideration, as Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography or History, each pupil has seen this subject disentangled from the mass of fragmentary details of many subjects in the midst of which it previously lay in his own mind, and has seen it rationally constructed before him.

Such pupil is now ready to teach such subject much better than could one who has merely mastered subjects in a haphazard way. But as yet he is but half conscious of the situation, is unable to invent original methods, and he too often, unknown to himself, copies in a feeble way the methods of his last instructor. He may in some sense become a good teacher, but his work lacks freedom and originality, and therefore lacks efficiency.

The Normal School, to be successful, must carry such student a step further. It must enable him to master the science of mind so far as concerns the laws of mind-action. Thus he learns how the mind of any one grasps and retains the notions which constitute the knowledge of a subject, and thus he becomes able to construct his own methods—becomes free, natural and effective in his instruction.

The Indiana State Normal School, it is evident from our observations, recognizes this high end. The high grade of instruction sustained in every department, the logical and rational methods employed, and the large and generous recognition given in its course of study to Psychology, and the History of Education, all show how well those in charge understand the true work of a Normal School. They seem to see that the end is rational freedom in the teacher, and not empirical methods for the educational quack.

For the management of the institution, as the Board of Visitors found it, they have only praise. They observed, with pleasure, the feeling of sympathy that seems to exist between the faculty on the one hand and the students on the other.

The discipline, while strict enough, was observed to be based upon the principles of common courtesy. Thus it becomes an educative agency. This is, in the judgment of the Board, a matter of great importance. Many pupils who attend a Normal School for a longer or a shorter period, never go beyond what they can master in the concrete. Until Normal Schools shall have multiplied so that they can fill our schools with *graduates*, their *undergraduates* must do much of our teaching. For them to have been part and parcel of a *good school*, to have seen the principles of school work exemplified before them, is great gain to the schools over which they will be called to preside. Thus the Normal School must always *actualize* the principles which it teaches *theoretically*.

It is the curse of many institutions that all else is made to give way to the desire for large numbers. It is gratifying to see that the school under your charge has grown in favor so that it has not been necessary to lower the quality of work to secure pupils. Your Board of Visitors close this report by wishing for the Indiana State Normal School the continued prosperity which, by its superior work and management, it so richly merits.

Respectfully submitted.

L. H. JONES,  
W. H. ERNST,

*Committee.*

JUNE 24, 1886.



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

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By reference to page 10 of this report, it will be seen that the attendance has been gradually increasing from year to year throughout the history of the school.

Opening on the 6th of January, 1870, with fewer than a score of students, it has grown to an attendance within the three terms ending October 31, 1886, of 909 different persons. This unexpected growth rendered the portions of the Normal School building heretofore occupied by the school quite insufficient for its needs. The Terre Haute High School, which, since the completion of the building has occupied one-half of the first floor, also became too large to conduct its work advantageously in the portions of the building assigned it.

At the close of the last school year, June, 1886, the High School withdrew to quarters provided for it by the city, thus leaving the entire building to be used for Normal School purposes. The interest of both schools have been greatly promoted by the separation, each now having ample room to meet its needs. The additional facilities thus acquired by the Normal School will enable it not only to do its present work more effectively, but also to provide for an increasing attendance for several years to come, should its past and present rate of growth continue.

The rooms for assembly and recitation purposes, relinquished by the High School, will enable the institution to accommodate at least two hundred and fifty students more than have heretofore been in attendance.

The Normal School is a school for the training of teachers for the common schools of the State. It assumes that teaching is a business, and can be learned. During the two years ending October 31, 1886, 1,373 different students, representing eighty-seven counties of the State, have attended the school, in the thought and the desire to prepare for teaching in the public schools. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent conduct, high character and serious, earnest purposes of this large number of young men and young women. That so large a body of earnest, capable young men and young women

should adopt teaching as their life-work, and devote a term of years to a thorough, careful preparation for the responsible duties which await them in the school-room, augurs well for the future of the common schools of Indiana.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. PARSONS,  
*Pres. Faculty.*

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 1, 1885.

HON. MURRAY BRIGGS, *President*;

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1885:

### TUITION FUND.

#### *Receipts.*

November 1, 1884, balance in hands of Treasurer..	\$2,503 97
January 1, 1885, received from school fund distribution .....	10,000 00
March 25, 1885, received from appropriation for deficiency .....	5,000 00
July 1, 1885, received from school fund distribution.....	10,000 00
Total .....	<u>\$27,503 97</u>

#### *Expenditures.*

November 20, 1884, paid teachers.....	\$2,025 00
December 18, 1884, paid teachers.....	2,095 00
January 23, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,120 00
February 20, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,135 00
March 20, 1885, paid teachers .....	2,132 50
April 17, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,250 50
May 15, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,254 15
June 12, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,458 00
August 7, 1885, paid teachers .....	200 00
September 2, 1885, paid teachers.....	200 00
September 25, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,020 00
October 23, 1885, paid teachers.....	2,045 00
	<u>\$21,935 15</u>
Balance in treasury Oct. 31, 1885.....	5,568 82
Total .....	<u>\$27,503 97</u>

## BUILDING FUND.

October 31, 1884, by balance overdrawn	\$1 95	
March 25, 1885, to appropriation for deficiency ....		\$1 95

## ROSE LIBRARY FUND.

October 31, 1884, balance in hands of Treasurer...	66 76
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*Expenditures.*

September 28, 1885, bill of books, J. Q. Button & Co., order 1,450.....	\$30 04	
Balance in hands of Treasurer .....	36 72	
Total .....		66 76

## INCIDENTAL FUND.

*Receipts.*

November 1, 1884, annual appropriation .....	\$2,000 00	
December 11, 1884, amount received from Treasurer of State for amounts paid Trustees for year ending Oc- tober 31, 1884 .....	679 60	
March 25, 1885, amount received from deficiency fund .....	1,998 05	
Amount received from janitor fees, fall term, 1884.....	3 00	
Amount received from janitor fees, win- ter term.....	558 00	
Amount received from janitor fees, spring term .....	1,078 00	
Amount received from janitor fees, fall term .....	331 00	
October 31, 1885, amount received from Treasurer of State for amounts paid Trustees for year ending October 31, 1885 .....	1,100 40	
Total .....		7,748 05



*Expenditures.*

November 1, 1884, amount overdrawn..	\$1,940 61
Amounts paid Trustees for year ending October 31, 1885—	
Jos. Gilbert, 48 days at \$5.....	\$240 00
Jos. Gilbert, expenses .....	8 75
Murray Briggs, 27 days and expenses .....	209 75
Barnabas Hobb, 22 days and expenses .....	179 25
B. F. Spann, 16 days and expense ...	169 15
J. W. Holcombe, 16 days and expenses .....	129 75
Wm. E. McLean, 11 days and expenses .....	104 75
Geo. I. Reed, 6 days and expenses....	59 00
Total.....	1,100 40
Amount paid J. W. Hall, janitor.....	800 00
Amount paid Helen L. Gilbert, clerk.....	450 00
Amount paid gas bill.....	146 59
Amount paid water bill .....	90 00
Amount paid coal bill.....	709 24
Amount paid assistant in laboratory.....	17 50
Amount paid for piano.....	330 00
Amount paid for model man and apparatus .....	313 03
Amount paid for printing registers.....	262 64
Amount paid for printing .....	140 35
Amount paid for postage, telegrams, express .....	167 80
Amount paid for freight and hauling .....	57 82
Amount paid for advertising.....	12 95
Amount paid for stationery and binding .....	191 53
Amount paid for books, music, Reading Room.....	100 75
Amount paid for kindergarten supplies .....	31 21
Amount paid for globes, map, map-roll.....	24 05
Amount paid for photographs and frames.....	25 25
Amount paid for trees and use of plants. ....	16 50
Amount paid for furniture.....	91 38
Amount paid for curbing.....	114 08
Amount paid for stairs.....	48 00

Amount paid for papering.....		\$41 60
Amount paid for repairs.....		130 69
Amount paid for painting, graining, glass.....		28 10
Amount paid for supplies for laboratory .....		17 50
Amount paid for traveling expenses.....		8 65
Amount paid for ribbon, moving piano, brooms...		23 35
Amount paid for sundries.....		33 35
Amount paid recording deeds.....		2 50
		<hr/>
Total expenditures as above.....		\$7,467 43
Total receipts .....	\$7,748 05	
Balance on hand .....		280 62
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		\$7,748 05
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		\$7,748 05

## SUMMARY.

October 31, 1885, balance in the treasury:

Tuition Fund.....	\$5,568 82
Incidental Fund .....	280 62
Rose Library Fund .....	36 72

Total .....	\$5,886 16
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Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH GILBERT,  
*Secretary.*

# REPORT OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 1, 1886.

HON. MURRAY BRIGGS, *President*:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886:

## TUITION FUND.

### *Receipts.*

November 1, 1885, balance in hands of Treasurer .....	\$5,568 82
January 1, 1886, received from school fund distribution .....	10,000 00
July 1, 1886, received from school fund distribution .....	10,000 00
Total .....	<u>\$25,568 82</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

November 20, 1885, paid teachers.....	\$2,100 00
December 18, 1886, paid teachers .....	2,056 50
January 29, 1886, paid teachers .....	2,059 00
February 26, 1886, paid teachers.....	2,060 00
March 26, 1886, paid teachers .....	2,148 50
April 23, 1886, paid teachers.....	2,269 00
May 21, 1886, paid teachers.....	2,270 00
June 11, 1886, paid teachers .....	2,209 00
July 30, 1886, paid teachers.....	208 00
August 30, 1886, paid teachers.....	208 00
October 1, 1886, paid teachers .....	2,159 00
October 29, 1886, paid teachers.....	2,193 00
Total .....	<u>21,940 00</u>
Balance in treasury October 31, 1886.....	3,628 82
Total .....	<u><u>\$25,568 82</u></u>

## ROSE LIBRARY FUND.

October 31, 1885, balance on hand.....	\$36 72	
June 12, 1886, Order No. 151 on Treasurer, bill of books .....		\$13 40
June 27, 1886, Order No. 160 on Treasurer, bill of books .....		13 10
Balance, October 31, 1886.....		10 22
Total .....	\$46 72	\$36 72

## LIBRARY FUND.

December 12, 1885, appropriation from State Treasury .....	\$500 00	
Dec. 7, 1885, Order No. 1,536, books..		\$385 38
Dec. 7, 1885, Order No. 1,537, books...		16 80
Jan. 29, 1886, Order No. 1,586, books..		24 25
Feb. 15, 1886, Order No. 1,615, books..		22 83
Feb. 23, 1886, Order No. 1,616, books..		15 95
April 7, 1886, Order No. 26, books.....		12 68
May 20, 1886, Order No. 103, books ...		6 15
June 12, 1886, Order No. 150, books ...		15 96
	\$500 00	\$500 00

## INCIDENTAL FUND.

*Receipts.*

November 1, 1885, balance in hands of Treasurer .....	\$280 62	
December 12, 1885, one-half of annual appropriation .....	5,000 00	
October 29, 1886, Janitor fees balance fall term.....	7 00	
October 29, 1886, Janitor fees winter term.....	349 00	
October 29, 1886, Janitor fees spring term .....	595 00	
October 29, 1886, Janitor fees fall term	306 00	
October 31, 1886, balance annual appropriation .....	5,000 00	
		11,537 62



*Expenditures.*

By amounts paid Trustees for year ending October 31, 1886:

Jos. Gilbert, Secretary, fifty days and expenses .....	\$256 00	
Murray Briggs, President, sixteen days and expenses .....	116 70	
B. F. Spann, thirteen days and expenses .....	125 75	
J. W. Holcombe, twelve days and expenses .....	103 75	
B. C. Hobbs, thirteen days and expenses .....	99 20	
	<hr/>	\$701 40
Helen L. Gilbert, Clerk and Librarian.		520 00
Jno. W. Hall, Janitor.....		933 30
Water .....		90 00
Gas .....		101 77
Apparatus .....		481 50
Books .....		152 32
Reading Room.....		35 50
Assistant in Laboratory .....		30 00
Postage.....		152 60
Telegrams.....		4 26
Express charges .....		15 32
Freight.....		6 35
District Telegraph .....		1 50
Hose.....		28 45
Printing .....		108 08
Local notices.....		5 85
Annual Registers, 5,000.....		264 44
Furniture.....		429 58
Lamp and oil.....		2 80
Plan of building .....		10 00
Expenses of President.....		40 65
Expenses of lecture.....		13 50
Decorations .....		13 30
Acknowledgments .....		75
Hauling ashes .....		9 44
Repair of heating apparatus.....		784 00

Repair of curbing.....	\$115 25
Repair of plumbing.....	16 15
Repair of vaults and sewer.....	580 90
Repair of plastering.....	26 35
Repair of roof.....	11 00
Repair of papering.....	168 75
Repair of locks and keys.....	5 85
Repair of pump.....	2 00
Repair of painting.....	6 75
Repair of pointing.....	19 81
Repair of blackboard.....	26 33
Repairs, J. B. McCalla's bills.....	101 10
Repairs, J. W. Hall's bills.....	2 43
Repairs, binding.....	24 00
Repairs, lumber.....	12 68
Supplies, coal.....	846 08
Supplies, Scientific Department.....	127 31
Supplies, stationery.....	108 90
Supplies, brooms.....	12 25
Supplies, mops.....	1 00
Supplies, dusters.....	5 15
Supplies, buckets, etc.....	2 40
Supplies, door mats.....	1 85
Sundries.....	23 98
Hardware, etc.....	17 21
Brick.....	3 00
Balance.....	4,332 48

<u>\$11,537 62</u>	<u>\$11,537 62</u>
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## SUMMARY.

October 31, 1886, balance in treasury:

Tuition fund.....	\$3,628 82
Incidental fund.....	4,332 48
Rose Library fund.....	10 22

Total.....	<u>\$7,971 52</u>
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Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH GILBERT,

*Secretary.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, submits the following report for the year ending October 31, 1885:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1884.....	\$628 17
Amount received from school fund .....	\$20,000 00
Amount received from annual appropriation.....	2,000 00
Amount received from deficiency appropriation.....	7,000 00
Amount received from Treasurer of State, per diem, and expenses of Trustees for year ending October 31, 1885 .....	679 60
Per diem and expenses of Trustees for year ending October 31, 1884.....:	1,100 40
Amount received from Janitor fees.....	1,978 00
	<hr/> 32,750 00
Total .....	<hr/> \$33,378 17

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid on orders drawn by Secretary :	
On Tuition Fund .....	\$21,935 15
On Incidental Fund.....	5,526 82
On Library Fund .....	30 04
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	5,886 16
	<hr/> 33,378 17

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. McKEEN,  
*Treasurer.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, submits the following report for the year ending October 31, 1886 :

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1885....	\$5,886 16
Amount received from School Fund....	\$20,000 00
Amount received from appropriation...	10,000 00
Amount received from janitor's fees...	1,257 00
Amount received from library appropriation.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	31,757 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$37,643 16

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid on orders drawn by Secretary:	
On Tuition Fund .....	\$21,940 00
On Incidental Fund.....	7,205 14
On Library Fund.....	500 00
On Rose Library Fund.....	26 50
Balance on hand October 31, 1886.....	7,971 52
	<hr/>
	\$37,643 16

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. McKEEN,  
*Treasurer.*









